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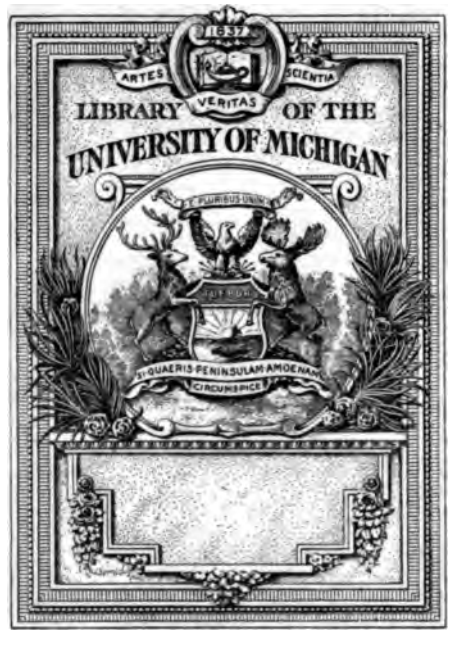
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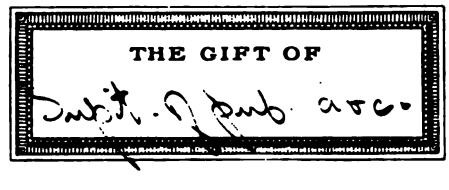
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War Department, U. S. A.

Annual Reports, 1907

(IN TEN VOLUMES)

Volume IV

Reports of

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, MILITIA

MILITARY ACADEMY—
1. BOARD OF VISITORS
2. SUPERINTENDENT

MILITARY SCHOOLS—
1. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY
2. STAFF COLLEGE
3. SIGNAL
4. CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY
5. COAST ARTILLERY
6. ENGINEER
7. SUBMARINE DEFENSE
8. ARMY MEDICAL

MILITARY PARKS—
1. CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA
2. GETTYSBURG
3. SHILOH
4. VICKSBURG

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1907

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907.

Volume I.....Secretary of War.
Chief of Staff.
The Adjutant-General.
Inspector-General.
Judge-Advocate-General.

Volume II.....**Armament, Transportation, and Supply:**
Quartermaster-General.
Commissary-General.
Surgeon-General.
Paymaster-General.
Chief of Engineers, Military Affairs.[a]
Chief of Ordnance.[b]
Chief Signal Officer.
Chief of Artillery.
Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

Volume III.....**Division and Department Commanders:**
Atlantic Division—
1. Department of the East.
2. Department of the Gulf.

Northern Division—
1. Department of the Lakes.
2. Department of the Missouri.
3. Department of Dakota.

Southwestern Division—
1. Department of Texas.
2. Department of the Colorado.

Pacific Division—
1. Department of California.
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Philippines Division—
1. Department of Luzon.
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Volume IV.....**Militia, Military Schools, and Military Parks:**
The Adjutant-General, Militia.
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1. Board of Visitors.
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2. Staff College.
3. Signal.
4. Cavalry and Field Artillery.
5. Coast Artillery.
6. Engineer.
7. Submarine Defense.
8. Army Medical.

Military Parks—
1. Chickamauga and Chattanooga.
2. Gettysburg.
3. Shiloh.
4. Vicksburg.

Volume V.....Chief of Engineers.

Volume VI.....Chief of Ordnance.

Volumes VII-X.....Insular Affairs, and Philippine Commission.

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[a] Printed in Report of Chief of Engineers, Vol. V.
[b] Printed in Report of Chief of Ordnance, Vol. VI.

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REPORT ON MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT ON MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 1, 1907.

SIR: Under the militia law now in force (the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903, 32 Stat. L., 775) "the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age." That law divides the militia into two classes—the organized militia, or National Guard, and the "reserve militia." This report, which relates to the organized militia, contains the abstract of the returns and reports of the adjutants-general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia that is required by section 12 of the militia act (32 Stat. L., 776) to be transmitted to Congress, together with such other available information as tends to show the general condition of the militia. The report also contains (page 6) a table showing, for each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, the number of males of militia ages, unorganized, available for military duty, as shown by the annual returns of the adjutants-general.

This report relates, generally, to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, but as the reports of State adjutants-general are reports for the calendar year, all data obtained from those reports are necessarily data for the calendar year ended December 31, 1906. As in the preceding year, the special inspection of the organized militia was made during the spring, and, consequently, data relating to that inspection, and comparisons with the inspection of the preceding year, relate to the dates on which the inspections were made. The camps of instruction in most of the States and the greater portion of the joint exercises of the militia and troops of the Regular Army extended beyond, or took place after, the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907. It has been found to be necessary, therefore, to limit that part of this report which relates to camps of instruction and joint exercises to that fiscal year.

SPECIAL REPORTS BY STATE ADJUTANTS-GENERAL.

No special reports of State adjutants-general were called for under section 12 of the militia law (32 Stat. L., 776) during the past year, because the reports submitted by officers of the Army detailed for duty with the organized militia and by officers of the Army who made the inspections were considered sufficiently ample in scope to cover all subjects relating to the militia concerning which reports were needed.

However, many of the adjutants-general have forwarded to the War Department printed copies of their reports to the governors of their respective States and Territories.

ORGANIZED STRENGTH.

As in previous years, the blank forms for returns of the strength of the organized militia on December 31, 1906, were sent to the serv-

eral State adjutants-general with instructions which it was hoped would result in the prompt and accurate completion and transmission of those returns. But the effort to obtain the prompt transmission of accurate returns was no more successful than in previous years. Notwithstanding the instructions, there was much delay in making the returns, and when they were received in the Department it was found that they were no more accurate and complete than those received in former years. The correction and completion of these returns required much correspondence with the State authorities.

The following table shows the strength of the organized militia of, and the number of males available for military duty but unorganized in, each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia on December 31, 1906, as shown by the annual returns made by State adjutants-general as of that date:

State or Territory.	Strength of organized militia December 31, 1906.							Males available for military duty, but unorganized.
	General officers.	General staff officers.	Regimental officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	Noncommissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc.	Aggregate strength.	
Alabama	1	24	49	130	204	2,200	2,404	175,000
Arizona		2	8	16	26	294	320	35,000
Arkansas	3	36	27	64	130	1,099	1,229	300,000
California	2	20	86	163	271	2,784	3,055	260,367
Colorado	1	20	14	38	73	623	696	125,136
Connecticut	1	31	50	120	202	2,557	2,759	116,735
Delaware		7	14	22	43	381	424	30,887
District of Columbia	1	11	47	72	131	1,469	[a] 1,600	62,634
Florida	1	19	25	56	101	1,194	1,295	228,343
Georgia		21	86	165	272	2,707	2,979	200,000
Hawaii		6	11	17	34	380	414	8,000
Idaho		7	17	33	57	461	518	58,000
Illinois	4	41	163	302	510	6,207	6,717	1,021,172
Indiana	1	27	47	100	175	1,893	2,068	645,113
Iowa		4	63	133	200	2,385	2,585	333,135
Kansas	1	16	36	72	125	1,201	1,326	330,354
Kentucky	1	7	53	79	140	1,381	1,521	330,000
Louisiana		9	24	70	103	1,239	1,342	350,000
Maine		14	25	72	111	1,137	1,248	104,915
Maryland	1	13	51	98	163	1,797	1,960	175,000
Massachusetts	2	37	153	269	461	5,451	5,912	514,252
Michigan	1	31	44	119	195	2,487	2,682	644,000
Minnesota	1	26	56	89	172	1,793	1,965	218,000
Mississippi	1	28	30	81	140	1,214	1,354	389,604
Missouri	1	28	44	124	197	2,205	2,402	300,000
Montana		8	15	25	48	448	496	40,000
Nebraska		7	25	86	118	1,428	1,546	127,718
Nevada [b]		8			8	2	10	8,903
New Hampshire	1	15	26	74	116	1,240	1,356	40,000
New Jersey	3	46	109	196	354	4,440	4,794	514,998
New Mexico		6	26	14	46	229	275	45,000
New York	5	65	303	555	928	13,822	14,750	1,407,940
North Carolina	1	43	45	108	197	1,802	1,999	225,000
North Dakota		10	15	40	65	622	687	60,000
Ohio	3	62	102	284	451	5,863	6,314	1,085,110
Oklahoma		4	17	38	59	726	785	50,000
Oregon		9	22	52	83	937	1,020	100,000
Pennsylvania	4	96	166	447	713	9,078	9,791	1,047,984
Rhode Island	1	18	32	68	119	911	1,030	85,000
South Carolina	1	24	52	96	173	1,491	1,664	100,000
South Dakota		28	25	40	93	728	821	62,684
Tennessee		7	55	97	159	1,664	1,823	390,000
Texas	3	52	60	126	241	2,423	2,664	400,000
Utah		6	6	30	42	393	435	25,740
Vermont		3	18	44	65	821	886	46,500
Virginia		2	54	101	157	1,744	1,901	250,000
Washington		14	16	33	63	672	735	163,000
West Virginia	1	19	34	52	106	1,047	1,153	137,000
Wisconsin		9	58	121	188	2,712	2,900	438,472
Wyoming		5	11	21	37	348	385	15,000
Total	47	1,051	2,515	5,252	8,865	102,130	110,995	13,821,696

[a] *Not* including the 17 officers and 302 enlisted men of the Naval Battalion.
[b] *The companies that composed* the organized militia of the State were mustered out May 20, 1906.

The following table shows the strength (officers and enlisted men) of the organized militia, by branches of the service, as shown by the special inspections made by United States inspecting officers during the spring of the year 1907:

State or Territory.	Strength of organized militia (inspections made during spring of 1907).									
	General officers and general staff.	Engineers.	Cavalry.	Field artillery.	Machine-gun batteries.	Coast artillery.	Infantry.	Hospital corps.	Signal corps.	Total.
Alabama	13		199	225			1,759			2,196
Arizona	2		39				276			317
Arkansas	33						1,329			1,362
California	25		150			192	2,191	64	72	2,694
Colorado	10		160	48			400	15	10	643
Connecticut	26		68	70	65	105	2,348	51	47	2,780
Delaware	10						387	6		403
District of Columbia	75			71			1,164	36	26	1,372
Florida	16						1,212	18		1,246
Georgia	20		389	111		190	1,995	40		2,745
Hawaii	6						377	21	21	425
Idaho	5						488			493
Illinois	57		381	168			5,375	115	44	6,140
Indiana	17			132			1,803	95	46	2,093
Iowa	7						2,655	58		2,720
Kansas	23			63			1,130	21		1,237
Kentucky	13	1					1,355	55	24	1,448
Louisiana	19		229	186			776	4	65	1,279
Maine	8						1,199	26		1,233
Maryland	20		46				1,837	39	27	1,969
Massachusetts	57		216	276		772	4,142	54	54	5,571
Michigan	27	80	62	78			2,137	58	70	2,512
Minnesota	24	68		137			1,790	45		2,064
Mississippi	20		43	77			1,043	12		1,195
Missouri	22			152			1,800	36		2,010
Montana	8						510	16		534
Nebraska	7		23	43			1,213	39	49	1,374
Nevada [a]	10									10
New Hampshire	19		61	61			1,085	8	9	1,243
New Jersey	53		140	162			4,074		64	4,493
New Mexico	3		40				201		14	258
New York	67	715	528	384		1,155	10.897	320	168	14,234
North Carolina	47			69			1,838	35		1,989
North Dakota	10			48			572	16		646
Ohio	82	217	104	107			5,038	190	103	5,841
Oklahoma	5	27					455	18	26	531
Oregon	8			78			872	26		984
Pennsylvania	75		357	139			9,171	146		9,888
Rhode Island	21		98	59	47		778	31	16	1,050
South Carolina	20						1,726	24		1,770
South Dakota	8		71				546	5	9	639
Tennessee	7		107	39			1,371	29		1,553
Texas	57		192	66			1,831		23	2,169
Utah	6			45			266	13	21	351
Vermont	4			74			588	12	53	731
Virginia	10			217			1,673			1,900
Washington	14		36				587	12	33	682
West Virginia	19						891		26	936
Wisconsin	8		68	69			2,710	49		2,904
Wyoming	6						340	10		356
Total	1,129	1,108	3,807	3,454	112	2,414	90,201	1,868	1,120	105,213

[a] The companies that composed the organized militia of the State were mustered out May 20, 1906.

The numbers of officers and enlisted men, together with the numbers present at and absent from the inspections of the spring of 1907, are shown in a table (page 13) in the section of this report relating to those inspections.

The following table shows the strength (officers and enlisted men) of the organized militia of each State, Territory, and the District of

Columbia, as shown by the annual inspection reports, by United States inspecting officers, for each year since the enactment of the militia law of January 21, 1903, with the increase or decrease from 1903 to 1907:

State or Territory.	Strength shown by inspection reports.					1903-1907.	
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama	3,318	2,505	2,291	2,035	2,196	.....	1,122
Arizona [a]	382	396	380	331	317	.....	65
Arkansas	1,731	1,662	1,172	1,127	1,362	.....	369
California	3,480	3,404	3,356	3,059	2,694	.....	786
Colorado	1,082	1,898	1,074	599	643	.....	439
Connecticut	2,572	2,758	2,814	2,725	2,780	208	.....
Delaware	389	332	388	369	403	14	.....
District of Columbia [b]	1,294	1,354	1,512	1,278	1,372	78	.....
Florida	1,291	1,210	1,554	1,120	1,246	.....	45
Georgia	4,684	3,729	3,191	2,760	2,745	.....	1,939
Hawaii	573	473	549	416	425	.....	148
Idaho	449	659	718	673	493	44	.....
Illinois	6,669	6,521	6,269	5,929	6,140	.....	529
Indiana	2,234	2,675	2,451	1,996	2,093	.....	141
Iowa	2,364	2,484	2,355	2,609	2,720	356	.....
Kansas	1,320	1,261	1,302	1,155	1,237	.....	83
Kentucky	1,261	1,317	1,364	1,372	1,448	187	.....
Louisiana	1,498	1,083	1,412	1,521	1,279	.....	219
Maine	1,158	1,232	1,191	1,251	1,233	75	.....
Maryland	2,006	2,207	2,008	1,942	1,969	.....	37
Massachusetts	5,739	5,669	5,566	5,569	5,571	.....	168
Michigan	3,031	2,783	2,612	2,667	2,512	.....	519
Minnesota	2,026	1,971	1,825	1,998	2,064	38	.....
Mississippi	1,140	1,153	1,300	1,262	1,195	55	.....
Missouri	3,078	2,759	2,337	2,253	2,010	.....	1,068
Montana	538	568	530	421	534	.....	4
Nebraska	1,588	1,439	1,464	1,401	1,374	.....	214
Nevada [c]	140	167	146	141	10	.....	130
New Hampshire	1,319	1,191	1,270	1,242	1,243	.....	76
New Jersey	4,651	4,532	4,618	4,386	4,493	.....	158
New Mexico	371	283	410	298	258	.....	113
New York	13,869	13,760	14,264	14,017	14,234	365	.....
North Carolina	1,850	1,832	1,799	1,867	1,989	139	.....
North Dakota	806	750	677	635	646	.....	160
Ohio	5,677	5,548	5,832	5,859	5,841	164	.....
Oklahoma	879	817	676	771	531	.....	348
Oregon	1,262	1,066	1,100	1,063	984	.....	278
Pennsylvania	9,068	9,728	9,820	9,884	9,888	820	.....
Rhode Island	1,025	1,047	1,035	1,066	1,050	25	.....
South Carolina	3,692	3,745	2,782	1,665	1,770	.....	1,922
South Dakota	1,335	1,215	846	757	639	.....	696
Tennessee	1,915	2,140	1,986	1,763	1,553	.....	362
Texas	3,266	3,080	2,601	2,151	2,169	.....	1,097
Utah	376	324	329	397	351	.....	25
Vermont	701	746	754	761	731	30	.....
Virginia	2,271	2,422	2,138	2,133	1,900	.....	371
Washington	822	871	773	738	682	.....	140
West Virginia	1,140	1,076	1,111	1,011	936	.....	204
Wisconsin	2,857	2,935	2,793	2,897	2,904	47	.....
Wyoming	360	333	312	353	356	.....	4
Total	116,547	115,110	111,057	105,693	105,213	.....	11,334

[a] Not including cadet companies.
[b] Not including Naval Battalion.
[c] The companies that composed the organized militia of the State were mustered out May 20, 1906.

It appears from the foregoing table that since the militia act of 1903 became operative there has been a decrease of almost 10 per cent in the total strength of the organized militia. That decrease is due, in part, to the disbandment or re-formation of organizations that were reported by inspecting officers to be inefficient.

The following table shows the strength of the organized militia, by military geographical departments, as shown by the special inspections made during the spring of the year 1907:

Military geographical departments.	General officers and general staff.	Engineers.	Cavalry.	Field artillery.	Machine-gun batteries.	Coast artillery.	Infantry.	Hospital corps	Signal corps.	Total.
California	41	.....	150	.....	.....	192	2,568	85	93	3,129
Colorado	21	.....	239	93	.....	.....	1,143	28	45	1,569
Columbia	27	.....	36	78	.....	.....	1,947	38	33	2,159
Dakota	42	68	.....	185	.....	.....	2,872	77	.....	3,244
East	464	715	1,514	1,513	112	2,032	40,234	729	490	47,803
Gulf	162	.....	967	707	.....	190	11,720	162	65	13,973
Lakes	204	298	615	554	.....	.....	18,418	562	287	20,938
Missouri	51	.....	94	106	.....	.....	5,884	133	58	6,326
Texas	117	27	192	218	.....	.....	5,415	54	49	6,072
Total	1,129	1,108	3,807	3,454	112	2,414	90,201	1,868	1,120	105,213

CONFORMITY TO THE REGULAR ARMY IN ORGANIZATION, ARMAMENT, AND DISCIPLINE.

Among other things, the militia act before cited was designed to accomplish, within five years after the approval of that act, the reorganization of the militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia so as to make it conform as far as practicable to the organization, armament, and discipline of the Regular Army. To facilitate such reorganization, the War Department prepared an outline of a general military law, or military code, which was published in a War Department circular dated October 8, 1903. That military code was suggested to the several States for consideration with a view to its incorporation into the State law, with such additions and modifications as might be necessary to fit the varying conditions in each State, for the purpose of harmonizing the organized militia and the Regular Army as far as practicable.

Question having arisen as to what conditions of organization must exist in the militia in order that it might be considered as conforming in organization, armament, and discipline to the Regular Army, the Assistant Secretary of War, concurring in an opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, decided that unless the organization of the staff and the units of the militia of a State is in entire accord with the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States, the conformity required by section 3 of the militia law does not exist.

As a result of that decision, many of the militia organizations which were reported by inspecting officers in 1906 as conforming to the organization of the Regular Army appear in this report as not being in conformity to the organization of the Regular or Volunteer Army.

In a majority of the States this lack of conformity can be remedied without much difficulty, because State executives have authority, under the militia codes of their respective States, to change the organization of the militia forces of the State so as to make those forces conform to the armament, discipline, and organization of the Regular Army. However, in some few States and Territories, where such a provision has not been incorporated in the State code, legislative action will be necessary before such changes can be made as will result in conforming the State militia to the organization of the Regular Army. The tables on pages 14 to 97 contain a column showing

whether or not each of the militia organizations inspected at the annual inspection of 1907 conforms to the organization of the Regular Army. The conformity or nonconformity in those cases has been determined in this office by comparing the organization of the units of the militia, as shown by the militia codes of the respective States and Territories, the annual returns submitted by the adjutants-general, and the orders and circulars issued from militia headquarters publishing amendments to the militia codes, with the organization prescribed by law and regulations for similar units of organization in the Regular Army.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR ENLISTMENT.

The adjutants-general of States, Territories, and the District of Columbia that, at the date of the last annual report, had not adopted the regulations published in the War Department circular of February 8, 1904, for the physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the organized militia were called upon again for information with regard to the intention of their respective States and Territories. From replies received to this and former requests for that information, it appears that those regulations have been adopted in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming; and that they have not been adopted in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and Virginia. The adjutants-general of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia state that the question of the adoption of regulations requiring the physical examination of applicants for enlistment in the militia will be presented to the legislatures of their respective States at the next session. The adjutants-general of Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Tennessee, and Utah report that the militia authorities are endeavoring to have the regulations for the physical examination adopted, while the adjutants-general of Delaware and New Mexico state that it is not deemed practicable at this time to take action in the matter, because of the difficulties now experienced in keeping organizations recruited. The adjutant-general of the District of Columbia militia states that the physical examination of applicants for enlistment in that militia is conducted under rules similar to, but somewhat modified and less exacting in form than, those published in the War Department circular before referred to. He says that the militia authorities of the District have been waiting for the passage of a bill in Congress authorizing the reorganization of the District of Columbia militia before the prescribed regulations are adopted.

MINIMUM STRENGTH OF ORGANIZATIONS.

Section 3 of the militia law (32 Stat. L., 775) authorizes the President, in time of peace, to fix "the minimum number of enlisted men in each company, troop, battery, signal corps, engineer corps, and hospital corps."

In pursuance of that authority, the President has fixed the minimum enlisted strength of the militia organizations. That strength, as published in General Orders, No. 144, War Department, July 2, 1907, is as follows:

For a company of infantry, total enlisted, 58. This is based on apportionment to grades as follows, viz: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 musicians, and 42 privates.

For a troop of cavalry, total enlisted, 58. This is based on apportionment to grades as follows, viz: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 2 trumpeters, and 39 privates.

For a company of engineers, total enlisted, 58. This is based on apportionment to grades as follows, viz: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 musicians, 21 privates first class, and 21 privates second class.

For a company of coast artillery, total enlisted, 63. This is based on apportionment to grades as follows, viz: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 mechanics, 2 musicians, and 45 privates.

For a battery of field artillery, total enlisted, 133. This is based on apportionment to grades as follows, viz: 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 6 sergeants, 12 corporals, 3 cooks, 1 chief mechanic, 4 mechanics, 2 musicians, and 102 privates.

For a company of signal corps, total enlisted, 58. This is based on apportionment to grades as follows, viz: 5 sergeants first class, 5 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 cooks, 18 privates first class, and 18 privates.

For the Hospital Corps: (*a*) Ambulance company section, total enlisted, 43. This is based on apportionment to grades as follows, viz: 2 sergeants first class, 7 sergeants, and 34 privates first class and privates. (*b*) Field hospital, total enlisted, 33. This is based on apportionment to grades as follows, viz: 3 sergeants first class, 6 sergeants, and 24 privates first class and privates.

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Under the provisions of section 14 of the militia law (32 Stat. L., 777) and War Department General Orders, No. 71, dated December 29, 1903, the annual inspections of the organized militia for the year 1907 were begun in January and were completed in June, 99 officers of the Army being detailed as inspectors. For the purpose of securing more accurate and more nearly complete reports than in previous years specific instructions for the guidance of the inspecting officers were printed on the blank form of report. The reports received were much more satisfactory than those of former inspections. However, in a considerable number of cases the inspecting officers failed to verify the statements of organization commanders with regard to supplies on hand; and in other cases no statements of supplies in store at the State arsenals were submitted. Those derelictions on the part of inspecting officers made it difficult to arrive at a determination as to the actual condition of the militia of several of the States with regard to the sufficiency of the arms, uniforms, and equipment of that militia for actual service in the field.

The inspection reports show that of the 2,179 organizations inspected, 1,437 were fully armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service at any season of the year; that 25 were fully armed, uniformed, and equipped for service during summer only; that 221 were deficient in articles of clothing, camp equipage, kitchen utensils, or ordnance and ordnance stores, and that 496 were not sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service.

In the following table, which shows percentages, the condition of the organized militia in armament and equipment, as shown by the

inspection of 1907, is compared with that condition as shown by the inspections of the two preceding years:

Condition of armament and equipment.	Per cent.		
	1907.	1906.	1905.
Fully armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service at any season of the year	65.9	62.5	54.4
Fully armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service during summer only	1.2	6.2	1.0
Deficient in articles of clothing, camp equipage, kitchen utensils, or ordnance and ordnance stores	10.1	9.8	20.3
Not sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for field service	22.8	21.5	24.3

The explanations of the State authorities and the reports of the inspecting officers in many of the cases indicate that, while there were apparent deficiencies in the arms, uniforms, and equipments of nearly all of the organizations in nearly all of the States, the actual deficiencies found to exist were much less than those found in preceding years, the States either having in storage many of the articles not in possession of the companies, or requisitions having been made on the supply bureaus of the War Department for the articles needed to make up the deficiencies.

The same conditions exist with regard to overcoats that have obtained during the past four years. In the Southern States, where the need of overcoats is not felt, scarcely any provision has been made to obtain a supply of the garments, and in several of the Northern and Northwestern States the numbers of overcoats on hand are totally insufficient for the needs of the troops. In many cases this is due to the lack of proper storage facilities as well as to dearth of funds, it being considered by the States to be a waste of money to obtain supplies of such an expensive article without a place in which to store them and to care for them in a proper manner.

As in previous years, there are many recommendations for a change in the time set for the inspections. In the Northern and Northwestern States, particularly where the inspections occurred in February, March, and April, the inspectors reported that it was extremely difficult to obtain a satisfactory attendance, owing to the inclement weather and the long distances many of the men had to travel to reach the armories. In the Eastern States conditions were not so unfavorable, but even there the wish has been expressed that the inspections be held at some other season of the year than the winter months or the early spring. The time favored generally for these inspections seems to be the encampment period, which extends from the first of June, in the Northern and Eastern States, to the end of November, in the Southern and Southwestern States. One of the reasons advanced for holding the inspections at the same time as the encampments is that the inspecting officers would then be brought into contact with the militia under conditions of actual field service, and could arrive more readily at a determination as to the condition of the organizations, with regard to their zeal and efficiency, and the sufficiency of their arms, uniforms, and equipment.

These inspections, however, are made to ascertain whether the various States are entitled to the use of their apportionment for pay, subsistence, and transportation; and as such information must be available at the beginning of the fiscal year, it is impracticable to defer the inspections until after that period.

The following table shows the number of officers and enlisted men present at and absent from the special inspections of the militia organizations of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia made during the spring of the year 1907:

State or Territory.	Present.		Absent.		General officers and staff officers.	Total.		Percentage of absentees.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Officers.	Enlisted men.	In 1907.	In 1906.
Alabama	161	1,691	11	320	13	185	2,011	15.07	10.71
Arizona	18	142	5	150	2	25	292	48.90	44.71
Arkansas	95	923	7	304	33	135	1,227	22.83	21.56
California	199	2,062	17	391	25	241	2,453	15.14	12.62
Colorado	50	420	2	161	10	62	581	25.35	19.70
Connecticut	174	2,310	3	274	19	196	2,584	9.96	7.71
Delaware	30	251	4	111	7	41	362	28.54	27.91
District of Columbia	114	1,079	1	166	12	127	1,245	12.17	6.49
Florida	80	814	4	332	16	100	1,146	26.97	24.02
Georgia	235	2,351	8	131	20	263	2,482	5.06	9.78
Hawaii	31	307	.....	81	6	37	388	19.06	14.42
Idaho	42	317	7	122	5	54	439	26.17	35.81
Illinois	432	4,742	15	906	45	492	5,648	15.00	10.19
Indiana	151	1,250	7	673	12	170	1,923	32.49	24.30
Iowa	185	2,057	9	462	7	201	2,519	17.32	19.39
Kansas	103	873	4	240	17	124	1,113	19.73	24.68
Kentucky	128	1,117	3	187	13	144	1,304	13.12	24.27
Louisiana	77	703	11	469	19	107	1,172	37.53	36.49
Maine	97	869	3	256	8	108	1,125	21.01	22.62
Maryland	146	1,297	10	502	14	170	1,799	26.00	24.05
Massachusetts	395	4,505	8	622	41	444	5,127	11.31	9.93
Michigan	155	2,013	6	311	27	188	2,324	12.62	16.35
Minnesota	142	1,784	1	114	23	166	1,898	5.57	4.05
Mississippi	91	735	6	343	20	117	1,078	29.21	36.29
Missouri	148	1,523	11	314	14	173	1,837	16.17	14.43
Montana	20	262	4	240	8	32	502	45.69	20.67
Nebraska	90	737	13	527	7	110	1,264	39.30	37.19
Nevada [a]	.....	.....	.....	2	8	8	2	.....	60.28
New Hampshire	97	1,003	2	126	15	114	1,129	10.30	10.23
New Jersey	298	3,879	2	265	49	349	4,144	5.94	4.72
New Mexico	28	181	1	45	3	32	226	17.83	9.73
New York	849	12,955	4	359	67	920	13,314	2.55	3.10
North Carolina	147	1,552	8	238	44	199	1,790	12.37	10.12
North Dakota	54	443	3	136	10	67	579	21.52	19.37
Ohio	358	4,538	16	878	51	425	5,416	15.31	21.22
Oklahoma	48	345	3	131	4	55	476	25.24	29.31
Oregon	68	710	3	195	8	79	905	20.12	8.37
Pennsylvania	652	8,081	17	1,086	52	721	9,167	11.15	11.53
Rhode Island	95	923	1	10	21	117	933	1.05	2.81
South Carolina	140	1,350	7	253	20	167	1,603	14.69	15.20
South Dakota	54	366	8	203	8	70	569	33.02	34.35
Tennessee	123	1,093	12	318	7	142	1,411	21.25	30.12
Texas	158	1,184	23	747	57	238	1,931	35.50	35.41
Utah	30	206	2	107	6	38	313	31.05	33.33
Vermont	57	582	.....	88	4	61	670	12.04	9.46
Virginia	151	1,440	4	295	10	165	1,735	15.74	27.00
Washington	46	510	2	110	14	62	620	16.42	10.57
West Virginia	78	686	3	154	15	96	840	16.77	23.64
Wisconsin	183	2,375	1	337	8	192	2,712	11.64	13.77
Wyoming	27	177	5	141	6	38	318	41.01	30.31
Total	7,330	81,713	307	14,933	930	8,567	96,646	14.48	14.84

[a] The companies that composed the organized militia of the State were mustered out May 20, 1906.

The foregoing table shows that there were absent from the inspection 307 officers and 14,933 enlisted men, or 14.48 per cent, out of a total organized strength of 105,213. In the inspection of 1906, out of a total organized strength of 105,693 officers and enlisted men, 14.84 per cent were absent, and in that of 1905, out of a strength of 111,313 officers and enlisted men, 18.19 per cent were absent. In the 1904 inspection, the percentage of absentees was 21.02, and in 1903 it was 23.45. These figures show a steady increase in the relative numbers of members of the organized militia present at the inspections.

The following tables show the designations and stations of the militia organizations of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; their strength at the date of, and the percentage of absentees from, the special inspections held during the year in compliance with the requirements of General Orders, No. 71, War Department, December 29, 1903. Those tables also show for each organization the number of practice marches, the number of days in camp of instruction, and the rifle-practice figure of merit. They also show whether the organizations are reported to be fully armed, uniformed, and equipped in accordance with the requirements for similar organizations of the Regular Army, whether they conform in organization to the Regular Army, and whether the States are reported to have adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed in the War Department circular of February 8, 1904.

ALABAMA.

State designation: Alabama National Guard.
General headquarters: Montgomery. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Bibb Graves; address, Montgomery.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 4 light batteries. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies. Total strength, 2,196.
Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Montgomery	1	.....	1	.....						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Birmingham	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
Squadron of Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Selma	5	3	8	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.	No.
Troop A	Montgomery	3	43	46	6.52	6	8	30	(a)	No.	No.
Troop B	Camden	4	61	65	23.08	6	8	28	(a)	No.	No.
Troop C	Selma	3	39	42	11.90	7	8	31	(a)	No.	No.
Troop D	Birmingham	3	35	38	26.32	8	8	32	(a)	No.	No.
Total		18	181	199	17.09						
Battalion of Artillery:											
Headquarters	Montgomery	5	2	7	28.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.	No.
Battery A	Mobile	3	42	45	20.00	4	8	30	(a)	No.	No.
Battery B	Montgomery	3	54	57	8.77	12	8	50	(a)	No.	No.
Battery C	Selma	3	64	67	26.87	6	8	28	(a)	No.	No.
Battery D	Birmingham	3	46	49	30.61	7	8	30	(a)	No.	No.
Total		17	208	225	21.78						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Mobile	11	23	34	14.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.	No.
Company A	do	3	43	46	8.70	4	8	30	(a)	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	44	47	8.51	3	8	38	(a)	No.	No.
Company C	Geneva	3	40	43	4.65	4	8	36	(a)	No.	No.
Company D	Fort Deposit	3	49	52	11.54	5	8	35	(a)	No.	No.
Company E	Mobile	2	49	51	19.61	3	8	34	(a)	No.	No.

a Qualifications could not be made because of lack of suitable ranges.

ALABAMA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
First Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company F	Dothan	3	46	49	4.08	4	8	39	(a)	No	No.
Company G	Brewton	3	43	46	21.74	3	8	40	(a)	No	No.
Company H	Troy	3	41	44	11.36	5	8	31	(a)	No	No.
Company I	Enterprise	3	41	44	2.27	6	8	38	(a)	No	No.
Company K	Evergreen	3	43	46	8.70	3	8	40	(a)	No	No.
Company L	Uniontown	1	40	41	7.32	2	8	31	(a)	No	No.
Company M	Mobile	3	41	44	11.36	4	8	32	(a)	No	No.
Total		44	543	587	10.39						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Montgomery	15	5	20	0.00					No	No.
Company A	do	3	39	42	0.00	4	8	34	(a)	No	No.
Company B	Birmingham	3	49	52	7.60	5	8	40	(a)	No	No.
Company C	Selma	3	46	49	2.04	6	8	39	(a)	No	No.
Company D	Montgomery	3	52	55	3.64	6	8	38	(a)	No	No.
Company E	Union Springs	3	42	45	44.44	2	8	36	(a)	No	No.
Company F	Tuscaloosa	2	36	38	2.63	6	8	35	(a)	No	No.
Company G	Eufaula	3	44	47	2.13	3	8	38	(a)	No	No.
Company H	Opelika	3	37	40	17.50	4	8	40	(a)	No	No.
Company I	Luverne	1	48	49	28.57	5	8	41	(a)	No	No.
Company K	Tuskegee	3	38	41	2.44	4	8	39	(a)	No	No.
Company L	Girard	3	42	45	20.00	3	8	37	(a)	No	No.
Company M	Demopolis	3	42	45	40.00	4	8	36	(a)	No	No.
Total		48	520	568	13.73						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Anniston	15	[b] 9	24	4.17					No	No.
Company A	Woodlawn	3	44	47	19.15	4	8	35	(a)	No	No.
Company B	Florence	3	42	45	15.56	3	8	34	(a)	No	No.
Company C	Gadsden	3	49	52	25.00	2	8	33	(a)	No	No.
Company D	Anniston	3	58	61	19.67	4	8	37	(a)	No	No.
Company E	Decatur	3	43	46	32.61	3	8	39	(a)	No	No.
Company F	Albertville	3	73	76	9.21	2	8	40	(a)	No	No.
Company G	Birmingham	2	43	45	33.33	4	8	41	(a)	No	No.
Company H	Alexander City	3	62	65	23.08	4	8	36	(a)	No	No.
Company I	Oxford	3	54	57	7.02	5	8	42	(a)	No	No.
Company K	Birmingham	2	45	47	19.15	6	8	38	(a)	No	No.
Company L	Talladega	2	37	39	5.13	3	8	37	(a)	No	No.
Total		45	559	604	18.05						
Grand total		185	2,011	2,196	15.07						

[a] Qualifications could not be made because of lack of suitable ranges.
[b] Includes 3 hospital corps men.

ARIZONA.

Territorial designation: National Guard of Arizona.

General headquarters: Phoenix. Adjutant-general: Col. Benjamin W. Leavell (major, United States Army, retired); address, Phoenix.

Cavalry: 1 troop. Infantry: 1 regiment of 5 companies; 3 cadet companies. Total strength, 317 (excluding the cadet companies).

Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Phoenix	2	.....	2	.....						
Cavalry:											
Second Troop	Morenci	3	36	39	38.46	....	13	42	44.61	No.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Phoenix	8	4	12	0.00	....	13	....	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	2	32	34	35.29	....	13	30	29.49	Yes.	No.
Company C	Tempe	3	83	b 86	61.63	....	13	36	49.69	Yes.	No.
Company D	Mesa	3	47	50	52.00	....	(c)	40	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Yuma	3	53	56	51.79	....	13	28	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Flagstaff	1	37	38	52.63	....	15	45	33.79	Yes.	No.
Total		20	256	276	50.72						
Normal School Cadet Company.[d]	Tempe	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	55.84		
University of Arizona Cadet Battalion (2 companies).[d]	Tucson	....	.....	.....	.....						
Grand total		25	292	317	48.90						

[a] No report submitted to adjutant-general of Territory.

[b] Includes 20 men whose term of enlistment had expired but who had not been discharged at time of inspection.

[c] Excused by the governor.

[d] Not inspected; not available for active duty except as volunteers.

ARKANSAS.

State designation: Arkansas National Guard.
General headquarters: Little Rock. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. Paul Little; address, Little Rock.
Two divisions.[a] Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each. Total strength, 1,362.
Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.[b]	Camp of instruction (days).[c]	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Little Rock	6	.....	6	.....						
State Guard headquarters.	do	10	.....	10	.....						
First Division.											
Headquarters	Newport	9	.....	9	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Black Rock	18	5	23	(d)	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Band	Russellville	....	28	28	3.57	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
First Battalion—											
Company A	Siloam Springs	3	43	46	26.09	5	11	48	(e)	No.	No.
Company C	Harrison	3	41	44	2.27	6	11	54	(e)	No.	No.
Company B	Rogers	3	53	56	51.79	5	11	56	(e)	No.	No
Company D	Eureka Springs	3	66	69	34.78	5	11	54	(e)	No.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Company E	Black Rock	3	37	40	32.50	6	11	48	(e)	No.	No.
Company F	Jonesboro	3	34	37	29.73	5	11	40	(e)	No.	No.
Company L	Helena	3	50	53	20.75	6	11	60	(e)	No.	No.
Company M	Blytheville	3	56	59	42.37	5	11	44	(e)	No.	No
Third Battalion—											
Company L	Piggott	3	47	50	28.00	7	11	50	(e)	No.	No.
Company G	McCrory	3	50	53	0.00	5	11	96	(e)	No.	No.
Company K (f)	Wynne	3	32	35	2.86	7	11	40	(e)	No.	No.
Company H	Crawfordsville	1	44	45	33.33	....	....	(g)	.....	No.	No.
Total		52	586	638	25.39						
Second Division.											
Headquarters	Little Rock	8	.....	8	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Paris	14	5	19	21.05	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Band	Little Rock	....	30	30	6.67	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
First Battalion—											
Company H	Pine Bluff	3	41	44	11.36	8	11	52	(e)	No.	No.
Company M	Little Rock	3	43	46	76.09	9	11	48	(e)	No.	No.
Company A	Morrilton	3	44	47	14.89	5	11	52	(e)	No.	No.
Company K	Fort Smith	3	74	77	20.78	6	11	52	(e)	No.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Company F	Magazine	3	63	66	18.18	6	11	52	(e)	No.	No.
Company L	Ola	3	50	53	3.77	7	11	52	(e)	No.	No.
Company C	Dardanelle	3	63	66	10.61	6	11	48	(e)	No.	No.
Company E	Paris	3	37	40	22.50	6	11	52	(e)	No.	No.
Third Battalion—											
Company B	Beebe	3	32	35	14.29	5	11	52	(e)	No.	No.
Company L	Cabot	3	44	47	40.43	5	11	44	(e)	No.	No.
Company D	Eldorado	3	37	40	25.00	5	(h)	36	(e)	No.	No.
Company G	Texarkana	3	78	81	19.75	7	11	40	(e)	No.	No.
Total		50	641	691	21.26						
Grand total		135	1,227	1,362	22.83						

[a] The State is subdivided for militia purposes into two military geographical divisions, the Arkansas River being the dividing line.
[b] Practice marches not consecutive.
[c] Participated in camp of instruction with United States troops at Fort Riley, Kans.
[d] Not inspected.
[e] No range available.
[f] Disbanded at Augusta February 12, 1907, and new company organized at Wynne, February 14, 1907.
[g] Organized February 14, 1907.
[h] Excused by the governor.

CALIFORNIA.

State designation: National Guard of California.

General headquarters: Sacramento. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. J. B. Lauck; address, Sacramento.

Two brigades. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops. Coast artillery: 1 battalion of 4 companies. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 2 regiments of 9 companies each; 1 regiment of 8 companies; 1 regiment of 6 companies; 1 unattached company. Hospital Corps: 6 detachments. Signal Corps: 2 companies. Total strength, 2,694.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).[a]	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Sacramento	7	.....	7	.....						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Los Angeles	9	.....	9	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
First Squadron of Cavalry:											
Troop C	Salinas	3	47	50	0.00	....	28	37	86.98	No.	No.
Troop D	Los Angeles	3	48	51	15.69	1	23	33	25.71	No.	No.
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Modesto	16	6	22	13.64	....	....	....	5.00	No.	No.
Band	Fresno	....	21	21	47.62	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Company A	Stockton	2	33	35	28.57	....	30	33	(b)	No.	No.
Company B	do	....	.....	.....	(c)	....	30	38	31.79	No.	No.
Company C	Fresno	3	46	49	34.69	....	30	40	65.78	No.	No.
Company D	Modesto	3	19	22	13.64	....	30	33	(d)	No.	No.
Company E	Visalia	2	47	49	18.37	....	27	44	(d)	No.	No.
Company F	Fresno	3	34	37	18.92	....	30	44	56.02	No.	No.
Company G	Bakersfield	3	37	40	2.50	....	27	48	39.09	No.	No.
Company H	Merced	3	44	47	36.17	....	30	31	(d)	No.	No.
Company I	Hanford	1	31	32	3.13	....	27	37	25.50	No.	No.
Detachment Hospital Corps.	Fresno	....	13	13	23.08	....	30	25	.....	No.	No.
Total		36	331	367	22.07						
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters	Santa Ana	16	8	24	4.17	....	....	....	11.40	No.	No.
Band	Pomona	....	21	21	9.52	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Company A	Los Angeles	3	49	52	0.00	2	23	45	55.43	No.	No.
Company B	San Diego	3	42	45	13.33	.	22	44	54.76	No.	No.
Company C	Los Angeles	3	47	50	8.00	1	23	45	26.75	No.	No.
Company D	Pomona	2	45	47	25.53	. .	23	36	(b)	No.	No.
Company E	Anaheim	3	48	51	1.96	. .	23	33	54.33	No.	No.
Company F	Los Angeles	3	48	51	5.88	.	(f)	9	.....	No.	No.
Company G	Redlands	3	44	47	36.17	. .	22	42	59.51	No.	No.
Company H	Long Beach	2	49	51	21.57	. .	23	48	(g)	No.	No.
Company I	Pasadena	2	40	42	23.81	.	23	43	17.50	No.	No.
Company K	San Bernardino	3	48	51	19.61	. .	22	47	53.44	No.	No.
Company L	Santa Ana	3	49	52	3.85	. .	23	48	44.90	No.	No.
Company M	Riverside	3	42	45	0.00	. .	23	48	83.75	No.	No.
Detachment Hospital Corps.	Santa Ana	....	16	16	6.25	. .	23	45	.....	No.	No.
Total		49	596	645	12.40						
Signal Corps:											
First Company	Los Angeles	3	30	33	3.03	e 4	25	45	31.53	No.	No.

[a] Because of the earthquake in California April 18, 1906, the entire organized militia of the State was called into active (field) service, which lasted for periods of time ranging from 21 days to 44 days.

[b] No practice.

[c] Mustered out December 31, 1906.

[d] No regular practice.

[e] Not consecutive.

[f] Mustered in September 24, 1906.

[g] No range available.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).[a]	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Second Brigade.											
Headquarters	San Francisco	9	.....	9	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
First Squadron of Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Sacramento	5	1	6	0.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Troop A	San Francisco	....	.....	.....	(b)	4	44	36	.....	No.	No.
Troop B	Sacramento	3	40	43	9.30	1	31	44	21.27	No.	No.
First Battalion Coast Artillery:											
Headquarters, band, and field music.	San Francisco	4	33	37	24.32	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Company A	do	3	36	39	15.38	....	44	30	(c)	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	33	36	2.78	....	44	34	(c)	No.	No.
Company C	do	3	41	44	9.09	....	44	33	15.52	No.	No.
Company D	do	3	33	36	2.78	1	44	35	(c)	No.	No.
Detachment Hospital Corps.	do	....	5	5	0.00	....	44	32	.....	No.	No.
Total		16	181	197	10.66						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	San Francisco	5	38	43	9.30	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	44	17	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	47	50	26.00	....	44	31	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	1	33	34	41.18	....	44	24	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	33	36	19.44	1	44	28	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	3	37	40	82.50	1	44	27	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	2	36	38	5.26	1	44	38	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	2	45	47	10.64	....	44	29	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	44	22	(c)	Yes.	No.
Detachment Hospital Corps.	do	....	8	8	37.50	....	44	15	.....	No.	No.
Total		19	277	296	27.36						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Sacramento	15	24	39	12.82	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Company A	Chico	3	52	55	0.00	1	30	34	19.84	No.	No.
Company B	Colusa	3	47	50	14.00	....	30	49	60.56	No.	No.
Company C	Nevada City	3	32	35	8.57	....	27	42	35.83	No.	No.
Company D	Marysville	2	29	31	12.90	....	30	38	41.23	No.	No.
Company E	Sacramento	3	47	50	2.00	....	30	40	37.68	No.	No.
Company F	Woodland	3	41	44	6.82	....	30	43	68.50	No.	No.
Company G	Sacramento	3	40	43	6.98	....	30	45	22.89	No.	No.
Company H	Placerville	2	40	42	16.67	....	21	37	47.40	No.	No.
Company I	Vacaville	2	39	41	12.20	1	27	34	16.15	No.	No.
Detachment Hospital Corps.	Sacramento	....	11	11	0.00	....	31	15	.....	No.	No.
Total		39	402	441	8.62						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Oakland	13	6	19	0.00	....	....	....	2.78	No.	No.
Company A	do	3	45	48	8.33	1	30	41	6.53	No.	No.
Company B	San Jose	2	49	51	5.88	[d] 3	32	36	40.74	No.	No.
Company C	Petaluma	3	39	42	0.00	....	29	44	49.33	No.	No.
Company D	San Rafael	3	38	41	9.76	....	34	38	60.54	No.	No.

[a] Because of the earthquake in California April 18, 1906, the entire organized militia of the State was called into active (field) service, which lasted for periods of time ranging from 21 days to 44 days.

[b] Mustered out January 8, 1907.

[c] No range available.

[d] Not consecutive.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).[a]	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Second Brigade—Cont'd.											
Fifth Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company E	Santa Rosa	3	38	41	14.63	....	[b]36	25	51.16	No.	No.
Company F	Oakland	1	50	51	3.92	[c]4	30	43	([d])	No.	No.
Company G	Alameda	3	39	42	21.43	1	29	44	25.23	No.	No.
Company H	Napa	2	48	50	12.00	....	34	33	52.28	No.	No.
Company I	Livermore	2	48	50	12.00	1	32	38	48.02	No.	No.
Detachment Hospital Corps.	Oakland	....	11	11	36.36	....	30	29	.....	No.	No.
Total		35	411	446	9.87						
Signal Corps: Second Company	San Francisco	3	36	39	51.28	....	44	26	([d])	No.	No.
Unattached.											
Company A, Veteran Reserves.[e]	Oakland	2	53	55	54.55						
Grand total		241	2,453	2,694	15.14						

[a] Because of the earthquake in California April 18, 1906, the entire organized militia of the State was called into active (field) service, which lasted for periods of time ranging from 21 days to 44 days.
[b] Permitted to recruit to a maximum strength of 150 during period of active service.
[c] Not consecutive.
[d] No range available.
[e] An independent, unattached company, acting directly under orders of commander in chief.

COLORADO.

State designation: National Guard of Colorado.

General headquarters: Denver. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Carleton A. Kelley; address, Denver.

One brigade. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 9 companies. Medical Department and Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 643.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Denver	5	.....	5	.....						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Denver	5	.....	5	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
First Squadron Cavalry:[a]											
Headquarters	do	3	1	4	0.00	....	....	....	36.67	No.	Yes.
Troop B	do	2	52	54	11.11	6	8	50	50.49	No.	Yes.
Troop C	do	3	58	61	24.59	8	8	53	49.20	No.	Yes.
Troop D	Boulder	3	38	41	17.07	6	8	46	13.60	No.	Yes.
Total		11	149	160	17.50						
Artillery:											
First Field Battery	Denver	2	46	48	37.50	2	10	47	.....	No.	No.
First Infantry:[a]											
Headquarters	do	7	5	12	0.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Band	do	....	21	21	47.62	2	5	47	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	37	40	22.50	6	(b)	54	9.78	No.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	38	40	30.00	3	7	51	24.59	No.	Yes.
Company C	Ault	2	47	49	20.41	2	8	33	5.26	No.	Yes.
Company D	Greeley	3	34	37	21.62	3	7	51	6.44	No.	Yes.
Company E	Montrose	2	35	37	37.84	1	10	27	7.50	No.	Yes.
Company F	Fort Collins	3	44	47	8.51	2	8	26	7.82	No.	Yes.
Company I	Fort Morgan	2	33	35	34.29	1	(b)	45	(c)	No.	Yes.
Company K	Cripple Creek	2	37	39	56.41	5	10	49	31.00	No.	Yes.
Company L	Denver	3	35	38	28.95	1	10	52	24.39	No.	Yes.
Company M	Wray	....	.....	.....	(d)	1	10	27	11.67	.....	Yes.
Total		29	366	395	28.35						
Second Infantry:[e]											
Headquarters	Pueblo	5	.....	5	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Medical Department and Hospital Corps.	Denver	4	11	15	20.00	1	8	24	.....	No.	No.
Signal Corps	do	1	9	10	20.00	1	(b)	24	.....	No.	No.
Grand total		62	581	643	25.35						

[a] Does not conform to army organization on account of insufficient number of units (troops or companies).

[b] Excused by verbal order of governor.

[c] No range available.

[d] Mustered out March 15, 1907.

[e] During the reorganization of the National Guard of Colorado in 1906 the officers and enlisted men of the Second Infantry, excepting 5 field and staff officers, were mustered out or transferred to other organizations.

CONNECTICUT.

State designation: Connecticut National Guard.

General headquarters: Hartford. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. George M. Cole; address, Hartford.

One brigade. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 light battery; 1 machine-gun battery; 2 coast companies. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 separate company. Hospital Corps: 4 detachments. Signal Corps: 2 detachments. Total strength, 2,780.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Hartford	10	4	14	0.00						
Brigade.											
Headquarters	South Norwalk	9	3	12	0.00	....	6	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Cavalry:											
Troop A	New Haven	3	65	68	7.35	2	6	28	24.04	Yes.	No.
Artillery:											
Light Battery A—											
First Platoon	Guilford	1	30	31	16.13	....	6	30	.....	Yes.	No.
Second Platoon	Branford	2	37	39	17.95	....	6	30	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		3	67	70	17.14						
Machine-Gun Battery—											
First Platoon	Hartford	1	21	22	9.09	....	6	29	.....	Yes.	No.
Second Platoon	New Haven	2	21	23	0.00	....	6	29	.....	Yes.	No.
Third Platoon	Bridgeport	1	19	20	0.00	....	6	29	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		4	61	65	3.08						
Coast—											
Headquarters	New London	2	2	4	0.00	....	6	....	.....	Yes.	No.
First Company	do	3	37	40	20.00	....	6	28	24.32	Yes.	Yes.
Second Company	do	2	59	61	14.75	....	6	28	25.17	Yes.	Yes.
Total		7	98	105	16.19						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Hartford	16	36	52	0.00	....	9	....	24.23	Yes.	(a)
Company A	do	3	62	65	6.15	....	9	28	9.38	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	57	60	18.33	....	9	28	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company C	Rockville	3	61	64	18.75	....	9	28	27.61	Yes.	No.
Company D	Bristol	3	64	67	11.94	....	9	28	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company E	New Britain	3	63	66	6.06	....	9	29	5.00	Yes.	No.
Company F	Hartford	2	54	56	8.93	....	9	30	13.73	Yes.	No.
Company G	South Manchester.	3	65	68	7.35	....	9	31	15.81	Yes.	No.
Company H	Hartford	3	65	68	32.35	....	9	30	70.99	Yes.	No.
Company I	New Britain	3	60	63	6.35	....	9	28	11.03	Yes.	No.
Company K	Hartford	3	53	56	8.93	....	9	29	9.70	Yes.	No.
Company L	Willimantic	3	54	57	10.53	....	9	29	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company M	Winsted	2	58	60	8.33	....	9	31	11.82	Yes.	No.
Total		50	752	802	11.35						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	New Haven	15	36	51	7.84	....	6	....	26.09	Yes.	(a)
Company A	Waterbury	3	65	68	1.47	....	6	30	9.60	Yes.	No.
Company B	New Haven	3	45	48	16.67	....	6	30	7.92	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	2	56	58	13.79	....	6	28	11.75	Yes.	No.

[a] Organization of field and staff does not conform to Regular Army, but the organization of noncommissioned staff and band is the same.

[b] *No practice.*

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Brigade—Continued.											
Second Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company D	New Haven	3	63	66	3.03	....	6	30	53.92	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	3	58	61	1.64	....	6	28	8.38	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	2	66	68	4.41	....	6	29	125.51	Yes.	No.
Company G	Waterbury	3	65	68	4.41	....	6	28	23.82	Yes.	No.
Company H	Middletown	3	57	60	15.00	....	6	29	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Meriden	3	64	67	11.94	....	6	28	32.86	Yes.	No.
Company K	Wallingford	2	62	64	9.38	....	6	31	53.45	Yes.	No.
Company L	Meriden	2	58	60	3.33	....	6	30	51.12	Yes.	No.
Company M	Torrington	2	63	65	4.61	....	6	30	128.26	Yes.	No.
Total		46	758	804	7.21						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Stamford	15	8	23	0.00	....	6	....	17.76	Yes.	(b)
Band	Bridgeport	....	25	25	12.00	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	Norwich	2	56	58	18.97	....	6	30	44.40	Yes.	No.
Company B	Bridgeport	3	52	55	12.73	....	6	29	20.35	Yes.	No.
Company C	Norwich	3	47	50	6.00	....	6	30	34.32	Yes.	No.
Company D	Norwalk	3	61	64	7.81	....	6	27	21.64	Yes.	No.
Company E	Bridgeport	....	....	....	....	....	....	(c) 8	.....	.....	No.
Company F	Norwalk	3	47	50	18.00	....	6	27	24.25	Yes.	No.
Company G	Danbury	3	57	60	8.33	....	6	28	23.47	Yes.	No.
Company H	Stamford	3	64	67	10.45	....	6	28	13.33	Yes.	No.
Company I	New London	3	58	61	6.56	....	6	28	48.08	Yes.	No.
Company K	Bridgeport	3	57	60	10.00	....	6	31	15.97	Yes.	No.
Company L	Greenwich	3	57	60	13.33	....	6	29	6.15	Yes.	No.
Company M	Danielson	3	44	47	10.64	....	6	30	54.50	Yes.	No.
Total		47	633	680	10.74						
First Separate Company (colored).	New Haven	3	59	62	9.68	....	6	29	95.08	Yes.	No.
Medical and Hospital Corps:											
Detachment	New London	1	5	6	0.00	....	7	28	.....	Yes.	No.
Detachment	New Haven	3	12	15	0.00	....	7	28	.....	Yes.	No.
Detachment	Bridgeport	3	13	16	25.00	....	7	28	.....	Yes.	No.
Detachment	Hartford	3	11	14	0.00	....	7	28	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		10	41	51	7.84						
Signal Corps:											
Detachment	Hartford	1	24	25	12.00	....	8	30	2.50	.....	No.
Detachment	New Haven	3	19	22	27.27	....	8	30		Yes.	No.
Total		4	43	47	19.15						
Grand total		196	2,584	2,780	9.96						

a No practice.
b Organization of field and staff does not conform to Regular Army, but the organization of non-commissioned staff and band is the same.
c Disbanded March 19, 1906.

DELAWARE.

State designation: Organized Militia of Delaware.
General headquarters: Dover. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. I. P. Wickersham; address, Wilmington.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 8 companies. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 403.
Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8. 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Dover	7	3	10	0.00						
First Infantry: [a]											
Headquarters	Wilmington	14	6	20	0.00	....	8	18	(b)	Yes.	No.
Band	do	....	23	23	26.09	....	8	40	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	42	45	17.78	....	8	40	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company B	Milford	2	40	42	35.71	....	8	42	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company C	Wilmington	1	47	48	31.25	....	8	45	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	43	46	45.65	....	8	41	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company E	Newark	2	37	39	17.95	....	8	47	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Wilmington	3	46	49	24.49	....	8	41	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company G	Dover	3	35	38	34.21	....	8	25	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Newcastle	3	34	37	45.95	....	8	47	(b)	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	Wilmington	....	6	6	16.67	....	8	40	.....	No.	No.
Total		34	359	393	29.26						
Grand total		41	362	403	28.54						

[a] A provisional battalion of 4 companies of infantry with hospital detachment, consisting of 16 officers and 196 enlisted men, participated in camp of instruction with the United States troops at Mount Gretna, Pa., July 28 to August 5. 1906.
[b] No practice.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

United States designation: National Guard of the District of Columbia.
General headquarters: Washington. Adjutant-general: Lieut. Col. Lloyd M. Brett (major, First Cavalry, United States Army); address, Washington.
One brigade. Brigade band. Corps of field music. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Ambulance Corps. Signal Corps. Naval Battalion: 4 divisions. Total strength, 1,372 (excluding Naval Battalion).
Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Washington	12	7	19	0.00	....	9	2	104.75		
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Washington	....	.....	(a)	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Brigade band	do	....	28	28	0.00	....	9	26	22.16	Yes.	No.
Corps of field music	do	....	28	28	0.00	....	9	27	19.67	Yes.	No.
Field Artillery:											
First Battery	do	4	67	71	9.86	....	9	39	66.25	Yes.	No.

[a] *Strength reported with general headquarters.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Washington	20	15	35	0.00	....	9	(a)	81.82	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	22	25	16.00	....	9	39	18.65	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	1	33	34	20.59	....	9	40	51.47	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	2	60	62	27.42	....	9	40	44.18	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	1	.....	1	.....	....	9	(b)	.....	.....	No.
Company E	do	2	39	41	0.00	....	9	41	40.51	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	2	26	28	0.00	....	9	40	36.25	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	2	33	35	0.00	....	9	40	55.00	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	36	39	15.38	....	9	40	31.86	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	2	59	61	24.60	....	9	41	54.04	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	3	34	37	13.51	....	9	40	26.85	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	3	43	46	17.39	....	9	40	46.25	Yes.	No.
Company M	do	2	37	39	10.26	....	9	25	65.57	Yes.	No.
Total		46	437	483	13.66						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Washington	22	12	34	0.00	....	9	(c)	45.83	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	38	41	7.32	....	9	39	30.36	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	55	58	20.69	....	9	40	15.10	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	2	40	42	4.76	....	9	41	55.74	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	31	34	25.53	....	9	41	33.30	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	2	38	40	0.00	....	9	40	60.70	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	3	44	47	17.02	....	9	41	56.20	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	2	39	41	14.63	....	9	41	97.07	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	3	34	37	10.81	....	9	40	100.10	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	3	34	37	16.22	....	9	41	27.05	Yes.	No.
Company M	do	1	31	32	9.38	....	9	40	47.28	Yes.	No.
Total		47	396	443	11.74						
First Separate Battalion of Infantry:											
Headquarters	Washington	5	4	9	0.00	....	9	6	40.00	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	50	53	1.89	....	9	38	38.15	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	53	56	16.07	....	9	39	37.38	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	2	67	69	11.59	....	9	40	46.72	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	48	51	15.69	....	9	43	22.30	Yes.	No.
Total		16	222	238	10.92						
Ambulance Corps	Washington	1	35	36	13.89	....	9	27	.....	Yes.	No.
Signal Corps	do	1	25	26	42.31	....	9	41	64.71	Yes.	No.
Naval Battalion.											
Headquarters	Washington	....	.....	.....	(d)	....	9	45	32.65		
First Division	do	....	.....	.....	(d)	....	9	45	37.39		
Second Division	do	....	.....	.....	(d)	....	9	45	27.60		
Third Division	do	....	.....	.....	(d)	....	9	42	46.83		
Fourth Division	do	....	.....	.....	(d)	....	9	42	13.72		
Grand total		127	1,245	1,372	12.17						

[a] Five drills by the regimental headquarters, and 8 drills by each of the three battalion headquarters.
[b] The company has been in continuous existence, but as the three officers resigned the enlisted men were transferred to other companies of the same battalion and the organization continued as a skeleton company, to which a first lieutenant was commissioned and assigned June 12, 1906.
[c] Respectively, 5, 7, 8, and 9 drills by the regimental and the three battalion headquarters
[d] Inspected under direction of Navy Department.

FLORIDA.

State designation: Florida State Troops.
General headquarters: Tallahassee. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster; address, Tallahassee.
One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 9 companies. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Total strength, 1,246.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Tallahassee	11	.....	11	.....						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Jacksonville	5	.....	5	.....	....	....	....	.....	No	Yes.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	do	15	27	42	23.81	....	....	....	.....	No	Yes.
Company A	do	3	50	53	24.53	....	9	65	(a)	No	Yes.
Company B	Fernandina	1	44	45	31.11	....	9	30	21.30	No	Yes.
Company D	Jacksonville	3	56	59	13.56	....	9	69	3.45	No	Yes.
Company E	Live Oak	1	39	40	30.00	....	9	51	(b)	No	Yes.
Company F	Jacksonville	2	61	63	49.21	....	9	30	25.25	No	Yes.
Company G	St. Augustine	....	.....	.....	(c)	....	9	32	99.43		
Company H	Lake City	3	35	38	23.68	....	9	52	(d)	No	Yes.
Company K	De Funiak Springs.	3	58	61	42.62	....	9	28	(d)	No	Yes.
Company L	Apalachicola	2	52	54	11.11	....	9	45	31.37	No	Yes.
Company M	Marianna	2	37	39	46.15	....	9	59	(b)	No	Yes.
Total		35	459	494	29.76						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Daytona	19	5	24	0.00	....	....	....	.....	No	Yes.
Band	Tampa	....	31	31	16.13	....	....	....	.....	No	Yes.
Company A	Ocala	3	60	63	28.57	....	9	69	10.00	No	Yes.
Company B—											
First Platoon	Leesburg	2	30	32	40.63	....	e11	48	(d)	No	Yes.
Second Platoon	Brooksville	1	25	26	26.92	....	e11	48	(d)	No	Yes.
Company C	Orlando	3	53	56	39.29	....	9	38	23.44	No	Yes.
Company D	Fort Myers	2	55	57	47.37	....	9	50	(f)	No	Yes.
Company E	Starke	....	48	48	16.67	....	9	55	(d)	No	Yes.
Company F	Tampa	3	52	55	14.55	....	9	67	2.24	No	Yes.
Company G	St. Petersburg	3	52	55	47.27	....	9	40	13.33	No	Yes.
Company H	Gainesville	3	55	58	6.90	....	9	42	43.30	No	Yes.
Company I	Key West	2	53	55	3.64	....	9	50	57.30	No	Yes.
Company K	Daytona	3	54	57	28.07	....	9	40	(d)	No	Yes.
Company L	Miami	3	44	47	38.30	....	9	56	4.63	No	Yes.
Company M	Tampa	2	52	54	22.22	....	9	38	(f)	No	Yes.
Total		49	669	718	25.91						
Hospital Corps:											
Detachment Brigade.	Jacksonville	....	2	2	0.00	....	....	....	.....	No	No.
Detachment First Infantry.	do	....	10	10	10.00	....	....	....	.....	No	No.
Detachment Second Infantry.	Tampa	....	6	6	33.00	....	....	....	.....	No	No.
Total		....	18	18	16.67						
Grand total		100	1,146	1,246	26.97						

a No practice.
b No range available.
c Disbanded by order of December 31, 1906.
d No report rendered to adjutant-general by company commander.
e Includes 2 days aiding civil authorities at Inverness June 7 and 8, 1906.
f *Mustered into service too late for target season.*

GEORGIA.

State designation: National Guard of Georgia.
General headquarters: Atlanta. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. A. J. Scott; address, Atlanta.
Cavalry: 1 regiment of 8 troops. Artillery: 2 light batteries; 1 battalion of 4 heavy companies. Infantry: 3 regiments of 10 companies each; 1 regiment of 8 companies; 1 regiment of 6 companies. Hospital Corps: 4 detachments. Total strength, 2,745.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Atlanta	20	.....	20	.....						
First Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Savannah	13	1	14	0.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Troop A	do	3	43	46	2.17	2	a 2	48	(b)	No.	No.
Troop B	Hinesville	3	42	45	0.00	2	a 2	36	14.28	No.	No.
Troop C	Guyton	3	45	48	18.75	2	a 2	38	(b)	No.	No.
Troop E	Ludowici	2	45	47	8.51	3	(a)	30	(b)	No.	No.
Troop F	Gainesville	3	40	43	11.63	1	a 2	52	29.85	No.	No.
Troop I	Jesup	3	46	49	14.29	2	7	48	(b)	No.	No.
Troop K	Augusta	2	48	50	2.00	2	(a)	52	(b)	No.	No.
Troop L	Atlanta	3	44	47	0.00	1	(a)	52	41.31	No.	No.
Total		35	354	389	6.94						
Field Artillery:											
First Battery	Savannah	3	60	63	14.29	1	(a)	48	.....	No.	No.
Second Battery	Atlanta	5	43	48	0.00	1	3	32	.....	No.	No.
Total		8	103	111	8.11						
First Battalion Heavy Artillery:											
Headquarters	Savannah	6	5	11	0.00	....	....	....	16.66	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	43	46	0.00	3	(a)	48	2.55	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	44	47	2.13	3	(a)	48	29.13	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	40	43	0.00	3	(a)	52	12.91	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	40	43	2.33	3	(a)	48	2.70	Yes.	No.
Total		18	172	190	1.05						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Savannah	13	7	20	0.00	....	....	....	16.32	Yes.	No.
Company B	Valdosta	3	29	32	25.00	....	10	48	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company D	Savannah	3	44	47	4.26	2	10	53	3.75	Yes.	No.
Company E	Waynesboro	3	43	46	0.00	2	5	52	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Waycross	2	41	43	16.28	1	10	52	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company G	Brunswick	3	44	47	0.00	3	10	55	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Savannah	3	45	48	0.00	3	10	52	33.88	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	3	40	43	9.30	2	10	48	6.92	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	3	42	45	0.00	3	10	56	52.57	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	3	47	50	0.00	2	10	50	28.31	Yes.	No.
Company M	do	3	40	43	9.30	2	10	50	13.39	Yes.	No.
Total		42	422	464	5.39						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Macon	16	7	23	4.35	....	....	....	21.43	Yes.	No.
Company A	Jackson	2	41	43	0.00	1	10	52	5.00	Yes.	No.
Company B	Macon	3	42	45	0.00	....	10	48	69.22	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	2	40	42	0.00	3	10	40	50.00	Yes.	No.
Company D	Tennille	3	40	43	0.00	....	10	52	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company E	Sparta	.....	.....	.....	(c)	1	(a)	50	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Macon	3	44	47	0.00	....	10	52	29.89	Yes.	No.

a Excused by the governor.
b No practice.
c Transferred to Third Infantry as Company A December 5, 1906.

GEORGIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Second Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company G	Barnesville	3	40	43	0.00	1	10	52	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Thomaston	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	10	50	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Perry	3	40	43	2.33	....	10	53	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	Dublin	3	39	42	9.52	....	10	48	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L	Griffin	3	41	44	2.27	....	10	52	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M	Forsyth	3	46	49	2.04	....	....	c 9	.....	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	Macon	....	4	4	0.00	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		44	424	468	1.71						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Augusta	11	1	12	0.00	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	Sparta	3	37	40	2.50	....	....	(d)	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	Madison	2	36	38	2.63	1	10	48	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company E	Milledgeville	3	14	17	29.41	....	10	50	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Elberton	1	40	41	12.20	2	10	52	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Augusta	3	40	43	4.65	2	10	50	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	3	31	34	23.53	2	10	48	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	3	42	45	20.00	2	10	52	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L	Athens	1	40	41	14.63	2	10	52	(a)	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	(e)	....	14	14	35.71	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		30	295	325	12.92						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Thomasville	11	5	16	0. 0	....	....	....	31.85	Yes.	No.
Company A	Cuthbert	....	.....	.....	(f)	1	(g)	52	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	Moultrie	....	.....	.....	(h)	2	(g)	50	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C	Columbus	2	47	49	4.08	2	10	52	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D	Fort Gaines	....	.....	.....	(i)	1	(g)	48	.....	Yes.	No.
Company E	Albany	2	40	42	0.00	2	(g)	62	14.54	Yes.	No.
Company G	Columbus	3	43	46	2.17	2	(g)	48	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Dawson	....	.....	.....	(b)	1	(g)	50	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	Thomasville	1	40	41	0.00	1	(g)	48	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company L	Americus	3	39	42	2.38	2	10	52	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M	Fitzgerald	3	42	45	4.44	2	(g)	52	(a)	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	(e)	....	6	6	50.00	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		25	262	287	3.14						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Atlanta	15	8	23	4.35	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	41	44	0.00	1	10	49	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	2	40	42	4.76	2	10	50	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	40	43	2.33	1	10	52	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	40	43	2.33	1	10	50	55.10	Yes.	No.
Company E	Lindale	2	47	49	4.08	1	10	48	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Marietta	3	44	47	0.00	2	10	52	10.74	Yes.	No.
Company G	Cedartown	2	42	44	4.55	1	10	52	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Rome	....	.....	.....	(j)	1	g 2	48	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	Atlanta	2	43	45	4.44	1	10	52	19.81	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	3	44	47	4.26	1	10	48	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M	do	3	45	48	6.25	1	10	52	22.30	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	16	16	6.25	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		41	450	491	3.46						
Grand total		263	2,482	2,745	5.06						

a No practice.
b Disbanded February 25, 1907.
c Organized October 15, 1906.
d Formerly Company E, Second Infantry; transferred December 5, 1906.
e Not furnished.
f Disbanded February 15, 1907.
g Excused by the governor.
h Disbanded March 13, 1907.
i Disbanded March 19, 1907.
j Disbanded April 6, 1907.

HAWAII.

Territorial designation: National Guard of Hawaii.
General headquarters: Honolulu. Adjutant-general: Col John W. Jones; address, Honolulu.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 6 companies. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 425.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Honolulu	6	.....	6	.....						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	do	11	34	45	15.56	(a)	(a)	b24	c2.73	No..	No.
Company B	do	3	44	47	29.79	(a)	a2	24	c5.00	No..	No.
Company D	Hilo, Hawaii	3	47	50	14.00	(a)	(a)	40	c6.00	No..	No.
Company E	Honolulu	3	56	59	25.42	(a)	a2	24	c5.36	No..	No.
Company F	do	3	60	63	0.00	(a)	a2	47	c8.36	No..	No.
Company G	do	3	48	51	19.61	(a)	a2	24	c6.34	No..	No.
Company I	Wailuku, Maui	3	59	62	20.97	(a)	(a)	24	c4.21	No..	No.
Total		29	348	377	17.51						
Hospital Corps	Honolulu	....	21	21	28.57	(a)	a2	24	.....	No..	No.
Signal Corps	do	2	19	21	42.86	(a)	(a)	26	.....	No..	No.
Grand total		37	388	425	19.06						

a Excused by the governor because of no appropriation by the Territory to that end.
b Refers to band.
c Practice at 200 yards only.

IDAHO.

State designation: National Guard of Idaho.
General headquarters: Boise. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. David Vickers; address, Boise.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies. Total strength, 493.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Boise	5	.....	5	.....						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	17	7	24	0.00	(a)	11	....	(b)	No..	Yes.
Company A	Nampa	2	39	41	36.59	(a)	11	48	(b)	No..	No.
Company B	Juliaetta	....	.....	.....	(c)	(a)	(d)	24	(b)	No..	No.
Company C	Sand Point	3	40	43	62.79	(a)	11	48	(b)	No..	No.
Company D	St. Anthony	3	27	30	43.33	(a)	11	36	(b)	No..	No.
Company E	Rathdrum	3	47	50	20.00	(a)	11	28	(b)	No..	No.
Company F	Blackfoot	3	50	53	9.43	(a)	11	33	(b)	No..	No.
Company G	Grangeville	3	42	45	33.33	(a)	(d)	30	(b)	No..	No.
Company H	Genesee	3	40	43	25.58	(a)	(d)	30	(b)	No..	No.
Company I	Payette	3	35	38	36.84	(a)	11	48	(b)	No..	No.
Company K	Idaho Falls	3	42	45	6.67	(a)	11	48	(b)	No..	No.
Company L	Weiser	3	37	40	22.50	(a)	11	48	(b)	No..	No.
Company M	Rexburg	3	33	36	19.44	(a)	11	48	(b)	No..	No.
Total		49	439	488	24.39						
Grand total		54	439	493	26.17						

a Excused by the governor.
b No practice.
c Mustered out January 17, 1907.
d The acting adjutant-general of the State reported that "season of year made it impracticable to attend."

ILLINOIS.

State designation: Illinois National Guard.

General headquarters: Springfield. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Scott; address, Springfield.

Four brigades. Cavalry: 1 regiment of 8 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 light batteries. Infantry: 7 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 2 Gatling platoons. Hospital Corps: 9 detachments. Signal Corps. Total strength, 6,140.

Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Springfield	6	.....	6	.....						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Chicago	10	6	16	0.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	do	18	55	73	9.59	....	....	....	70.19	No.	No.
Company A	do	3	41	44	0.00	2	8	34	50.45	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	47	50	8.00	....	8	36	33.23	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	67	70	4.29	1	8	34	34.57	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	43	46	4.35	....	8	34	18.90	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	3	59	62	0.00	....	8	36	17.47	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	2	35	37	8.11	....	8	34	30.12	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	3	46	49	4.08	....	8	34	31.73	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	47	50	4.00	....	8	36	27.37	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	3	43	46	4.35	....	8	36	68.25	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	2	73	75	2.67	1	8	34	24.94	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	3	45	48	4.17	1	8	34	19.92	Yes.	No.
Company M	do	3	51	54	1.85	....	8	34	22.22	Yes.	No.
Gatling Platoon	do	....	25	25	8.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	13	13	7.69	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		52	690	742	4.45						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Chicago	16	55	71	0.00	....	....	....	25.86	No.	No.
Company A	do	2	57	59	11.86	6	9	46	17.85	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	50	53	13.21	2	9	42	3.42	No.	No.
Company C	do	3	59	62	1.61	10	9	45	7.99	No.	No.
Company D	do	2	50	52	11.54	3	9	43	7.66	No.	No.
Company E	do	3	50	53	13.21	2	9	40	13.15	No.	No.
Company F	do	3	43	46	0.00	2	9	48	7.75	No.	No.
Company G	do	3	46	49	22.45	2	9	48	13.44	No.	No.
Company H	do	2	40	42	4.76	4	9	43	8.33	No.	No.
Company I	do	3	49	52	13.46	6	9	42	19.12	No.	No.
Company K	do	2	49	51	17.65	4	9	42	1.64	No.	No.
Company L	do	3	45	48	6.25	4	9	42	15.33	No.	No.
Company M	do	3	50	53	18.87	3	9	42	21.83	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	16	16	6.25	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		48	659	707	10.04						
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Chicago	17	41	58	0.00	....	....	....	17.31	No.	No.
Company A	do	3	64	67	20.89	5	8	40	4.81	No.	No.
Company B	do	2	66	68	30.88	5	8	44	6.91	No.	No.
Company C	do	2	54	56	16.07	5	8	44	1.64	No.	No.
Company D	do	3	50	53	7.55	5	8	60	8.63	No.	No.
Company E	do	3	88	91	0.00	5	8	52	5.05	No.	No.
Company F	do	3	50	53	5.66	5	8	52	38.73	No.	No.
Company G	do	....	59	59	23.73	5	8	44	1.43	No.	No.
Company H	do	2	63	65	13.85	5	8	44	4.44	No.	No.
Company I	do	1	48	49	32.65	5	8	44	2.83	No.	No.
Company K	do	3	57	60	26.67	5	8	34	6.67	No.	No.
Company L	do	2	57	59	28.81	5	8	43	2.39	No.	No.
Company M	do	2	46	48	20.83	5	8	44	4.14	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	16	16	12.50	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		43	759	802	16.83						

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Signal Corps:											
First Detachment	Chicago	3	41	44	45.45	....	8	45	12.77	No.	No.
Second Detachment	Springfield	....	.....	.....	(a)	....	8	28			
Second Brigade.											
Headquarters	Springfield	10	.....	10	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Jacksonville	17	11	28	.....	....	....	....	3.89	No.	No.
Band	Decatur	....	37	37	2.70	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Company A	Arcola	2	45	47	8.51	....	8	44	10.00	No.	No.
Company B	Newton	2	51	53	9.43	....	8	44	8.37	No.	No.
Company C	Carbondale	3	47	50	24.00	....	8	48	8.07	No.	No.
Company D	Robinson	3	52	55	12.73	....	8	24	8.78	No.	No.
Company E	Golconda	3	51	54	12.96	....	8	30	9.65	No.	No.
Company F	Mount Vernon	2	45	47	27.66	....	8	65	7.96	No.	No.
Company G	Effingham	3	50	53	1.89	....	8	39	7.54	No.	No.
Company H	Shelbyville	2	42	44	4.55	....	8	44	7.39	No.	No.
Company I	Vandalia	3	40	43	9.30	....	8	63	8.28	No.	No.
Company K	Cairo	2	45	47	12.77	....	8	49	(b)	No.	No.
Company L	Olney	2	45	47	4.26	....	8	50	10.00	No.	No.
Company M	Champaign	3	37	40	5.00	....	8	79	8.15	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	(c)	....	4	4	(d)						
Total		47	602	649	10.17						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Decatur	18	8	26	0.00	....	....	....	7.50	No.	No.
Band	Canton	....	27	27	11.11	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Company A	Pekin	3	38	41	4.88	....	8	49	(b)	No.	No.
Company B	Taylorville	2	49	51	11.76	....	8	65	(b)	No.	No.
Company C	Springfield	3	49	52	38.46	1	8	48	6.32	No.	No.
Company D	Bloomington	3	32	35	31.43	2	8	48	7.50	No.	No.
Company E	Hillsboro	2	45	47	46.81	....	8	42	6.87	No.	No.
Company F	Quincy	3	58	61	1.64	....	8	24	74.38	No.	No.
Company G	Peoria	3	37	40	30.00	1	8	48	6.08	No.	No.
Company H	Decatur	2	49	51	23.53	....	8	48	5.79	No.	No.
Company I	Danville	3	38	41	7.32	3	8	46	(b)	No.	No.
Company K	Delavan	3	40	43	16.28	1	8	50	(b)	No.	No.
Company L	Peoria	3	35	38	10.53	1	8	51	(b)	No.	No.
Company M	Canton	2	40	42	14.29	....	8	49	6.49	No.	No.
Gatling Platoon	Springfield	....	21	21	4.76	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	(c)	....	12	12	25.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		50	578	628	17.99						
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Chicago	16	46	62	11.29	....	....	....	12.43	No.	No.
Company A	do	2	45	47	12.77	5	8	45	5.26	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	58	61	24.59	6	8	43	5.81	No.	No.
Company C	do	2	61	63	25.40	5	8	40	6.04	No.	No.
Company D	do	3	53	56	17.86	6	8	45	7.27	No.	No.
Company E	do	3	51	54	7.41	6	8	40	5.38	No.	No.
Company F	do	3	46	49	16.33	6	8	45	7.54	No.	No.
Company G	Bloomington	3	47	50	14.00	5	8	45	5.00	No.	No.
Company H	Springfield	3	67	70	20.00	6	8	40	6.29	No.	No.
Company I	Quincy	3	59	62	22.58	5	8	40	5.15	No.	No.
Company K	Peoria	3	49	52	36.54	5	8	45	6.32	No.	No.
Company L	Jacksonville	3	58	61	4.92	5	8	45	5.91	No.	No.
Company M	Metropolis	3	67	70	0.00	8	8	45	5.48	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	Chicago	....	4	4	0.00	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Total		50	711	761	16.16						

a Mustered out January 25, 1907.
b No practice.
c Not furnished.
d Unable to obtain complete report.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Third Brigade.											
Headquarters	Chicago	9	4	13	0.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Rockford	18	12	30	0.00	....	....	....	19.71	No.	No.
Band	De Kalb	....	28	28	7.14	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Company A	do	3	33	36	16.67	....	8	40	15.00	No.	No.
Company B	Belvidere	....	.....	.....	(a)	....	8	35	.....	No.	No.
Company C	Ottawa	3	45	48	6.25	1	8	40	6.73	No.	No.
Company D	Aurora	3	36	39	20.51	....	8	40	8.14	No.	No.
Company E	Elgin	3	44	47	17.02	....	8	45	7.32	No.	No.
Company F	Pontiac	2	51	53	41.51	2	8	40	8.46	No.	No.
Company G	Woodstock	3	47	50	30.00	3	8	42	24.28	No.	No.
Company H	Rockford	2	45	47	17.02	....	8	48	28.42	No.	No.
Company I	Aurora	3	46	49	38.78	....	8	38	6.50	No.	No.
Company K	Rockford	2	34	36	27.78	....	8	52	23.92	No.	No.
Company L	Kankakee	3	42	45	20.00	2	8	47	8.46	No.	No.
Company M	Oregon	2	41	43	37.21	1	8	44	4.57	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	Rockford	....	29	29	17.24	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		47	533	580	22.59						
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Moline	18	35	53	11.32	....	....	....	17.59	No.	No.
Company A	Rock Island	3	34	37	13.51	1	8	45	(b)	No.	No.
Company B	Geneseo	3	44	47	17.02	....	8	46	15.79	No.	No.
Company C	Galesburg	2	24	26	42.31	....	8	42	7.24	No.	No.
Company D	Oak Park	2	41	43	34.88	2	8	40	7.34	No.	No.
Company E	Sterling	2	48	50	42.00	....	8	59	25.75	No.	No.
Company F	Moline	3	40	43	32.56	1	8	48	3.78	No.	No.
Company G	Dixon	3	54	57	33.33	....	8	49	6.29	No.	No.
Company H	Monmouth	3	55	58	39.66	....	8	42	(b)	No.	No.
Company I	Morrison	2	35	37	27.03	....	8	32	(b)	No.	No.
Company K	Kewanee	3	64	67	20.90	....	8	47	(b)	No.	No.
Company L	Freeport	2	47	49	28.57	1	8	62	7.02	No.	No.
Company M	Galena	3	30	33	27.27	....	8	48	63.57	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	(c)	....	8	8	87.50	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		49	559	608	28.95						
Fourth Brigade.											
Headquarters	Chicago	10	2	12	0.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
First Cavalry:											
Headquarters	do	14	16	30	0.00	....	....	....	60.00	No.	No.
Troop A	do	3	38	41	7.32	....	8	50	58.13	No.	No.
Troop B	Bloomington	2	38	40	42.50	1	8	57	12.93	No.	No.
Troop C	Chicago	3	38	41	2.44	....	8	50	27.97	No.	No.
Troop D	Springfield	3	36	39	2.56	....	8	59	22.68	No.	No.
Troop E	Chicago	3	45	48	2.08	....	8	50	37.20	No.	No.
Troop F	do	3	48	51	1.96	....	8	50	25.43	No.	No.
Troop G	Peoria	3	37	40	0.00	....	8	55	11.00	No.	No.
Troop H	Macomb	3	48	51	23.53	6	8	53	18.72	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	Chicago	....	13	13	0.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		37	357	394	9.14						
Artillery Battalion:											
Headquarters	Danville	9	6	15	13.33	....	....	....	8.00	No.	No.
Battery A	do	4	44	48	14.58	....	8	39	8.69	No.	No.
Battery B	Galesburg	4	41	45	6.67	....	8	38	7.45	No.	No.
Battery C	Waukegan	4	56	60	8.33	1	8	35	10.43	No.	No.
Total		21	147	168	10.12						
Grand total		492	5,648	6,140	15.00						

a Mustered out February 26, 1907. b No practice. c Not furnished.

INDIANA.

State designation: Indiana National Guard.

General headquarters: Indianapolis. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Oran Perry; address, Indianapolis.

Artillery: 1 battalion of 2 light batteries. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 2 regiments of 11 companies each. Hospital Corps: 4 detachments. Signal Corps. Total strength, 2,093.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Indianapolis	2	.....	2	.....						
National Guard Headquarters.											
Headquarters	Indianapolis	10	5	15	0.00	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	
Artillery Battalion:											
Headquarters	do	7	1	8	12.50	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Battery A	do	4	82	86	11.63	2	10	46	.....	Yes.	No.
Battery B	Fort Wayne	2	36	38	34.21	2	10	39	.....	Yes.	No.
Battery C	Lafayette	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	[a] 9	.....	.....	No.
Total		13	119	132	18.18						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Vincennes	17	6	23	8.70	....	....	....	9.17	Yes.	No.
Band	do	....	21	21	42.86	2	10	50	.....	No..	Yes.
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	Evansville	....	.....	(b)	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Company E	do	3	39	42	45.24	2	10	51	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company D	Spencer	2	46	48	37.50	2	10	50	18.55	Yes.	No.
Company H	Bloomington	3	50	53	47.17	2	10	49	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company K	Martinsville	3	37	40	37.50	2	10	53	(c)	Yes.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Headquarters	New Albany	....	.....	(b)	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Company C	do	2	40	42	40.48	2	10	52	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Madison	3	41	44	40.91	2	10	50	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company L	Mount Vernon	3	50	53	26.42	....	(d)	55	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company M	Jeffersonville	2	43	45	44.44	2	10	46	(c)	Yes.	No.
Third Battalion—											
Headquarters	Vincennes	....	.....	(b)	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Company A	do	3	46	49	18.37	2	10	50	47.77	Yes.	No.
Company B	Terre Haute	3	39	42	9.52	2	10	54	57.73	Yes.	No.
Company G	Goshen	3	38	41	36.59	2	10	52	17.56	Yes.	No.
Company I	Washington	3	54	57	42.11	2	10	26	(c)	Yes.	No.
Total		50	550	600	34.83						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Indianapolis	16	7	23	0.00	....	....	....	16.67	Yes.	No.
Band	Auburn	....	27	27	44.44	....	10	(e)	.....	No..	Yes.
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	Indianapolis	....	.....	(b)	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Company A	do	3	38	41	14.63	2	10	55	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	1	31	32	15.63	2	10	47	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	47	50	16.00	2	10	62	140.33	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	2	38	40	32.50	2	10	48	34.76	Yes.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Headquarters	Martinsville	....	.....	(b)	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Company B	Crawfordsville	3	48	51	23.53	2	10	54	33.24	Yes.	No.
Company F	Winchester	3	30	33	54.55	2	10	51	7.77	Yes.	No.
Company G	Bluffton	1	57	58	63.79	2	10	47	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Kokomo	2	50	52	44.23	2	10	47	(c)	Yes.	No.

[a] Mustered out by order of March 9, 1906.
[b] Strength reported with headquarters of regiment.
[c] No practice.
[d] Old company mustered out by order of July 9, 1906, and new company mustered in by order of August 7, 1906.
[e] *Returns lost.*

INDIANA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
National Guard Headquarters—Cont'd.											
Second Infantry—Cont'd.											
Third Battalion—											
Headquarters	Franklin			(a)							No.
Company E	do	3	40	43	32.56	2	10	52	7.55	Yes.	No.
Company K	Logansport			(b)		2	10	43		Yes.	No.
Company L	Lebanon	1	43	44	25.00	2	10	53	6.44	Yes.	No.
Company M	Greenfield	3	49	52	50.00	2	10	55	70.20	Yes.	No.
Total		41	505	546	33.88						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Greenfield	18	8	26	0.00				3.46	Yes.	No.
Band	Peru		24	24	25.00	2	10	52		No.	Yes.
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	South Bend			(a)							No.
Company E	Elkhart	3	56	59	38.98	2	10	52	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company F	South Bend	3	48	51	39.22	2	10	51	8.18	Yes.	No.
Company H	Warsaw	3	47	50	26.00	2	10	53	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Plymouth	3	49	52	50.00	2	10	55	(c)	Yes.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Headquarters	Auburn			(a)							No.
Company B	Angola	2	56	58	36.21	2	10	51	9.19	Yes.	No.
Company C	Monticello	2	58	60	20.00	2	10	49	(c)	Yes.	No
Company D	Fort Wayne	2	46	48	41.67	2	10	52	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company K	Auburn	3	50	53	30.19	2	10	51	(c)	Yes.	No
Third Battalion—											
Headquarters	Columbia City			(a)							No.
Company A	Marion			(d)		2	10	52			No.
Company G	Columbia City	3	46	49	30.61	2	10	56	5.08	Yes.	No.
Company L	Peru	3	68	71	46.48		(e)	41		Yes.	No.
Company M	Rensselaer	3	53	56	32.14	2	10	42	(c)	Yes.	No.
Total		48	609	657	33.94						
Hospital Corps:											
Detachment	Indianapolis	3	26	29	20.69	2	10	50		No.	No.
Detachment	Terre Haute		18	18	16.67	2	10	50		No.	No.
Detachment	Frankfort		29	29	13.79	2	10	50		No.	No.
Detachment	Spencer		19	19	(f)	2	10	50		No.	No.
Total		3	92	95	33.68						
Signal Corps	Indianapolis	3	43	46	15.22	2	10	55		Yes.	No.
Grand total		170	1,923	2,093	32.49						

a Strength reported with headquarters of regiment.
b Mustered out by order of November 9, 1906.
c No practice.
d Only 17 men appeared for inspection; no record from which to ascertain the enlisted strength; company mustered out since inspection.
e Old company mustered out by order of May 9, 1906, and new company mustered in by order of October 10, 1906.
f Not inspected, the detachment contemplating disbandment.

IOWA.

State designation: Iowa National Guard.

General headquarters: Des Moines. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William H. Thrift; address, Des Moines.

Infantry: 4 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps: 4 detachments. Total strength, 2,720.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches (days).	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Des Moines	7	.....	7	.....						
Fifty-third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Cedar Rapids	15	4	19	5.26	....	....	....	40.00	No.	No.
Band	Waukon	....	32	32	18.75	8	....	51	.....	No.	No.
Company A	Dubuque	3	53	56	8.93	8	....	56	57.23	No.	No.
Company B	Waterloo	3	51	54	7.41	8	....	30	29.75	No.	No.
Company C	Cedar Rapids	2	49	51	7.84	8	....	52	22.54	No.	No.
Company D	Manchester	3	47	50	10.00	8	....	45	53.73	No.	No.
Company E	Cresco	3	39	42	40.48	8	....	50	61.84	Yes.	No.
Company F	Tipton	2	51	53	20.75	8	....	51	39.58	No.	No.
Company G	Vinton	3	44	47	25.53	8	....	41	47.31	Yes.	No.
Company H	Clinton	2	49	51	29.41	8	....	52	51.69	No.	No.
Company I	Waukon	3	46	49	26.53	8	....	51	71.79	No.	No.
Company K	Toledo	3	42	45	35.56	8	....	52	63.10	No.	No.
Company L	Independence	3	48	51	9.80	8	....	51	101.93	No.	No.
Company M	Maquoketa	3	47	50	24.00	8	....	41	47.20	No.	No.
Detachment Hospital Corps.	Clinton	....	17	17	47.06	8	....	13	.....	No.	No.
Total		48	619	667	20.09						
Fifty-fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Muscatine	15	13	28	10.71	....	....	....	38.00	No.	No.
Band	Ottumwa	....	27	27	3.70	8	....	51	.....	No.	No.
Company A	Fort Madison	3	48	51	17.65	8	....	47	41.45	No.	No.
Company B	Davenport	3	48	51	5.88	8	....	50	83.81	No.	No.
Company C	Muscatine	3	48	51	5.88	8	....	50	96.76	No.	No.
Company D	Washington	2	48	50	20.00	8	....	51	43.88	No.	No.
Company E	Centerville	3	47	50	24.00	8	....	49	117.29	No.	No.
Company F	Oskaloosa	2	52	54	20.37	8	....	48	74.27	No.	No.
Company G	Ottumwa	3	38	41	7.32	8	....	51	28.81	Yes.	No.
Company H	Burlington	3	42	45	8.89	8	....	51	110.64	Yes.	No.
Company I	Iowa City	3	51	54	3.70	8	....	51	117.08	No.	No.
Company K	Grinnell	2	51	53	5.66	8	....	47	21.96	No.	No.
Company L	Newton	1	36	37	29.73	8	....	39	76.54	Yes.	No.
Company M	Fairfield	3	52	55	7.27	8	....	52	127.19	No.	No.
Detachment Hospital Corps.	Davenport	....	9	9	33.33	8	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		46	610	656	12.50						
Fifty-fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Ames	17	5	22	9.09	....	....	....	27.50	No.	No.
Band	Centerville	....	27	27	7.41	8	....	49	.....	No.	No.
Company A	Des Moines	3	36	39	17.95	8	....	52	64.46	No.	No.
Company B	Villisca	3	50	53	28.30	8	....	52	75.78	No.	No.
Company C	Ames	3	47	50	26.00	8	....	52	19.66	No.	No.
Company D	Knoxville	3	41	44	13.64	8	....	52	49.43	Yes.	No.
Company E	Shenandoah	3	51	54	9.26	8	....	52	13.21	No.	No.
Company F	Des Moines	3	46	49	34.69	8	....	52	21.50	No.	No.
Company G	Winterset	3	43	46	10.87	8	....	48	64.55	Yes.	No.
Company H	Atlantic	1	43	44	56.82	8	....	51	6.35	No.	No.
Company I	Creston	2	51	53	20.75	8	....	48	22.12	No.	No.
Company K	Corning	3	51	54	18.52	8	....	52	84.87	No.	No.
Company L	Council Bluffs	3	51	54	20.37	8	....	51	8.17	No.	No.
Company M	Red Oak	3	50	53	7.55	8	....	52	107.72	No.	No.
Detachment Hospital Corps.	Des Moines	....	18	18	16.67	8	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		50	610	660	20.61						

IOWA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
Fifty-sixth Infantry: [a]											
Headquarters	Sioux City	16	10	26	15.38	....	....	....	32.03	No.	No.
Band	Fort Dodge	....	31	31	16.13	....	9	50	.....	No.	No.
Company A	Mason City	3	50	53	7.55	....	9	52	102.35	No.	No.
Company B	Idagrove	3	49	52	17.31	....	9	50	86.00	No.	No.
Company C	Webster City	3	54	57	8.77	....	9	51	80.21	No.	No.
Company D	Rock Rapids	3	43	46	19.57	....	9	47	59.49	No.	No.
Company E	Sheldon	2	62	64	15.63	....	9	51	32.39	No.	No.
Company F	Algona	3	53	56	30.36	....	9	51	43.13	No.	No.
Company G	Fort Dodge	2	48	50	24.00	....	9	51	92.27	No.	No.
Company H	Sioux City	3	51	54	1.85	....	9	44	90.47	No.	No.
Company I	Boone	3	53	56	19.64	....	9	52	53.19	No.	No.
Company K	Emmetsburg	3	53	56	10.71	....	9	52	77.27	No.	No.
Company L	Sioux City	3	57	60	21.67	....	9	51	58.75	No.	No.
Company M	Sac City	3	52	55	10.91	....	9	52	43.64	No.	No.
Detachment Hospital Corps.	Council Bluffs	....	14	14	50.00	....	9	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		50	680	730	16.30						
Grand total		201	2,519	2,720	17.32						

[a] Fifty-sixth Infantry participated in the camp of instruction with the United States troops at Fort Riley, Kans.

KANSAS.

State designation: Kansas National Guard.

General headquarters: Topeka. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. J. W. F. Hughes; address, Topeka.

One brigade. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps: 2 detachments. Total strength, 1,237.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Topeka	7	.....	7	.....						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Topeka	10	6	16	12.50	....	10	....	(a)	No.	No.
Field Artillery:											
First Battery—											
First Platoon	do	1	28	29	13.79	....	10	55	(a)	No.	No.
Second Platoon	Wichita	1	33	34	38.24	....	10	55	(a)	No.	No.
Total		2	61	63	26.98						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Topeka	18	8	26	23.08	....	10	....	47.20	No.	No.
Band	Hiawatha	....	28	28	0.00	....	10	55	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company A	Topeka	3	32	35	22.86	....	10	55	24.28	Yes.	No.
Company B	Burlingame	3	38	41	17.07	....	10	55	21.78	No.	No.
Company C	Burlington	3	41	44	4.55	....	10	55	57.02	No.	No.
Company D	Paola	3	46	49	46.94	....	10	55	5.00	No.	No.
Company E	Parsons	2	40	42	14.29	....	10	55	46.18	No.	No.
Company F	Hiawatha	3	43	46	28.26	....	10	55	98.05	No.	No.
Company G	Fort Scott	3	40	43	6.98	....	10	55	31.63	No.	No.
Company H	Lawrence	2	42	44	15.91	....	10	55	59.84	No.	No.
Company I	Manhattan	3	52	55	38.18	....	10	55	34.92	No.	No.
Company K	Atchison	3	40	43	16.28	....	10	55	25.80	No.	No.
Company L	Yates Center	3	43	46	21.74	....	10	55	107.40	No.	No.
Company M	Iola	3	46	49	20.41	....	10	55	10.42	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	Lawrence	....	11	11	45.45	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		52	550	602	21.26						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Newton	18	8	26	7.69	....	10	....	30.36	Yes.	No.
Band	Emporia	....	24	24	0.00	....	10	55	(a)	No.	No.
Company A	Wichita	3	35	38	21.05	....	10	55	50.90	No.	No.
Company B	Wellington	3	34	37	16.22	....	10	55	18.65	No.	No.
Company C	Garden City	3	41	44	4.55	....	10	55	33.11	No.	No.
Company D	Newton	3	36	39	15.38	....	10	55	27.87	No.	No.
Company E	Hutchinson	3	40	43	6.98	....	10	55	36.58	No.	No.
Company F	Larned	3	45	48	4.17	....	10	55	32.30	No.	No.
Company G	Osborne	3	45	48	22.92	....	10	55	43.47	No.	No.
Company H	Winfield	3	35	38	13.16	....	10	55	13.68	No.	No.
Company I	Emporia	3	32	35	37.14	....	10	55	20.74	No.	No.
Company K	Eldorado	3	38	41	34.15	....	10	55	28.63	No.	No.
Company L	Clyde	2	41	43	34.88	....	10	55	30.67	No.	No.
Company M	Salina	3	32	35	20.00	....	10	55	43.98	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	Eldorado	....	10	10	30.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		53	496	549	17.67						
Grand total		124	1,113	1,237	19.73						

a Practice not required.

KENTUCKY.

State designation: Kentucky State Guard.

General headquarters: Frankfort. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Henry R. Lawrence; address, Frankfort.

One brigade. Infantry: 3 regiments of 9 companies each. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Ambulance Company: 1 detachment. Engineer Corps. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 1,448.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Frankfort	6	.....	6	.....						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Lexington	7	.....	7	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Louisville	21	38	59	0.00	....	8	(a)	.....	No.	No.
Company A	do	3	42	45	4.44	4	8	50	11.87	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	46	49	16.33	4	8	50	10.38	No.	No.
Company C	do	2	36	38	10.53	4	8	50	4.74	No.	No.
Company D	do	3	50	53	11.32	4	8	50	9.77	No.	No.
Company E	do	3	33	36	8.33	4	8	50	6.39	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	3	30	33	15.15	4	8	50	10.46	No.	No.
Company G	do	2	44	46	15.22	4	8	50	10.69	No.	No.
Company H	do	2	49	51	19.61	4	8	50	10.94	No.	No.
Company I	do	2	40	42	0.00	4	8	50	7.14	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	14	14	7.14	....	8	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		44	422	466	9.87						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Lexington	17	8	25	0.00	....	8	....	.....	No.	No.
Band	Frankfort	....	22	22	18.18	....	8	(b)	.....	No.	No.
Company A[c]	do	2	52	54	16.67	3	8	50	13.40	No.	No.
Company B[c]	Barboursville	3	46	49	30.61	3	8	30	25.42	Yes.	No.
Company C[c]	Lexington	3	43	46	4.35	3	8	50	13.22	Yes.	No.
Company D	Lawrenceburg	3	47	50	44.00	3	8	45	13.02	No.	No.
Company E	Whitesburg	3	39	42	0.00	3	8	[d]20	43.90	Yes.	No.
Company F	Cynthiana	3	44	47	10.64	....	....	(e)	.....	No.	No.
Company G	Danville	....	.....	.....	(f)	3	8	30	14.79	.....	No.
Company H[c]	Middlesboro	3	51	54	29.63	3	8	40	18.69	No.	No.
Company I	Pineville	3	44	47	23.40	3	8	30	35.11	No.	No.
Hospital Corps[c]	Lexington	....	15	15	20.00	....	8	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		40	411	451	19.29						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Hopkinsville	17	8	25	12.00	....	8	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Band	Owensboro	....	24	24	0.00	....	8	(b)	.....	No.	No.
Company A[g]	Bowling Green	3	34	37	0.00	1	8	50	13.95	Yes.	No.
Company B	Henderson	3	34	37	8.11	1	8	30	15.65	No.	No.
Company C	Owensboro	2	40	42	2.38	1	8	50	11.16	Yes.	No.
Company D[g]	Hopkinsville	3	43	46	2.17	1	8	50	8.96	Yes.	No.
Company E[g]	Madisonville	3	48	51	1.96	1	8	50	23.24	No.	No.

[a] The band drills and practices twice a week; and officers' and noncommissioned officers' school is held twice a week.

[b] Practices weekly.

[c] Companies A, B, C, H, and part of Hospital Corps, Second Infantry, were on active duty for two weeks in the mountains.

[d] Organized May 26, 1906.

[e] Organized April 3, 1907.

[f] Designated for muster out by order of March 30, 1907, but that order was revoked by subsequent order of May 28, 1907, and the company reorganized.

[g] Companies A, D, E, F, G, Third Infantry, were on active duty, varying from 2 to 6 days, at Mayfield, Greenville, and Hopkinsville.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Third Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company F[a]	Central City	3	50	53	37.74	1	8	35	16.56	No.	No.
Company G[a]	Earlington	3	49	52	0.00	1	8	50	24.54	Yes.	No.
Company H	Hartford	3	48	51	5.88	1	8	[b]20	16.52	No.	No.
Company I	Leitchfield	3	46	49	12.24	1	8	[c]18	13.53	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	Owensboro	....	17	17	23.53	....	8	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		43	441	484	8.68						
First Ambulance Company:											
Detachment	Bowling Green	1	8	9	11.11	....	29	....	.....	No.	No
Engineer Corps	Lexington	1	([d])	1	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Signal Corps:											
Company A	Frankfort	2	22	24	58.33	....	29	14	.....	No.	No.
Grand total		144	1,304	1,448	13.12						

[a] Companies A, D, E, F, G, Third Infantry, were on active duty, varying from 2 to 6 days, at Mayfield, Greenville, and Hopkinsville.
[b] Organized June 11, 1906.
[c] Organized June 30, 1906.
[d] No enlisted men.

LOUISIANA.

State designation: Louisiana State National Guard.

General headquarters: Baton Rouge. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. D. T. Stafford; address, Baton Rouge.

One brigade. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops. Artillery: 1 battalion of 4 field batteries.

Infantry: 1 regiment of 9 companies; 1 battalion of 4 companies; 2 separate companies. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,279.

Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Baton Rouge	9	.....	9	.....						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	New Orleans	10	.....	10	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
First Squadron of Cavalry:											
First Troop	do	4	72	76	34.21	7	10	35	(a)	No.	No.
Louisiana Field Artillery:											
Headquarters	do	5	5	10	20.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Battery A	do	2	45	47	55.32	....	10	34	(a)	No.	No.
Battery B	do	3	42	45	66.67	....	10	36	(a)	No.	No.
Battery C	do	3	39	42	40.48	....	12	62	(a)	No.	No.
Battery E	do	3	39	42	57.14	....	10	34	(a)	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	4	4	75.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		16	174	190	53.68						
First Battalion of Infantry:											
Headquarters	New Orleans	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Yes.
Company A	do	2	40	42	30.95	....	10	85	(a)	No.	No.
Company B	Gretna	3	62	65	35.38	1	10	50	(a)	No.	No.
Company C	New Orleans	1	73	74	17.57	3	10	78	(a)	No.	No.
Company D	do	2	55	57	38.60	....	10	24	(a)	No.	No.
Total		11	230	241	29.46						
First Separate Company Infantry.	New Orleans	3	41	44	6.82	1	....	[b]20	.....	No.	No.
Second Separate Company Infantry.	do	3	34	37	21.62	....	....	(c)	.....	No.	No.
Signal Corps	do	2	63	65	46.15	....	10	57	(a)	No.	No.
Not brigaded.											
First Squadron of Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Mansfield	4	.....	4	.....	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Second Troop	do	2	52	54	[d]83.33	7	10	35	(a)	No.	No.
Third Troop	Lake Charles	3	51	54	68.52	4	10	38	(a)	No.	No.
Fourth Troop	Covington	3	38	41	41.46	3	10	42	(a)	No.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Monroe	11	4	15	13.33	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Band	Lake Charles	....	18	18	55.56	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	St. Francisville	3	50	53	32.08	12	20	24	(a)	No.	No.
Company B	Homer	....	.....	.....	(e)	....	10	10	(a)	.....	No.
Company D	Monroe	3	46	49	40.82	3	10	52	(a)	No.	No.
Company E	Rayne	3	39	42	21.43	3	20	38	(a)	No.	No.
Company F	Crowley	2	39	41	31.71	....	20	47	(a)	No.	No.
Company G	Leesville	3	39	42	35.71	....	10	52	(a)	No.	No.
Company I	Amite City	3	49	52	34.62	2	20	32	(a)	No.	No.
Company K	Lake Charles	3	33	36	13.89	1	10	67	(a)	No.	No.
Company L	Shreveport	3	29	32	15.63	1	10	52	(a)	No.	No.
Company M	Baton Rouge	3	71	74	36.49	9	20	96	(a)	No.	No.
Total		37	417	454	31.06						
Grand total		107	1,172	1,279	37.53						

[a] No systematic practice.
[b] Mustered in September 3, 1906.
[c] Mustered in January 30, 1907.
[d] A scare of smallpox kept the members who lived out of town away from the inspection.
[e] Mustered out January 2, 1907.

MAINE.

State designation: National Guard of the State of Maine.
General headquarters: Augusta. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. Augustus B. Farnham; address, Augusta.
Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps: 2 detachments. Total strength, 1,233.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Augusta	8	.....	8	.....						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Biddeford	15	8	23	0.00	....	....	....	40.87	No.	Yes.
Band	Portland	....	26	26	0.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
First Battalion—											
Company D	Norway	3	47	50	26.00	....	6	29	143.00	No.	No.
Company C	Auburn	3	50	53	24.53	....	6	25	33.86	No.	No.
Company F	Sanford	3	46	49	18.37	....	6	[a]20	70.00	No.	No.
Company K	Brunswick	3	38	41	21.95	....	6	38	45.71	No.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Company I	Lewiston	3	45	48	43.75	....	6	24	18.42	No.	No.
Company G	Biddeford	3	50	53	28.30	....	6	24	3.21	No.	No.
Company M	Westbrook	3	49	52	17.31	....	6	54	82.76	No.	No.
Company H	Rockland	3	35	38	31.58	....	6	27	15.11	No.	No.
Third Battalion—											
Company B	Portland	3	44	47	21.28	....	6	24	([b])	No.	No.
Company L	do	3	45	48	6.25	....	6	35	2.86	No.	No.
Company A	do	3	42	45	15.56	....	6	26	7.10	No.	No.
Company E	do	3	38	41	17.07	....	6	24	18.84	No.	No.
Hospital Corps Detachment.	Norway	....	13	13	15.38	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		51	576	627	20.73						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Eastport	15	8	23	4.35	....	....	....	45.00	No.	Yes.
Band	Lewiston	....	26	26	46.15	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
First Battalion—											
Company D	do	3	39	42	45.24	....	6	30	12.38	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	46	49	22.45	....	6	24	74.18	No.	No.
Company C	Bath	3	50	53	0.00	....	6	25	25.31	No.	No.
Company K	Farmington	3	50	53	13.21	....	6	42	15.88	No.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Company A	Gardiner	2	37	39	23.08	....	6	41	51.63	No.	No.
Company E	Skowhegan	2	36	38	44.74	....	6	24	37.93	No.	No.
Company H	Waterville	3	33	36	19.44	....	6	24	64.56	No.	No.
Company M	Augusta	3	33	36	0.00	....	6	43	28.17	No.	No.
Third Battalion—											
Company F	Dover	3	46	49	26.53	....	6	26	40.09	No.	No.
Company L	Houlton	3	47	50	10.00	....	6	32	81.32	No.	No.
Company G	Bangor	3	43	46	39.13	....	6	28	39.57	No.	No.
Company I	Eastport	3	42	45	17.78	....	6	52	4.31	No.	No.
Hospital Corps Detachment.	Bath	....	13	13	15.38	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		49	549	598	21.57						
Grand total		108	1,125	1,233	21.01						

[a] No drill hall; one under construction December 31, 1906. [b] No range available.

MARYLAND.

State designation: Maryland National Guard.
General headquarters. Annapolis. Adjutant-general: Maj. Gen. Clinton L. Riggs; address, Annapolis.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 troop. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 separate company. Hospital Corps: 2 detachments. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,960.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Annapolis	6	.....	6	.....						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Baltimore	8	6	14	0.00	....	[a] 8	....	141.79	Yes.	No.
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Pikesville	4	42	46	43.48	([b])	([b])	28	39.19	Yes.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Hagerstown	18	13	31	9.68	([c])	[d] 6	36	72.08	Yes.	No.
Band	Westminster	....	32	32	9.38	([c])	[d] 6	36	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	Frederick	3	42	45	6.67	([c])	[d] 6	36	59.06	Yes.	No.
Company B	Hagerstown	3	52	55	12.73	([c])	[d] 6	36	46.35	Yes.	No.
Company C	Cambridge	3	50	53	35.85	([c])	[d] 6	36	53.15	Yes.	No.
Company D	Belair	3	47	50	30.00	([c])	[d] 6	36	40.56	Yes.	No.
Company E	Elkton	3	43	46	32.61	([c])	[d] 6	36	34.89	Yes.	No.
Company F	Easton	3	37	40	47.50	([c])	[d] 6	36	29.04	Yes.	No.
Company G	Annapolis	2	34	36	30.56	([c])	[d] 6	36	35.98	Yes.	No.
Company H	Westminster	3	35	38	36.84	([c])	[d] 6	36	35.00	Yes.	No.
Company I	Salisbury	2	39	41	41.46	([c])	[d] 6	36	20.47	Yes.	No.
Company K	Havre de Grace	3	58	61	13.11	....	....	([e])	.....	Yes.	No.
Company L	Centerville	3	41	44	70.45	([c])	[d] 6	36	37.84	Yes.	No.
Company M	Annapolis	3	41	44	38.64	([c])	[d] 6	36	48.80	Yes.	No.
Total		52	564	616	29.55						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Baltimore	18	13	31	0.00	....	[a] 8	37	85.86	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	40	43	25.58	....	[a] 8	37	60.22	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	1	51	52	9.62	....	[a] 8	37	33.42	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	2	35	37	35.14	....	[a] 8	37	36.19	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	37	40	60.00	....	[a] 8	37	26.67	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	2	35	37	16.22	....	[a] 8	37	25.70	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	3	44	47	38.30	....	[a] 8	37	30.54	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	2	42	44	47.73	....	[a] 8	37	18.89	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	41	44	11.36	....	[a] 8	37	36.46	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	3	42	45	26.67	....	[a] 8	37	37.61	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	2	38	40	35.00	....	[a] 8	37	10.54	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	1	40	41	19.51	....	[a] 8	37	14.63	Yes.	No.
Company M	do	3	41	44	13.64	....	[a] 8	37	28.29	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	18	18	55.56	....	[f] 8	37	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		46	517	563	27.18						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	Baltimore	18	45	63	4.76	....	[a] 8	37	72.50	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	44	47	14.89	....	[a] 8	37	57.17	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	2	49	51	37.25	....	[a] 8	37	22.23	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	41	44	20.45	....	[a] 8	37	23.52	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	2	40	42	28.57	....	[a] 8	37	38.09	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	2	38	40	7.50	....	[a] 8	37	24.07	Yes.	No.

[a] Participated in camp of instruction with United States troops at Mount Gretna, Pa., August 12-19, 1906.
[b] Excused from practice marches and camp of instruction; 3 days' tour of duty at State rifle range.
[c] Excused from practice marches.
[d] Camp of instruction in rifle practice at State rifle range.
[e] Mustered out March 23, 1906, at Rockville, and mustered in March 7, 1907, at Havre de Grace.
[f] A detachment of 12 enlisted men attached to regiment during camp of instruction.

MARYLAND—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Fifth Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company F	Baltimore	2	40	42	19.05	....	[a] 8	37	75.95	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	3	47	50	24.00	....	[a] 8	37	42.84	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	47	50	46.00	....	[a] 8	37	23.56	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	3	50	53	26.42	....	[a] 8	37	18.94	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	3	46	49	26.53	....	[a] 8	37	14.62	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	2	40	42	16.67	....	[a] 8	37	19.60	Yes.	No.
Company M	do	3	41	44	11.36	....	[a] 8	37	70.71	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	21	21	9.52	....	[b] 8	37	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		49	589	638	21.47						
First Separate Company (colored).	Baltimore	3	56	59	25.42	(c)	(c)	36	30.76	Yes.	No.
Signal Corps	do	2	25	27	18.52	(d)	[e] 6	32	27.12	Yes.	No.
Grand total		170	1,799	1,969	26.00						

[a] Participated in camp of instruction with United States troops at Mount Gretna, Pa., August 12–19, 1906.
[b] A detachment of 12 enlisted men attached to regiment during camp of instruction.
[c] Excused from practice marches and camp of instruction; 3 days' tour of duty at State rifle range.
[d] Excused from practice marches.
[e] Tour of duty in signaling instruction with Naval Brigade.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State designation: Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.
General headquarters: Boston. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. James P. Parker; address, Boston.
Two brigades. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops. Light artillery: 1 battalion of 3 batteries. Coast artillery: 1 corps of 12 companies. Infantry: 5 regiments of 12 companies each. Cadet Corps: 2 corps of 4 companies each. Ambulance company. Signal Corps. Total strength, 5,571.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Boston	17	.....	17	.....	....	....	....	85.00		
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Boston	12	8	20	0.00	2	8	(a)	132.50	Yes.	No.
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	Springfield	20	29	49	12.24	2	8	....	44.90	Yes.	No.
Company A	Worcester	2	59	61	11.48	....	8	52	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company B	Springfield	1	56	57	7.02	2	8	42	104.82	Yes.	No.
Company C	Worcester	3	56	59	5.08	3	8	50	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company D	Holyoke	3	47	50	6.00	....	8	36	54.90	Yes.	No.
Company E	Orange	3	51	54	12.96	1	8	43	121.30	Yes	No.
Company F	Pittsfield	3	60	63	3.17	....	8	48	86.90	Yes.	No.
Company G	Springfield	3	58	61	14.75	2	8	51	97.58	Yes.	No.
Company H	Worcester	3	52	55	5.45	3	8	47	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Northampton	3	53	56	30.36	2	8	36	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company K	Springfield	3	59	62	9.68	4	8	60	90.33	Yes.	No.
Company L	Greenfield	3	50	53	18.87	....	8	52	52.31	Yes.	No.
Company M	Adams	2	49	51	11.76	2	8	50	33.43	Yes.	No.
Total		52	679	731	11.35						
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	Fitchburg	18	27	45	0.00	....	8	1	140.00	Yes.	No.
Company A	Wakefield	3	54	57	17.54	....	8	47	139.68	Yes.	No.
Company B	Fitchburg	2	60	62	14.52	....	8	40	88.75	Yes.	No.
Company C	Lowell	3	54	57	8.77	....	8	46	126.72	Yes.	No.
Company D	Fitchburg	3	53	56	7.14	....	8	43	99.37	Yes.	No.
Company E	South Framingham.	3	50	53	16.98	2	c11	40	95.86	Yes.	No.
Company F	Marlboro	3	60	63	0.00	1	8	42	97.62	Yes.	No.
Company G	Lowell	3	41	44	0.00	2	8	44	75.09	Yes.	No.
Company H	Stoneham	3	47	50	14.00	2	9	33	125.47	Yes.	No.
Company I	Concord	3	54	57	7.02	....	8	41	102.97	Yes.	No.
Company K	Lowell	3	59	62	12.90	....	8	d16	102.38	Yes.	No.
Company L	Boston	3	49	52	9.62	....	8	44	84.82	Yes.	No.
Company M	Milford	2	58	60	6.67	....	8	39	74.58	Yes.	No.
Total		52	666	718	9.05						
Second Brigade.											
Headquarters	Boston	12	8	20	5.00	....	8	11	135.00	No.	No.
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	do	20	29	49	14.29	....	8	....	88.21	Yes.	No.
Company A	Charlestown	3	60	63	9.52	....	8	47	94.44	Yes.	No.
Company B	Cambridge	3	55	58	8.62	....	8	41	69.67	Yes.	No.
Company C	Newton	3	59	62	11.29	....	8	50	72.80	Yes.	No.

[a] Assembles regularly once a month.
[b] No range available.
[c] Includes 3 days' guard duty, July 23–25, 1906, at time of Amsden Building disaster at South Framingham.
[d] Mustered in May 23, 1906.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Second Brigade—Cont'd.											
Fifth Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company D	Plymouth	3	57	60	10.00	....	8	52	94.13	Yes.	No.
Company E	Medford	3	57	60	3.33	....	8	51	108.18	Yes.	No.
Company F	Waltham	3	60	63	0.00	....	8	44	86.35	Yes.	No.
Company G	Woburn	3	50	53	13.21	....	8	30	115.17	Yes.	No.
Company H	Charlestown	3	55	58	15.52	....	8	45	68.42	Yes.	No.
Company I	Attleboro	3	60	63	12.70	....	8	51	93.57	Yes.	No.
Company K	Hingham	3	60	63	12.70	....	8	39	65.24	Yes.	No.
Company L	Malden	3	60	63	12.70	....	8	45	106.45	Yes.	No.
Company M	Hudson	3	60	63	4.76	....	8	32	62.62	Yes.	No.
Total		56	722	778	9.77						
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Cambridge	20	10	30	3.33	....	8	....	115.77	Yes.	No.
Drum corps	Lawrence	....	16	16	0.00	....	8	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	Charlestown	3	58	61	6.56	....	8	45	59.26	Yes.	No.
Company B	Everett	3	56	59	10.17	....	8	43	98.91	Yes.	No.
Company C	Cambridge	1	60	61	13.11	....	8	45	116.98	Yes.	No.
Company D	Lynn	3	60	63	15.87	....	8	40	103.75	Yes.	No.
Company E	Cambridge	3	51	54	9.26	....	8	37	106.08	No.	No.
Company F	Haverhill	3	53	56	1.79	....	8	43	122.84	No.	No.
Company G	Gloucester	3	49	52	0.00	....	8	50	137.04	No.	No.
Company H	Salem	3	60	63	6.35	....	8	39	102.19	No.	No.
Company I	Lynn	3	54	57	12.28	....	8	38	150.82	Yes.	No.
Company K	Somerville	2	58	60	1.67	....	8	39	97.18	Yes.	No.
Company L	Lawrence	3	55	58	5.17	....	8	38	103.28	Yes.	No.
Company M	Somerville	3	55	58	15.52	1	8	43	76.93	Yes.	No.
Total		53	695	748	7.89						
Ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters and drum corps.	Boston	19	28	47	2.13	....	8	....	30.67	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	60	63	4.76	1	8	49	71.19	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	2	56	58	20.69	....	8	48	51.13	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	54	57	10.53	....	8	48	63.89	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	51	54	12.96	....	8	36	40.09	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	3	54	57	15.79	....	8	40	43.79	Yes.	No.
Company F	Lawrence	3	50	53	18.87	....	8	49	79.72	No.	No.
Company G	Worcester	3	54	57	1.75	....	8	48	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Boston	3	47	50	8.00	....	8	48	40.40	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	2	54	56	33.93	....	8	42	47.66	Yes.	No.
Company K	Clinton	3	51	54	20.37	....	8	53	91.36	No.	No.
Company L	Natick	3	47	50	8.00	....	8	49	71.05	No.	No.
Company M	Lowell	3	54	57	22.81	....	8	48	110.71	Yes.	No.
Total		53	660	713	14.03						
Unattached.											
First Squadron of Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Boston	8	6	14	0.00	....	9	....	106.54	No.	No.
Troop A	do	3	72	75	25.33	....	8	44	93.21	No.	No.
Troop D	do	3	62	65	16.92	....	8	32	115.48	No.	No.
Troop F	Chelmsford	3	59	62	37.10	2	8	33	83.91	No.	No.
Total		17	199	216	24.54						

[a] No range available.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
Unattached—Cont'd.											
First Battalion of Field Artillery:											
Headquarters	Boston	7	5	12	8.33	....	8	....	.....	No.	No.
Battery A	do	5	85	90	7.78	2	6	30	.....	No.	No.
Battery B	Worcester	4	82	86	22.09	4	4	46	.....	No.	No.
Battery C	Lawrence	3	85	88	4.55	5	8	48	.....	No.	No.
Total		19	257	276	11.23						
Corps Coast Artillery:											
Headquarters and band.	Boston	21	33	54	11.11	....	8	(a)	146.87	No.	No.
First Company	do	2	50	52	26.92	....	8	41	82.88	Yes.	No.
Second Company	do	3	51	54	20.37	....	8	46	83.81	Yes.	No.
Third Company	do	1	62	63	12.70	2	8	38	46.61	Yes.	No.
Fourth Company	New Bedford	3	56	59	10.17	....	8	46	122.87	Yes.	No.
Fifth Company	Chelsea	3	62	65	3.07	....	8	45	91.72	Yes.	No.
Sixth Company	Cambridge	3	55	58	15.52	....	8	44	120.00	Yes.	No.
Seventh Company	Boston	3	61	64	29.69	....	8	45	69.31	Yes.	No.
Eighth Company	do	3	60	63	7.94	....	8	38	91.75	Yes.	No.
Ninth Company	Taunton	3	50	53	22.64	....	8	45	103.51	No.	No.
Tenth Company	Brockton	3	61	64	3.13	3	8	45	90.41	Yes.	No.
Eleventh Company	Boston	3	55	58	10.34	....	8	47	60.50	No.	No.
Twelfth Company	Fall River	3	62	65	6.15	....	8	42	120.38	No.	No.
Total		54	718	772	13.47						
First Corps of Cadets:											
Headquarters and field music.	Boston	9	13	22	4.55	....	8	8	133.33	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	59	62	14.52	....	8	26	149.57	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	53	56	12.50	....	8	25	129.70	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	56	59	8.47	....	8	24	139.26	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	60	63	6.35	....	8	26	149.22	Yes.	No.
Total		21	241	262	9.92						
Second Corps of Cadets:											
Headquarters	Salem	8	5	13	7.69	1	8	11	96.67	No.	No.
Company A	do	3	35	38	2.63	1	8	33	76.18	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	42	45	11.11	1	8	30	96.19	No.	No.
Company C	do	3	55	58	8.62	1	8	34	80.39	No.	No.
Company D	do	3	35	38	7.89	1	8	34	82.63	No.	No.
Total		20	172	192	7.81						
Ambulance Company	Boston	3	51	54	12.96	....	8	37	.....	No.	No.
Signal Corps	do	3	51	54	18.52	2	8	38	.....	No.	No.
Grand total		444	5,127	5,571	11.31						

[a] Field, staff, and noncommissioned staff do not meet all together, but report with such detachments and on such nights as occasion requires.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Third Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company H	Owosso	2	57	59	13.56	2	9	48	62.86	Yes.	No.
Company I	Ishpeming	2	50	52	23.08	3	10	28	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company K	Cheboygan	2	61	63	7.94	4	10	74	25.71	Yes.	No.
Company L	Menominee	3	55	58	0.00	3	11	93	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company M	Sault Ste. Marie.	3	63	66	12.12	2	11	67	38.93	Yes.	No.
Total		47	687	734	11.58						
Hospital Corps:											
Assigned to First Infantry.	Detroit	....	19	19	21.05	....	....	....	.....	No..	No.
Assigned to Second Infantry.	Grand Rapids	....	18	18	11.11	....	....	....	.....	No..	No.
Assigned to Third Infantry.	Bay City	....	21	21	9.52	....	....	....	.....	No..	No.
Total		....	58	58	13.79						
Corps of Engineers:											
Company A	Calumet	4	76	80	2.50	2	11	44	36.56	Yes.	No.
Signal Corps:											
Company A—											
Detachment	Ypsilanti	1	29	30	33.33	20	9	70	63.53	No..	No.
Detachment	Ionia	2	38	40	20.00						
Total		3	67	70	25.71						
Grand total		188	2,324	2,512	12.62						

[a] No range available.

MINNESOTA.

State designation: Minnesota National Guard.

General headquarters: St. Paul. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood; address, St. Paul.

One brigade. Artillery: 1 battalion of 2 light batteries and 1 engineer company. Infantry: 3 regiments of 9 companies each. Hospital Corps: 4 detachments. Total strength, 2,064.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	St. Paul	12		12							
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	New Ulm	11	1	12	0.00					Yes.	No.
Battalion of Artillery:											
Headquarters	St. Paul	5	4	9	22.22		10			Yes.	No.
Battery A	do	4	50	54	9.26		10	50	(a)	Yes.	No.
Battery B	Minneapolis	4	70	74	21.62		10	43	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company of Engineers	St. Paul	3	65	68	1.47		10	47	10.00	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do		7	7	0.00					Yes.	No.
Total		16	196	212	11.32						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Minneapolis	15	36	51	0.00		10		87.00	Yes.	(b)
Company A	do	3	64	67	4.48		10	43	43.90	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	73	76	0.00		10	38	77.37	Yes.	No.
Company C	St. Paul	3	73	76	0.00		10	47	59.17	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	69	72	1.39		10	46	56.12	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	2	60	62	4.84		10	41	48.13	Yes.	No.
Company F	Minneapolis	3	54	57	0.00		10	41	71.02	Yes.	No.
Company G	Red Wing	3	59	62	0.00		10	49	47.96	Yes.	No.
Company I	Minneapolis	3	61	64	4.69		10	40	72.73	Yes.	No.
Company K	Stillwater	3	66	69	0.00		10	44	41.83	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	Minneapolis		14	14	0.00					Yes.	No.
Total		41	629	670	1.49						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Austin	18	8	26	0.00		10		63.60	Yes.	(b)
Band	New Ulm		28	28	0.00					Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	60	63	0.00		10	51	60.07	Yes.	No.
Company B	Faribault	3	57	60	8.33		10	40	59.79	Yes.	No.
Company C	Winona	3	48	51	13.73		10	49	66.05	Yes.	No.
Company D	Northfield	3	55	58	15.52		10	44	55.54	Yes.	No.
Company E	Fairmont	2	51	53	11.32		10	38	80.38	Yes.	No.
Company F	Rochester	2	28	30	0.00		10	52	50.67	Yes.	No.
Company G	Austin	3	69	72	0.00		10	64	48.71	Yes.	No.
Company H	Mankato	3	60	63	4.76		10	51	50.63	Yes.	No.
Company I	Owatonna	2	73	75	0.00		10	60	59.46	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	Austin		17	17	0.00					Yes.	No.
Total		42	554	596	5.03						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	St. Paul	18	8	26	0.00		10		42.69	Yes.	(b)
Band	Duluth		28	28	0.00					Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	52	55	3.64		10	50	88.98	Yes.	No.
Company B	Anoka	3	44	47	38.30		10	36	73.68	Yes.	No.
Company C	Duluth	3	56	59	0.00		10	43	68.57	Yes.	No.
Company D	Zumbrota	3	45	48	4.17		10	42	52.50	Yes.	No.
Company E	St. Paul	3	57	60	6.67		10	43	35.00	Yes.	No.
Company F	Worthington	3	73	76	2.63		10	46	49.82	Yes.	No.
Company G	Princeton	3	60	63	23.81		10	41	62.97	Yes.	No.
Company H	Olivia	3	44	47	4.26		10	45	48.85	Yes.	No.
Company I	Crookston	2	44	46	13.04		10	47	35.76	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	St. Paul		7	7	0.00					Yes.	No.
Total		44	518	562	9.07						
Grand total		166	1,898	2,064	5.57						

(a) No practice required.

(b) Organization of field and staff does not conform to Regular Army, but the organization of the noncommissioned staff and band is the same.

MISSISSIPPI.

State designation: Mississippi National Guard.
General headquarters: Jackson. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Arthur Fridge; address, Jackson.
One division. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 2 light batteries. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 10 companies. Hospital Corps: 1 detachment. Total strength, 1,195.
Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Jackson	1		1							
Division.											
Headquarters	Greenwood	19		19							No
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Cliftonville	3	40	43	9.30			(a)		No.	No.
First Battalion of Artillery:											
Headquarters	Meridian	1		1							No.
Light Battery E	Vicksburg	2	39	41	41.46		10	43		No.	No.
Light Battery I	Meridian	3	32	35	54.29		10	40		No.	No.
Total		6	71	77	46.75						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Meridian	9		9							No.
First Battalion—											
Company G	Ellisville				(b)		10	33	(c)		No.
Company I	Hattiesburg	3	40	43	23.26		10	34	(c)	No.	No.
Company K	Lumberton	3	37	40	47.50		10	41	(c)	No.	No.
Company F	West Point	3	46	49	38.78		10	26	(c)	No.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Company A	Meridian	3	32	35	28.57		18	36	(c)	No.	No.
Company D	do	3	34	37	56.76		10	35	(c)	No.	No.
Company E	Laurel	3	57	60	36.67		18	43	(c)	No.	No.
Company H	Macon	3	42	45	22.22		10	40	(c)	No.	No.
Third Battalion—											
Company L	Booneville				(d)		10	35	(c)		No.
Company B	Aberdeen	2	41	43	25.58		10	41	(c)	No.	No.
Company C	Columbus	3	59	62	38.71		10	39	(c)	No.	No.
Company M	Okolona	3	41	44	6.82		10	40	(c)	No.	No.
Total		38	429	467	31.91						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Natchez	13	1	14	0.00					No.	No.
First Battalion—											
Company G	Hazlehurst	3	42	45	37.78		10	41	(c)	No.	No.
Company H	Brookhaven	3	55	58	34.48		18	53	(c)	No.	No.
Company L (e)	Louisville	3	54	57	15.79		10	31	(c)	No.	No.
Company F	Jackson	2	38	40	10.00		10	36	(c)	No.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Company A	Vicksburg	3	46	49	40.82		18	35	(c)	No.	No.
Company C	Natchez	3	44	47	34.04		10	42	(c)	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	39	42	11.90		10	21	(c)	No.	No.
Company E	Port Gibson	3	42	45	8.89		10	39	(c)	No.	No.
Third Battalion—											
Company D	Yazoo City	2	39	41	34.15		10	43	(c)	No.	No.
Company M	Indianola	3	42	45	22.22		10	41	(c)	No.	No.
Company I	Starkville	3	45	48	58.33		10	42	(c)	No.	No.
Company K	Canton	3	42	45	24.44		10	32	(c)	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	Natchez	3	9	12	16.67					No.	No.
Total		50	538	588	27.21						
Grand total		117	1,078	1,195	29.21						

a Mustered in December 30, 1906.
b Disbanded March 13, 1907.
c No range available.
d Disbanded December 8, 1906.
e Company at Magnolia disbanded October 31, 1906, and new company mustered in at Louisville December 18, 1906.

MISSOURI.

State designation: National Guard of Missouri.

General headquarters: Jefferson City. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. James A. De Armond; address, Jefferson City.

One brigade. Artillery: 2 light batteries. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 regiment of 8 companies; 1 regiment of 7 companies; 1 battalion of 5 companies. Hospital Corps: 4 detachments. Total strength, 2,010.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Jefferson City	1	.....	1	.....						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Butler	13	8	21	0.00	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Artillery:											
Light Battery A	St. Louis	3	86	89	7.87	2	8	45	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Light Battery B	Kansas City	3	60	63	0.00	1	9	46	.....	No.	Yes.
Total		6	146	152	4.61						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	St. Louis	8	4	12	0.00	....	10	26	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	1	23	24	58.33	3	10	[a]3	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	2	35	38	21.05	....	10	[a]1	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	40	43	41.86	3	9	[a]22	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	34	37	21.62	....	10	(a)	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	1	51	52	34.62	....	10	[a]1	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	52	55	55.36	1	10	[a]1	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company K	do	2	28	30	33.67	3	10	34	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company L	do	2	29	31	32.26	....	10	[a]6	(b)	No.	Yes.
Total		25	297	322	36.65						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Pierce City	14	3	17	0.00	....	8	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Aurora	....	10	10	0.00	....	....	(c)	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	Carthage	3	45	48	22.92	3	[d]8	56	(e)	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Butler	2	32	34	8.82	1	[d]8	24	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Lamar	2	35	38	42.11	2	[d]8	52	5.81	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Sedalia	1	40	41	34.15	2	8	57	15.78	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Pierce City	2	40	42	21.43	1	[d]8	34	17.41	No.	Yes.
Company F	Clinton	2	27	29	6.90	1	8	27	(f)	No.	Yes.
Company G	Aurora	3	42	45	0.00	2	[d]8	48	14.03	No.	Yes.
Company H	Nevada	1	40	41	34.15	4	[d]8	21	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Greenfield	2	37	39	5.13	....	8	27	(e)	No.	Yes.
Company K	Westplains	3	41	44	6.82	5	8	29	(f)	No.	Yes.
Company L	Harrisonville	1	51	52	48.08	5	8	24	(e)	No.	Yes.
Company M	Neosho	3	37	40	2.50	....	8	28	(f)	No.	Yes.
Total		39	481	520	19.23						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Kansas City	14	32	46	2.17	....	9	48	46.05	No.	Yes.
Company A	do	1	34	35	0.00	....	9	28	38.64	No.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	38	40	0.00	....	9	51	17.86	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	38	41	2.44	....	9	25	29.59	No.	Yes.
Company D	do	2	37	39	0.00	....	9	26	(e)	No.	Yes.

[a] The adjutant-general reports that at least 50 drills have been held, but credit has not been taken for drills at which a number less than two-thirds of the strength of the company was present.

[b] No range available.

[c] Band at Nevada discharged July, 1906, and one organized subsequently at Aurora.

[d] Also 12 days' riot service, Springfield, Mo., April 15-26, 1906.

[e] No report submitted to adjutant-general by company commander.

[f] *No practice.*

MISSOURI—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Third Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company E	Kansas City	3	34	37	5.41	....	9	45	11.31	No.	Yes.
Company F	Independence	3	42	45	0.00	....	9	24	27.55	No.	Yes.
Company G	Kansas City	3	39	42	0.00	....	9	24	21.08	No.	Yes.
Company I	do	3	42	45	0.00	....	9	29	25.81	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	3	34	37	0.00	....	9	24	23.11	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	do	3	30	33	3.03	....	9	24	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		40	400	440	1.14						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	St. Joseph	13	28	41	26.83	....	10	b48	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Tarkio	3	36	39	7.69	1	8	47	18.58	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Unionville	2	17	19	0.00	....	10	34	29.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Kirksville	3	36	39	5.13	....	10	32	32.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Trenton	3	25	28	0.00	6	8	c4	1.60	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Milan	....	.....	.....	(d)	....	10	c8	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Mexico	2	17	19	5.26	2	8	24	40.53	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Macon	3	23	26	7.69	....	....	e14	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company I	Albany	3	43	46	8.69	....	10	c18	2.55	No.	Yes.
Total		32	225	257	8.95						
Sixth Battalion:											
Headquarters	Caruthersville	4	1	5	0.00	....	8	10	.....	No.	Yes.
Company F	Jackson	3	45	48	2.08	2	8	32	81.00	No.	Yes.
Company G	Lutesville	3	44	47	31.91	2	8	36	54.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Caruthersville	3	49	52	38.46	3	8	30	(f)	No.	Yes.
Company K	Cape Girardeau.	1	45	46	10.87	1	8	26	7.79	No.	Yes.
Company M	Fredericktown	3	60	63	49.21	3	8	c22	19.07	No.	Yes.
Total		17	244	261	27.59						
Hospital Corps:											
Attached to First Infantry.	St. Louis	....	10	10	0.00	2	10	8	.....	No.	No.
Attached to Second Infantry.	Nevada	....	7	7	0.00	....	8	43	.....	Yes.	No.
Attached to Third Infantry.	Kansas City	....	10	10	0.00	....	9	48	.....	Yes.	No.
Attached to Fourth Infantry.	St. Joseph	....	9	9	0.00	....	10	24	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		....	36	36	0.00						
Grand total		173	1,837	2,010	16.17						

a No report submitted to adjutant-general by company commander.
b Refers to band.
c The adjutant-general reports that at least 50 drills have been held, but credit has not been taken for drills at which a number less than two-thirds of the strength of the company was present.
d Excused from inspection and mustered out by order of May 23, 1907.
e Organized in 1906.
f Practice not conducted according to regulations.

MONTANA.

State designation: National Guard of Montana.
General headquarters: Helena. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. A. M. Alderson; address, Livingston.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 8 companies. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 534.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Helena	8	.....	8	.....						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Butte	....	.....	(a)	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Band	Billings	....	28	28	7.14	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Company A	Bozeman	3	62	65	53.85	4	10	35	20.65	No.	No.
Company B	Butte	3	41	44	59.09	....	10	28	20.76	No.	No.
Company C	Bigtimber	3	55	58	41.38	....	10	28	51.79	No.	No.
Company D	Red Lodge	3	67	70	65.71	....	10	24	9.09	No.	No.
Company G	Butte	3	72	75	8.67	3	10	30	19.92	No.	No.
Company H	Kalispel	3	61	64	20.31	7	10	36	63.45	No.	No.
Company I	Glendive	3	64	67	31.34	....	10	25	33.44	No.	No.
Company K	Billings	2	37	39	35.90	5	10	24	5.00	Yes.	No.
Total		23	487	510	47.06						
Hospital Corps	Helena	1	15	16	25.00	....	....	....	89.72	No.	No.
Grand total		32	502	534	45.69						

[a] Unable to obtain report.

NEBRASKA.

State designation: Nebraska National Guard.
General headquarters: Lincoln. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Charles F. Schwarz; address, Lincoln.
Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 light battery. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 independent company. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,374.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Lincoln	7	.....	7	.....						
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Milford	2	21	23	82.61	....	11	[a]21	1.02	No..	No.
Artillery:											
Light Battery A	Wymore	4	39	43	34.88	2	11	42	1.47	No..	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Fullerton	11	5	16	18.75	....	....	....	30.00	No..	No.
Band	Lincoln	1	27	28	42.86	....	....	....	.....	No..	No.
Company A	York	3	33	36	36.11	....	11	40	42.61	No..	No
Company B	Stanton	3	47	50	44.00	....	11	68	51.03	No..	No.
Company C	Beatrice	2	39	41	26.83	....	11	72	(b)	No..	No.
Company D	Weeping Water	3	20	23	4.35	....	11	26	27.39	No..	No.
Company E	Wilber	3	55	58	31.03	....	11	60	18.89	No..	No.
Company F	Madison	3	36	39	46.15	1	11	57	30.87	No..	No.
Company G	Geneva	3	32	35	45.71	....	11	53	16.59	No..	No.
Company H	Nelson	1	44	45	64.44	1	11	40	(b)	No..	No.
Company I [c]	Rushville	3	57	60	51.67	....	11	86	64.36	No..	No.
Company K	Columbus	3	31	34	38.24	1	11	30	35.11	No..	No.
Company L	Omaha	2	30	32	25.00	....	11	48	(b)	No..	No.
Company M	Broken Bow	3	53	56	53.57	....	11	48	19.74	No..	No.
Total		44	509	553	40.69						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Fairbury	11	5	16	25.00	....	....	....	5.88	No..	No.
Band	Osceola	1	21	22	27.27	....	....	....	.....	No..	No.
Company A	Kearney	3	43	46	52.17	....	11	54	9.09	No..	No.
Company B	St. Paul	3	48	51	39.22	....	11	30	4.19	No..	No.
Company C	Nebraska City	3	50	53	43.40	1	11	80	28.50	No..	No.
Company D	Fairbury	2	47	49	55.10	....	11	45	(b)	No..	No.
Company E	Tekamah	3	41	44	52.27	....	11	30	21.63	No..	No.
Company F	Lincoln	3	46	49	32.65	....	11	54	(b)	No..	No.
Company G	Omaha	3	35	38	7.89	....	11	54	(b)	No..	No.
Company H	Aurora	3	50	53	35.85	....	11	40	34.04	No..	No.
Company I	Omaha	3	45	48	18.75	2	11	56	41.51	No..	No.
Company K	Schuyler	2	33	35	40.00	....	11	68	28.89	No..	No.
Company L	Alma	2	40	42	33.33	....	11	88	47.65	No..	No.
Company M	Albion	3	60	63	50.79	....	11	24	41.75	No..	No.
Total		45	564	609	38.42						
Independent companies:											
Rushville Rifles	Rushville	.....	.....	.....	(d)	2	7	52	45.74	.....	No.
Hastings Rifles	Hastings	3	48	51	43.14	....	11	30	(e)	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps:											
Ambulance Company	Lincoln	2	37	39	20.51	....	11	43	.....	No..	No.
Signal Corps	Fremont	3	46	49	34.69	....	11	52	6.09	Yes.	No.
Grand total		110	1,264	1,374	39.30						

[a] Reorganized; station changed from Seward to Milford.
[b] No range available.
[c] Mustered out at Wahoo, February 28, 1907, and the separate company at Rushville assigned as Company I, April 16, 1907.
[d] Assigned to the First Infantry as Company I, April 16, 1907.
[e] Organized July 2, 1906.

NEVADA.

State designation: Nevada National Guard.

General headquarters: Carson City. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Denver S. Dickerson; address, Carson City.

No organizations; the companies which had composed the organized militia of the State were mustered out May 20, 1906, because of failure to fulfill any of the conditions for which they were organized.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Organized strength.									
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters....	Carson City....	8	2	10	(a)						

a Not inspected.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State designation: New Hampshire National Guard.
General headquarters: Concord. **Adjutant-general:** Maj. Gen. Harry B. Cilley; address, Concord.
One brigade. Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 light battery. Infantry: 2 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,243.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Concord	6	.....	6	.....						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Nashua	9	4	13	0.00	....	7	....	60.00	No.	No.
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Peterboro	4	57	61	8.20	2	5	30	60.29	No.	No.
Artillery:											
First Light Battery	Manchester	4	57	61	11.48	2	5	30	.....	No.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	do	12	30	42	7.14	....	5	a48	46.67	No.	No.
Company A	do	3	32	35	0.00	....	5	37	13.33	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	44	47	2.13	....	5	35	20.20	No.	No.
Company C	do	3	41	44	6.82	....	5	27	55.11	No.	No.
Company D	Milford	2	48	50	28.00	....	5	29	22.88	No.	No.
Company E	Nashua	3	37	40	5.00	....	5	29	20.40	Yes.	No.
Company F	Manchester	3	44	47	4.26	....	5	30	42.06	No.	No.
Company G	Keene	3	39	42	0.00	....	5	27	34.78	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	44	47	6.38	....	5	29	40.00	Yes.	No.
Company I	Nashua	3	36	39	12.82	....	5	41	41.96	Yes.	No.
Company K	Manchester	2	41	43	2.33	....	5	38	19.35	No.	No.
Company L	do	2	31	33	36.36	....	5	b18	28.26	Yes.	No.
Company M	Nashua	3	42	45	6.67	....	5	34	21.20	Yes.	No.
Total		45	509	554	8.84						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Laconia	13	4	17	0.00	....	5	....	86.67	No.	No.
Band	Concord	....	25	25	0.00	....	5	35	.....	No.	No.
Company A	Dover	1	39	40	17.50	....	5	30	34.66	Yes.	No.
Company B	Portsmouth	3	37	40	0.00	....	5	40	52.44	No.	No.
Company C	Concord	3	38	41	0.00	....	5	58	27.10	No.	No.
Company D	Claremont	3	38	41	34.15	....	5	34	30.12	Yes.	No.
Company E	Concord	3	33	36	19.44	....	5	30	67.77	Yes.	No.
Company F	Littleton	3	42	45	8.89	....	5	43	95.00	No.	No.
Company G	Berlin	3	44	47	12.77	....	5	30	33.56	Yes.	No.
Company H	Franklin	3	33	36	2.78	....	5	30	79.24	Yes.	No.
Company I	Exeter	3	54	57	7.02	....	5	32	36.21	Yes.	No.
Company K	Laconia	2	30	32	34.38	....	5	40	76.55	Yes.	No.
Company L	Dover	3	34	37	24.32	....	5	25	25.85	No.	No.
Company M	Newport	3	34	37	10.81	....	5	42	24.79	Yes.	No.
Total		46	485	531	12.62						
Hospital Corps	Nashua	....	8	8	0.00	....	5	30	.....	No.	No.
Signal Corps	do	....	9	9	0.00	....	5	28	.....	No.	No.
Grand total		114	1,129	1,243	10.30						

a Refers to band.
b Some of the drills not properly reported by the commanding officer.

NEW JERSEY.

State designation: National Guard of New Jersey.
General headquarters: Trenton. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. R. Heber Breintnall.
One division of 2 brigades. Cavalry: 2 troops. Artillery: 2 field batteries. Infantry: 5 regiments of 12 companies each. Signal and Telegraph Corps. Total strength, 4,493.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Trenton	24	.....	24	.....						
Division headquarters	Jersey City	10	.....	10	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Newark	7	1	8	0.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Cavalry:											
First Troop	do	4	68	72	0.00	1	9	24	102.88	No.	No.
Field Artillery:											
Battery A	Orange	5	76	81	3.70	2	6	39	(a)	No.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Newark	22	85	107	0.00	....	9	....	84.86	No.	No.
Band and field music.									16.21	No.	No.
Company A	do	2	60	62	0.00	....	9	31	39.34	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	64	67	11.94	....	9	33	25.06	No.	No.
Company C	do	3	54	57	5.26	....	9	30	24.38	No.	No.
Company D	do	3	53	56	1.79	....	9	32	34.60	No.	No.
Company E	do	3	59	62	0.00	....	9	33	33.64	No.	No.
Company F	do	3	56	59	0.00	....	9	30	26.61	No.	No.
Company G	do	3	51	54	0.00	....	9	33	29.08	No.	No.
Company H	do	3	54	57	3.51	....	9	31	27.75	No.	No.
Company I	do	3	66	69	0.00	....	9	31	38.83	No.	No.
Company K	do	3	59	62	9.68	....	9	32	33.24	No.	No.
Company L	do	3	53	56	14.29	....	9	31	19.84	No.	No.
Company M	do	3	63	66	4.55	....	9	33	21.52	No.	No.
Total		57	777	834	3.72						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters, band, and field music.	Jersey City	22	73	95	3.16	....	6	b30	54.43	No.	No.
Company A	do	3	61	64	3.13	....	6	30	31.46	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	56	59	5.08	....	6	30	22.59	No.	No.
Company C	do	3	59	62	3.23	....	6	30	90.53	No.	No.
Company D	do	3	63	66	12.12	....	6	30	36.34	No.	No.
Company E	do	2	51	53	11.32	....	6	29	17.58	No.	No.
Company F	do	3	50	53	0.00	....	6	29	36.18	No.	No.
Company G	do	2	50	52	15.38	....	6	28	31.76	No.	No.
Company H	do	2	54	56	10.71	....	6	28	26.00	No.	No.
Company I	Bayonne	2	50	52	23.07	....	6	28	25.41	No.	No.
Company K	Hoboken	3	59	62	1.61	....	6	30	46.81	No.	No.
Company L	Jersey City	3	50	53	16.98	....	6	30	30.60	No.	No.
Company M	Union Hill	3	51	54	5.56	1	6	28	42.63	No.	No.
Total		54	727	781	8.07						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters, band, and field music.	Paterson	22	75	97	1.03	1	7	(c)	58.90	No.	No.
Company A	Passaic	3	68	71	1.41	1	7	30	43.89	No.	No.
Company B	Paterson	3	65	68	7.35	1	7	30	62.23	No.	No.
Company C	do	3	59	62	9.68	1	7	30	31.07	No.	No.
Company D	do	3	58	61	8.20	1	7	31	119.17	No.	No.
Company E	do	2	66	68	20.59	1	7	32	87.61	No.	No.
Company F	Englewood	3	55	58	8.62	1	7	29	33.93	No.	No.
Company G	Hackensack	3	57	60	5.00	1	7	30	41.19	No.	No.

a No practice required.
b Refers to field music.
c Respectively 2 and 29 drills by the field and staff and the field music.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Fifth Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company H	Orange	3	61	64	6.25	1	7	30	29.40	No.	No.
Company I	do	3	63	66	13.64	1	7	30	21.62	No.	No.
Company K	Montclair	3	62	65	18.46	1	7	30	43.85	No.	No.
Company L	Leonia	3	61	64	14.06	1	7	31	33.48	No.	No.
Company M	Rutherford	3	63	66	1.52	1	7	30	41.88	No.	No.
Total		57	813	870	8.62						
Second Brigade.											
Headquarters	Trenton	8	3	11	0.00					No.	No.
Cavalry:											
Second Troop	Red Bank	5	63	68	11.76	4	6	40	69.27	No.	No.
Field Artillery:											
Battery B	Camden	5	76	81	2.47	1	8	37	(a)	No.	No.
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters, band, and field music.	Trenton	22	76	98	11.22	1	6	b39	30.50	No.	No.
Company A	do	2	55	57	14.04	1	6	39	44.03	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	53	56	8.93	1	6	38	53.20	No.	No.
Company C	Elizabeth	3	54	57	8.77	1	6	44	40.38	No.	No.
Company D	Trenton	3	55	58	12.07	1	6	32	33.71	No.	No.
Company E	do	3	57	60	8.33	1	6	39	35.08	No.	No.
Company F	Lambertville	3	54	57	7.02	1	6	40	33.49	No.	No.
Company G	Freehold	2	57	59	20.34	1	6	41	45.32	No.	No.
Company H	New Brunswick	2	62	64	3.13	1	6	36	35.13	No.	No.
Company I	Elizabeth	3	59	62	4.84	1	6	39	40.08	No.	No.
Company K	Plainfield	2	53	55	7.27	1	6	36	82.62	No.	No.
Company L	Princeton	3	59	62	4.84	1	6	36	95.00	No.	No.
Company M	Somerville	3	53	56	0.00	1	6	41	39.67	No.	No.
Total		54	747	801	8.61						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters, band, and field music.	Camden	21	78	99	2.02	1	7	(c)	33.55	No.	No.
Company A	Burlington	1	57	58	0.00	1	7	40	30.26	No.	No.
Company B	Camden	3	53	56	0.00	1	7	40	36.87	No.	No.
Company C	do	3	52	55	7.27	1	7	40	30.33	No.	No.
Company D	do	3	58	61	0.00	1	7	40	34.39	No.	No.
Company E	Mount Holly	3	51	54	1.85	1	7	40	51.72	No.	No.
Company F	Vineland	3	53	56	0.00	1	7	40	37.06	No.	No.
Company G	Beverly	3	56	59	1.69	1	7	40	19.45	No.	No.
Company H	Asbury Park	3	59	62	0.00	1	7	40	18.11	No.	No.
Company I	Woodbury	3	52	55	0.00	1	7	40	81.79	No.	No.
Company K	Bridgeton	3	55	58	5.17	1	7	40	30.96	No.	No.
Company L	Atlantic City	3	52	55	0.00	1	7	40	40.45	No.	No.
Company M	Camden	3	57	60	6.67	1	7	40	28.45	No.	No.
Total		55	733	788	1.90						
Signal and Telegraph Corps.	Jersey City	4	60	64	1.56	4	8	27	17.94	No.	No.
Grand total		349	4,144	4,493	5.94						

a No practice required.
b Refers to field music.
c Respectively 10 and 40 drills by the field and staff and the field music.

NEW MEXICO.

Territorial designation: National Guard of New Mexico.

General headquarters: Santa Fe. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. A. P. Tarkington; address, Santa Fe.

Cavalry: 1 squadron of 1 troop. Infantry: 1 regiment of 5 companies. Signal Corps. Total strength, 258.

Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Santa Fe	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	105.00		
First Squadron Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Las Vegas	7	.....	7	.....	....	....	....	32.50	.....	No.
Troop A	East Las Vegas	3	30	33	3.03	....	7	36	20.00	Yes.	No.
Total		10	30	40	2.50						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Albuquerque	10	29	39	20.51	....	(a	b30	.....	No..	(c)
Company A	Lascruces	1	30	31	16.13	....	7	36	14.35	Yes.	No.
Company B	Roswell	....	.....	(d)	.....	....	7	28	.....	.....	No.
Company D	Silver City	2	25	27	33.33	....	7	30	55.50	Yes.	No.
Company E	Old Albuquerque.	....	35	35	34.29	....	7	61	21.97	Yes.	No.
Company F	Santa Fe	3	32	35	8.57	....	7	30	68.50	Yes.	No.
Company G	Albuquerque	2	32	34	0.00	....	7	72	7.58	Yes.	No.
Total		18	183	201	18.41						
Signal Corps	Roswell	1	13	14	57.14	....	....	(e)	.....	Yes.	No.
Grand total		32	226	258	17.83						

a Band excused by the governor from camp of instruction.

b Refers to the band.

c Organization of field and staff and of noncommissioned staff does not conform to Regular Army but the organization of the band is the same.

d Mustered out December 19, 1906.

e Mustered in March 1, 1907.

NEW YORK.

State designation: National Guard of New York.

General headquarters: Albany. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry; address, Albany, or State Arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York City.

Four brigades. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops; 1 squadron of 2 troops; 2 separate troops. Artillery: 4 light batteries; 1 regiment, coast, of 12 companies. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 3 regiments of 11 companies each; 4 regiments of 10 companies each; 1 regiment of 9 companies; 2 regiments of 8 companies each; 1 battalion of 7 companies; 1 battalion of 5 companies; 2 battalions of 4 companies each. Field Hospital. Hospital Corps: 15 detachments. Engineers: 1 regiment of 10 companies. Signal Corps: 2 companies. Total strength, 14,234.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Albany	5	.....	5	.....						
National Guard Headquarters.											
Headquarters	Albany	16	.....	16	.....						
Cavalry:											
Squadron A—											
Headquarters	New York	9	11	20	5.00	....	10	28	.....	Yes.	No.
Troop 1	do	3	71	74	0.00	....	10	26	59.39	Yes.	No.
Troop 2	do	3	72	75	1.33	....	10	28	62.23	Yes.	No.
Troop 3	do	3	72	75	1.33	....	10	28	66.28	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	6	6	0.00	....	10	28	.....	No..	No.
Total		18	232	250	1.20						
Squadron C—											
Headquarters	Brooklyn	8	8	16	0.00	....	10	30	.....	Yes.	No.
Troop 5	do	3	70	73	0.00	....	10	30	54.63	Yes.	No.
Troop 6	do	3	70	73	0.00	....	10	30	58.19	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	7	7	0.00	....	10	30	.....	No..	No.
Total		14	155	169	0.00						
Troop B	Albany	4	63	67	0.00	....	[a] 4	35	42.18	Yes.	No.
Troop D	Syracuse	5	53	58	1.72	....	8	34	57.33	No..	No.
Light Artillery:											
First Battery	New York	6	99	105	6.67	....	([b])	30	.....	No..	No.
Second Battery	do	6	96	102	3.92	....	[c] 5	34	.....	No..	No.
Third Battery	Brooklyn	5	93	98	3.06	....	([b])	27	.....	No..	No.
Sixth Battery	Binghamton	4	83	87	6.90	....	[c] 6	37	.....	No..	No.
Total		21	371	392	5.10						
Thirteenth Regiment of Coast Artillery:											
Headquarters, band, and field music.	Brooklyn	20	109	129	0.00	...	([b])	31	.....	No..	No.
Company A	do	2	95	97	2.06	....	([b])	31	29.04	No..	No.
Company B	do	1	71	72	0.00	....	([b])	31	21.99	No..	No.
Company C	do	2	98	100	0.00	....	([b])	31	34.45	No..	No.
Company D	do	3	98	101	1.98	....	([b])	31	33.98	No..	No.
Company E	do	3	90	93	0.00	....	([b])	31	35.61	No..	No.
Company F	do	3	69	72	0.00	....	([b])	31	37.14	No..	No.
Company G	do	2	92	94	3.19	....	([b])	31	40.55	No..	No.
Company H	do	3	91	94	0.00	....	([b])	31	40.92	No..	No.
Company I	do	1	75	76	2.63	....	([b])	31	25.73	No..	No.
Company K	do	3	72	75	1.33	....	([b])	31	37.18	No..	No.
Company L	do	3	67	70	0.00	....	([b])	31	48.92	No..	No.
Company M	do	2	80	82	0.00	....	([b])	31	33.84	No..	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	23	23	0.00	....	([b])	31	.....	No..	No.
Total		48	1,130	1,178	0.85						

[a] **Excused from camp duty by the governor; 4 days' duty in aid of civil authorities.**

[b] Excused by the governor.

[c] Voluntary camp duty.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
National Guard Headquarters—Continued.											
Field Hospital	New York	4	38	42	0.00	....	....	[a]12	.....	No.	No.
Twenty-second Regiment Engineers:											
Headquarters	do	17	14	31	3.23	....	(b)	29	.....	No.	No.
Company A	do	3	100	103	1.94	....	(b)	29	38.20	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	67	70	4.28	....	(b)	29	45.01	No.	No.
Company C	do	3	65	68	1.47	....	(b)	29	63.50	No.	No.
Company D	do	3	47	50	2.00	....	(b)	29	39.45	No.	No.
Company E	do	3	55	58	3.45	....	(b)	29	51.71	No.	No.
Company F	do	3	85	88	6.82	....	(b)	29	41.47	No.	No.
Company G	do	3	55	58	10.34	....	(b)	29	59.20	No.	No.
Company H	do	3	67	70	2.86	....	(b)	29	48.17	No.	No.
Company I	do	3	62	65	1.54	....	(b)	29	47.40	No.	No.
Company K	do	3	51	54	0.00	....	(b)	29	38.89	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	16	16	0.00	....	(b)	29	.....	No.	No.
Total		47	684	731	3.42						
Signal Corps:											
First Company	New York	6	80	86	1.16	....	(b)	32	.....	Yes.	No.
Second Company	Brooklyn	4	83	87	3.45	....	(b)	31	.....	No.	No.
Total		10	163	173	2.31						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	New York	12	.....	12	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	17	14	31	0.00	....	(b)	33	.....	No.	No.
Company A	do	2	68	70	1.43	....	(b)	32	44.87	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	98	101	0.00	....	(b)	31	50.00	No.	No.
Company C	do	3	100	103	0.00	....	(b)	33	70.23	No.	No.
Company D	do	3	86	89	0.00	....	(b)	29	53.74	No.	No.
Company E	do	3	96	99	2.02	....	(b)	30	64.60	No.	No.
Company F	do	3	100	103	0.00	....	(b)	30	61.46	No.	No.
Company G	do	3	84	87	1.15	....	(b)	29	57.61	No.	No.
Company H	do	3	85	88	0.00	....	(b)	32	64.87	No.	No.
Company I	do	3	100	103	0.00	....	(b)	30	66.60	No.	No.
Company K	do	3	100	103	0.00	....	(b)	33	63.89	No.	No.
Total		46	931	977	0.41						
Ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters, band, and field music.	New York	13	103	116	4.31	....	8	31	.....	No.	No.
Company A	do	2	51	53	13.21	....	8	30	49.80	No.	No.
Company B	do	2	54	56	0.00	....	8	31	32.15	No.	No.
Company C	do	1	58	59	20.34	....	8	30	35.17	No.	No.
Company D	do	3	72	75	0.00	....	8	30	41.86	No.	No.
Company E	do	2	46	48	12.50	....	8	31	40.89	No.	No.
Company F	do	3	58	61	1.64	....	8	31	40.39	No.	No.
Company G	do	1	62	63	0.00	....	8	29	45.57	No.	No.
Company H	do	3	49	52	0.00	....	8	31	32.06	No.	No.
Company I	do	3	55	58	8.62	....	8	29	34.24	No.	No.
Company K	do	3	55	58	0.00	....	8	30	44.58	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	13	13	0.00	....	8	31	.....	No.	No.
Total		36	676	712	5.06						

[a] Organized March 14, 1906. [b] Excused by the governor.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Twelfth Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	New York	14	47	61	3.28	....	8	(a)	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	2	70	72	2.78	....	8	27	43.70	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	63	66	0.00	....	8	28	53.98	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	87	90	2.22	....	8	27	45.18	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	81	84	0.00	....	8	28	42.90	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	3	69	72	0.00	....	8	28	38.97	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	3	49	52	0.00	....	8	27	49.21	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	2	68	70	2.86	....	8	27	36.50	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	54	57	0.00	....	8	28	40.17	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	2	36	38	2.63	....	8	27	36.00	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	2	51	53	3.77	....	8	27	37.96	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	11	11	0.00	....	8	28	.....	No.	No.
Total		40	686	726	1.52						
Sixty-ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	New York	15	37	52	1.92	....	8	(b)	.....	No.	No.
Company A	do	2	52	54	5.56	....	8	26	40.61	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	42	45	8.89	....	8	29	37.26	No.	No.
Company C	do	3	48	51	9.80	....	8	26	42.81	No.	No.
Company D	do	2	61	63	4.76	....	8	26	40.33	No.	No.
Company E	do	3	70	73	0.00	....	8	26	46.94	No.	No.
Company F	do	3	61	64	0.00	....	8	26	29.94	No.	No.
Company G	do	3	49	52	7.69	....	8	26	38.69	No.	No.
Company H	do	3	50	53	1.89	....	8	26	21.82	No.	No.
Company I	do	3	67	70	0.00	....	8	26	53.82	No.	No.
Company K	do	2	50	52	0.00	....	8	26	34.45	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	13	13	7.69	....	8	25	.....	No.	No.
Total		42	600	642	3.43						
Seventy-first Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	New York	15	43	58	0.00	....	8	30	.....	No.	No.
Company A	do	3	49	52	0.00	....	8	30	41.70	No.	No.
Company B	do	2	91	93	1.08	....	8	29	62.03	No.	No.
Company C	do	3	50	53	0.00	....	8	30	47.77	No.	No.
Company D	do	2	49	51	0.00	....	8	29	54.65	No.	No.
Company E	do	3	70	73	2.74	....	8	29	46.88	No.	No.
Company F	do	2	48	50	0.00	....	8	30	60.46	No.	No.
Company G	do	3	64	67	0.00	....	8	29	49.74	No.	No.
Company H	do	1	39	40	5.00	....	8	29	42.78	No.	No.
Company I	do	3	49	52	0.00	....	8	29	52.06	No.	No.
Company K	do	3	88	91	0.00	....	8	30	42.28	No.	No.
Company M	do	1	45	46	30.43	....	....	(c)	.....	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	6	6	16.67	....	8	29	.....	No.	No.
Total		41	691	732	2.73						
Eighth Battalion of Infantry:[d]											
Headquarters and field music.	New York	8	33	41	0.00	....	(e)	29	.....	No.	No.
Company B	do	2	52	54	0.00	....	(e)	29	38.40	No.	No.
Company D	do	3	53	56	1.79	....	(e)	28	37.96	No.	No.
Company F	do	3	61	64	10.94	....	(e)	28	40.05	No.	No.

[a] Field, staff, and noncommissioned staff had 28 drills, and field music 27 drills.
[b] Field, staff, and noncommissioned staff had 25 drills, and field music 26 drills.
[c] Organized January 22, 1907.
[d] Companies A, C, and E, Eighth Regiment of Infantry, which had 26, 27, and 26 drills, respectively, were mustered out December 10, 1906, and the remaining companies were reorganized into a battalion.
[e] Excused by the governor.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 190.. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18.. Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Eighth Battalion of Infantry—Continued.											
Company G	New York	3	64	67	5.97	....	(a)	26	36.99	No.	No.
Company H	do	3	50	53	7.55	....	(a)	29	41.38	No.	No.
Company I	do	3	50	53	7.55	....	(a)	26	36.37	No.	No.
Company K	do	2	63	65	0.00	....	(a)	29	51.69	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	19	19	0.00	....	(a)	29	.....	No.	No.
Total		27	443	470	4.26						
Second Brigade.											
Headquarters	Brooklyn	9	.....	9	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Fourteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	do	20	40	60	1.67	....	8	33	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	2	44	46	0.00	....	8	33	39.29	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	2	49	51	0.00	....	8	33	43.00	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	41	44	2.27	....	8	33	30.62	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	2	59	61	0.00	....	8	33	30.23	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	2	43	45	0.00	....	8	33	30.34	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	1	37	38	2.63	....	8	33	29.67	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	1	43	44	11.36	....	8	33	28.10	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	45	48	0.00	....	8	33	22.79	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	2	60	62	1.61	....	8	33	29.72	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	2	42	44	0.00	....	8	33	32.45	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	2	49	51	11.76	....	8	33	26.08	Yes.	No.
Company M	do	2	51	53	0.00	....	8	33	51.74	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	14	14	0.00	....	8	33	.....	No.	No.
Total		44	617	661	3.63						
Twenty-third Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	Brooklyn	21	40	61	0.00	....	8	(b)	.....	No.	No.
Company A	do	3	74	77	2.60	....	8	31	55.20	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	62	65	1.54	....	8	31	42.43	No.	No.
Company C	do	3	48	51	0.00	....	8	31	34.19	No.	No.
Company D	do	3	58	61	1.64	....	8	31	37.65	No.	No.
Company E	do	3	50	53	3.77	....	8	31	61.38	No.	No.
Company F	do	3	60	63	1.59	....	8	31	43.81	No.	No.
Company G	do	3	84	87	0.00	....	8	30	44.20	No.	No.
Company H	do	2	53	55	0.00	....	8	29	47.71	No.	No.
Company I	do	3	63	66	1.52	....	8	31	44.55	No.	No.
Company K	do	3	87	90	0.00	....	8	31	59.27	No.	No.
Company L	do	3	40	43	0.00	....	8	c12	.....	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	12	12	0.00	....	8	29	.....	No.	No.
Total		53	731	784	1.02						
Forty-seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	Brooklyn	17	43	60	0.00	....	8	27	.....	No.	No.
Company A	do	3	58	61	1.64	....	8	27	41.85	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	54	57	7.02	....	8	27	35.58	No.	No.
Company D	do	1	44	45	4.44	....	8	27	25.96	No.	No.
Company E	do	2	57	59	1.69	....	8	27	21.57	No.	No.
[illegible] F	do	2	80	82	1.22	....	8	27	24.47	No.	No.
[illegible]	do	2	48	50	4.00	....	8	27	39.26	No.	No.
[illegible]	do	3	52	55	7.27	....	8	27	32.37	No.	No.
[illegible]	do	2	61	63	0.00	....	8	27	43.51	No.	No.
[illegible]	do	....	11	11	0.00	....	8	27	.....	No.	No.
[illegible]		35	508	543	2.76						

a Excused by the governor.
b Field, staff, and noncommissioned staff had 32 drills, and field music 27 drills.
c Organized June 4, 1906.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Third Brigade.											
Headquarters	Albany	13	.....	13	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	Binghamton	18	36	54	7.41	....	a 6	33	.....	No..	No.
Company A	Utica	2	88	90	2.22	....	a 6	28	47.77	No..	No.
Company B	do	4	70	74	2.70	....	a 6	37	47.12	No..	No.
Company C	Watertown	3	72	75	6.67	....	a 6	35	54.74	No..	No.
Company D	Ogdensburg	3	67	70	7.14	....	a 6	33	69.71	No..	No.
Company E	Newburgh	1	52	53	3.77	....	(b)	32	39.09	No..	No.
Company F	Walton	3	57	60	6.67	....	a 6	31	51.87	No..	No.
Company G	Oneonta	4	53	57	7.02	....	(b)	34	50.19	No..	No.
Company H	Binghamton	4	85	89	7.87	....	a 6	37	61.67	No..	No.
Company I	Middletown	4	84	88	2.27	....	a 6	32	56.15	No..	No.
Company K	Malone	2	58	60	6.67	....	(b)	30	57.63	No..	No.
Company L	Newburgh	3	77	80	1.25	....	a 6	27	43.66	No..	No.
Company M	Mohawk	4	69	73	2.74	....	a 6	33	60.59	Yes.	No.
Total		55	868	923	4.77						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	Troy	19	34	53	5.66	....	c 9	(d)	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	4	82	86	1.16	....	c 9	34	57.03	Yes.	No.
Company B	Cohoes	4	80	84	1.19	....	c 9	30	47.13	Yes.	No.
Company C	Troy	4	67	71	2.82	....	c 9	30	50.54	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	4	60	64	3.13	....	c 9	34	54.37	Yes.	No.
Company E	Schenectady	2	76	78	3.85	....	c 9	32	52.79	No..	No.
Company F	do	3	83	86	4.65	....	c 9	32	58.78	No..	No.
Company G	Gloversville	4	64	68	2.94	....	c 9	30	66.90	Yes.	No.
Company H	Amsterdam	2	61	63	7.94	....	c 9	30	47.45	Yes.	No.
Company I	Whitehall	2	55	57	5.26	....	c 9	28	55.34	Yes.	No.
Company K	Glens Falls	4	58	62	0.00	....	c 9	30	65.92	Yes.	No.
Company L	Saratoga Springs	4	61	65	0.00	....	c 9	28	67.00	Yes.	No.
Company M	Hoosic Falls	2	62	64	12.50	....	c 9	27	36.86	Yes.	No.
Total		58	843	901	3.77						
Tenth Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	Albany	19	40	59	0.00	....	e 6	(f)	.....	No..	No.
Company A	do	3	57	60	1.67	....	e 6	31	51.90	No..	No.
Company B	do	3	67	70	1.43	....	g 9	30	38.48	No..	No.
Company C	do	2	55	57	3.51	....	e 6	31	31.95	No..	No.
Company D	do	2	72	74	6.76	....	e 6	34	41.48	No..	No.
Company E	Catskill	3	53	56	3.57	....	h 8	32	27.85	No..	No.
Company F	Hudson	3	62	65	6.15	....	h 8	33	41.33	No..	No.
Company G	Yonkers	3	72	75	4.00	....	(b)	32	28.70	No..	No.
Company H	Mount Vernon	4	64	68	0.00	....	(b)	28	40.07	No..	No.
Company I	Flushing	5	96	101	0.99	....	(b)	27	47.51	No..	No.
Company K	Poughkeepsie	4	69	73	1.37	....	h 8	35	42.62	No..	No.
Company M	Kingston	4	80	84	0.00	....	a 8	h 18	43.32	No..	No.
Hospital Corps	Albany	....	3	3	0.00	....	e 6	28	.....	No..	No.
Total		55	790	845	2.37						

a Voluntary camp duty.
b Excused by the governor.
c Participated in camp of instruction with United States troops at Mount Gretna, Pa., September 1-9, 1906.
d Field, staff, and noncommissioned staff had 21 drills, and field music 24 drills.
e Excused from camp duty by the governor; 6 days' duty in aid of civil authorities.
f Field, staff, and noncommissioned staff had 30 drills, and field music 28 drills.
g Excused from camp duty; 6 days' duty in aid of civil authorities, and 3 days' voluntary camp duty.
h Without an armory during part of drill season.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Fourth Brigade.											
Headquarters	Buffalo	12		12							No.
Sixty-fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	do	16	42	58	0.00		(a)	26		No.	No.
Company A	do	3	56	59	1.69		(a)	26	44.76	No.	No.
Company B	do	2	38	40	7.50		(a)	26	38.97	No.	No.
Company C	do	3	42	45	4.44		(a)	26	46.97	No.	No.
Company D	do	3	70	73	4.11		(a)	26	26.08	No.	No.
Company F	do	3	46	49	8.16		(a)	26	31.75	No.	No.
Company G	do	3	52	55	0.00		(a)	26	49.55	No.	No.
Company H	do	2	41	43	9.30		(a)	26	40.88	No.	No.
Company I	do	3	49	52	3.85		(a)	26	51.76	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	do		25	25	0.00		(a)	26		No.	No.
Total		38	461	499	3.81						
Seventy-fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters and field music.	Buffalo	17	49	66	0.00		(a)	28		Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	49	52	1.92		(a)	28	43.46	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	51	54	7.41		(a)	28	32.71	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	50	53	3.77		(a)	28	36.54	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	65	68	2.94		(a)	28	52.77	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	3	57	60	3.33		(a)	28	44.12	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	3	63	66	0.00		(a)	28	49.45	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	3	54	57	3.51		(a)	28	37.33	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	58	61	1.64		(a)	28	50.48	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	2	53	55	1.82		(a)	28	36.63	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do		25	25	0.00		(a)	28		No.	No.
Total		43	574	617	2.43						
First Battalion Infantry:											
Headquarters	Niagara Falls	6	6	12	0.00		(a)	27		No.	No.
Company E	do	5	87	92	2.17		(a)	27	46.63	No.	No.
Company F	Medina	4	79	83	0.00		(a)	35	56.74	No.	No.
Company G	Tonawanda	4	55	59	0.00		(a)	31	45.62	No.	No.
Company I	Olean	4	65	69	1.45		(a)	30	68.85	No.	No.
Company N	Jamestown	4	76	80	0.00		(a)	28	64.53	No.	No.
Total		27	368	395	0.76						
Second Battalion Infantry:											
Headquarters	Geneva	5	7	12	0.00		(a)	32		No.	No.
Company A	Rochester	4	94	98	1.02		(a)	41	65.10	No.	No.
Company B	Geneva	4	79	83	0.00		(a)	34	55.07	No.	No.
Company H	Rochester	4	87	91	0.00		(a)	52	65.27	No.	No.
Company K	Hornellsville	3	54	57	1.75		(a)	33	57.08	No.	No.
Total		20	321	341	0.59						
Third Battalion Infantry:											
Headquarters	Elmira	6	8	14	0.00		(a)	34		No.	No.
Company C	Syracuse	4	67	71	1.41		(a)	33	64.24	No.	No.
Company D	Oswego	4	65	69	0.00		(a)	39	65.13	No.	No.
Company L	Elmira	4	75	79	1.27		(a)	34	69.44	No.	No.
Company M	Auburn	4	102	106	0.94		(a)	40	72.68	No.	No.
Total		22	317	339	0.88						
Grand total		920	13,314	14,234	2.55						

a Excused by the governor.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State designation: North Carolina National Guard.
General headquarters: Raleigh. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Thomas R. Robertson; address, Raleigh.
One brigade. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Total strength, 1,989.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Raleigh	36	3	39	5.13						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Statesville	8		8							No.
Field Artillery:											
First Battery	Charlotte	4	65	69	11.59		8	38	(a)	No.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Shelby	15	5	20	0.00					No.	Yes.
Band	Asheville		28	28	0.00					No.	No.
Company A	Hickory	3	46	49	12.24		8	24	5.00	No.	No.
Company B	Salisbury	3	42	45	2.22		8	24	5.00	No.	No.
Company C	Winston-Salem	3	44	47	6.38		8	28	3.33	No.	No.
Company D	Charlotte	3	41	44	4.55		8	36	7.50	No.	No.
Company E	Statesville	3	42	45	6.67		8	34	6.25	No.	No.
Company F	Asheville	3	50	53	7.55		8	b20	3.62	No.	No.
Company G	Shelby	2	48	50	(c)		8	33	6.30	No.	No.
Company H	Waynesville	3	42	45	26.67		8	(d)	5.85	No.	No.
Company I	Mount Airy	3	40	43	9.30		8	24	3.50	No.	No.
Company K	Asheville	3	44	47	2.13		8	24	5.63	No.	No.
Company L	Concord	3	44	47	2.13		8	24	5.00	No.	No.
Company M	High Point	3	40	43	4.65		8	25	4.00	No.	No.
Total		50	556	606	e7.02						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Washington	14	5	19	5.26					No.	Yes.
Band	Kinston		21	21	19.05					No.	No.
Company A	Tarboro	3	40	43	4.65		8	24	(f)	No.	No.
Company B	Kinston	3	42	45	4.44		8	33	(f)	No.	No.
Company C	Wilmington	3	52	55	12.73		8	38	(f)	No.	No.
Company D	Goldsboro	3	52	55	0.00		8	24	(f)	No.	No.
Company E	do	3	59	62	0.00		8	24	(f)	No.	No.
Company F	Fayetteville	3	40	43	18.60		8	24	(f)	No.	No.
Company G	Washington	3	41	44	9.09		8	24	(f)	No.	No.
Company H	Clinton	3	57	60	5.00		8	25	(f)	No.	No.
Company I	Edenton	3	39	42	9.52		8	39	(f)	No.	No.
Company K	Wilson	3	42	45	11.11		8	24	(f)	No.	No.
Company L	Lumber Bridge	3	40	43	11.63		8	24	(f)	No.	No.
Company M	Maxton	3	40	43	30.23		8	b15	(f)	No.	No.
Total		50	570	620	9.35						

a No practice required.
b Adjutant-general states that only that number of drills was reported by company commander.
c Not inspected; to be mustered out for reorganization.
d Company records reported lost.
e The strength of Company G not included in calculating the percentage of absentees of the regiment.
f No practice.

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Third Infantry:[a]											
Headquarters	Reidsville	15	7	22	4.55	....	....	....	....	No.	Yes.
Band	Raleigh	....	28	28	14.29	....	....	....	....	No.	No.
Company A	Lexington	3	44	47	27.66	....	6	35	(b)	No.	No.
Company B	Raleigh	3	59	62	14.52	....	6	24	(b)	No.	No.
Company C	Henderson	3	47	50	18.00	....	6	24	(b)	No.	No.
Company D	Louisburg	3	42	45	15.56	....	6	24	(b)	No.	No.
Company E	Oxford	3	43	46	2.17	....	6	28	(b)	No.	No.
Company F	Franklinton	3	44	47	0.00	....	6	28	(b)	No.	No.
Company G	Reidsville	3	42	45	13.33	....	6	24	(b)	No.	No.
Company H	Warrenton	3	41	44	9.09	....	6	(c)	(b)	No.	No.
Company I	Burlington	3	41	44	15.91	....	6	33	(b)	No.	No.
Company K	Raleigh	3	40	43	16.28	....	6	[d]12	(b)	No.	No.
Company L	Greensboro	3	41	44	15.91	....	6	24	(b)	No.	No.
Company M	Sanford	3	42	45	24.44	....	6	[d]12	(b)	No.	No.
Total		51	561	612	14.05						
Hospital Corps:											
Detachment	Charlotte	....	12	12	0.00	....	....	....	....	No.	No.
Detachment	Clinton	....	11	11	9.09	....	....	....	....	No.	No.
Detachment	Reidsville	....	12	12	16.67	....	....	....	....	No.	No.
Total		....	35	35	8.57	....	....	....	....	No.	
Grand total		199	1,790	1,989	12.37						

[a] The Third Infantry participated in camp of instruction with United States troops at Chickamauga, Ga.
[b] No practice.
[c] Drills not reported in detail by company commander.
[d] Adjutant-general states that only that number of drills was reported by company commander.

NORTH DAKOTA.

State designation: North Dakota National Guard.

General headquarters: Bismarck. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Poole; address, Bismarck.

Artillery: 1 light battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 646.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Bismarck	10	.....	10	.....	....	....	.....	20.00		
First Artillery:											
Battery A	Lisbon	3	45	48	18.75	....	(a)	40	(b)	No.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Valley City	17	10	27	22.22	....	....	.....	9.09	No.	No.
Band	Lisbon	....	31	31	19.36	....	....	c110	.....	No.	No.
Company A	Bismarck	3	40	43	23.26	4	d7	41	13.94	No.	No.
Company B	Fargo	3	35	38	47.37	4	d7	37	3.17	No.	No.
Company C	Grafton	2	45	47	31.91	4	d7	62	(b)	No.	No.
Company D	Minot	3	48	51	13.73	....	....	(e)	.....	No.	No.
Company E	Williston	3	42	45	15.56	....	....	f22	.....	No.	No.
Company F	Mandan	3	37	40	0.00	....	....	(g)	.....	No.	No.
Company G	Valley City	3	44	47	10.64	4	d7	h27	(b)	No.	No.
Company H	Jamestown	3	33	36	22.22	4	d7	58	25.29	No.	No.
Company I	Wahpeton	3	40	43	27.91	4	d7	i18	(b)	No.	No.
Company K	Dickinson	3	38	41	19.51	4	d7	(j)	5.14	No.	No.
Company L	Hillsboro	2	34	36	11.11	4	d7	44	54.15	No.	No.
Company M	Ellendale	3	44	47	27.66	4	d7	38	(b)	No.	No.
Total		51	521	572	20.80						
Hospital Corps	Lisbon	3	13	16	68.75	4	d7	(j)	.....	No.	No.
Grand total		67	579	646	21.52						

a One officer and 21 enlisted men participated as infantry in the camp of instruction with United States troops near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

b No range available.

c Drills, rehearsals, and concerts.

d Participated in camp of instruction with United States troops near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., August 5-12, 1906.

e No report by commanding officer; mustered out May 17, 1906, at Devils Lake, and mustered in December 6, 1906, at Minot.

f Mustered out November 27, 1906, at Langdon, and mustered in December 8, 1906, at Williston.

g No report by commanding officer; mustered in November 28, 1906.

h No report by commanding officer, June to September, inclusive.

i No report by commanding officer, June to October, inclusive.

j No report by commanding officer.

OHIO.

State designation: Ohio National Guard.

General headquarters: Columbus. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Ammon B. Critchfield; address, Columbus.

One division of 2 brigades. Cavalry: 2 troops. Artillery: 2 field batteries. Infantry: 4 regiments of 12 companies each; 4 regiments of 11 companies each; 1 regiment of 4 companies. Medical Department: 2 ambulance company sections; 2 hospital company sections. Engineers: 1 battalion of 4 companies. Signal Corps: 2 companies. Total strength, 5,841.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Columbus	30		30							
General Service Corps				(a)			8				
Division.											
Headquarters	Akron	9	6	15	0.00					Yes.	No.
Cavalry:											
Troop A	Cleveland	3	51	54	7.41	1	8	38	72.83	Yes.	Yes.
Troop B	Columbus	5	45	50	24.00	6	8	52	4.66	Yes.	Yes.
Total		8	96	104	15.38						
Field Artillery:											
First Battery	Cleveland	3	51	54	3.70	5	8	66		Yes.	No.
Second Battery	Toledo	4	49	53	7.55		8	47		Yes.	No.
Total		7	100	107	5.61						
Battalion of Engineers:											
Headquarters and band.	Cleveland	3	30	33	3.03		8	48	100.00	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	43	46	2.17		8	48	31.98	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	2	37	39	0.00		8	48	33.42	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	44	47	4.26		8	48	20.20	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	2	50	52	11.54		8	48	10.89	Yes.	No.
Total		13	204	217	4.61						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Toledo	6	9	15	20.00					Yes.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Cincinnati	11	37	48	0.00				48.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	2	31	33	6.06	11	8	49	37.61	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	2	32	34	5.88	1	8	48	36.75	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	2	44	46	41.30		8	46	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Hillsboro	2	40	42	4.76		8	51	55.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Cincinnati	1	29	30	20.00	6	8	50	17.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	32	35	31.43		8	49	13.02	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	do	3	31	34	14.71	1	8	51	22.92	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Lebanon	3	24	27	3.70		8	32	30.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Cincinnati	2	32	34	14.71	4	8	49	25.76	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Batavia	3	41	44	11.36	11	8	51	53.70	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Middletown	1	45	46	34.78		8	50	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Cincinnati	1	21	22	0.00		8	51	12.50	Yes.	Yes.
Total		36	439	475	16.42						

a Strength reported with the headquarters of the division and the two brigades to which assigned.
b No range available.

OHIO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Lima	12	5	17	0.00	....	....	....	52.94	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Tiffin	....	30	30	6.67	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Findlay	3	59	62	20.97	....	8	51	51.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Carey	3	55	58	10.34	5	8	52	105.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Lima	3	58	61	11.48	....	8	61	88.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Van Wert	3	59	62	40.32	....	8	53	27.89	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Hicksville	2	51	53	5.66	....	8	52	101.98	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Spencerville	3	50	53	16.98	....	8	52	82.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Ada	3	55	58	6.90	....	8	51	100.40	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Bowling Green	2	57	59	11.86	8	8	52	84.31	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Kenton	2	65	67	20.90	....	8	60	55.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Sycamore	3	56	59	13.56	....	8	52	93.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Ottawa	3	58	61	6.56	5	8	52	96.84	Yes.	Yes.
Total		42	658	700	14.57						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Miamisburg	9	8	17	15.65	....	....	....	100.00	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Dayton	....	20	20	5.00	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Covington	3	37	40	2.50	....	8	50	32.78	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Springfield	2	48	50	16.00	....	8	51	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Piqua	3	43	46	13.04	6	8	51	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Urbana	3	48	51	15.69	....	8	51	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Springfield	2	41	43	27.91	....	8	40	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Eaton	2	40	42	19.05	....	8	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Dayton	3	60	63	1.59	1	8	50	44.31	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Miamisburg	2	40	42	38.10	4	8	49	29.89	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Xenia	3	59	62	3.23	....	8	51	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Dayton	2	44	46	30.43	5	8	54	37.34	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Sidney	2	42	44	29.55	3	8	52	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Greenville	3	39	42	14.29	....	8	51	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		39	569	608	16.94						
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Toledo	11	33	44	6.82	....	....	....	75.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	60	63	14.29	....	8	51	63.64	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	1	25	26	15.38	....	8	52	1.85	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Fostoria	3	41	44	18.18	....	8	55	38.48	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Bryan	3	50	53	15.09	....	8	40	43.16	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Napoleon	3	46	49	18.37	....	8	60	56.30	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Defiance	3	54	57	3.51	7	8	53	27.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Toledo	3	28	31	3.23	....	8	50	32.95	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Clyde	3	43	46	6.52	3	8	49	57.26	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Fremont	2	38	40	12.50	....	8	47	71.60	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Toledo	2	39	41	12.20	....	8	35	43.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Port Clinton	3	40	43	9.30	5	8	52	40.49	Yes.	Yes.
Total		40	497	537	11.36						
Ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Cleveland	4	3	7	0.00	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Columbus	....	28	28	10.71	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Springfield	3	48	51	15.69	....	8	50	15.20	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Columbus	2	61	63	14.29	....	8	50	7.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Xenia	3	51	54	7.41	6	8	50	20.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Cleveland	3	58	61	4.92	1	8	35	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Total		15	249	264	10.23						

a No range available. b No practice.

OHIO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Medical Department:											
First Ambulance Company Section.	Toledo	....	34	34	14.71	....	8	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Hospital Company Section.	Cincinnati	....	39	39	2.56	....	8	51	.....	Yes.	No.
Signal Corps:											
First Company	Toledo	4	55	59	28.81	....	8	50	.....	Yes.	No.
Second Brigade.											
Headquarters	Columbus	6	16	22	18.18	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	do	12	33	45	17.78	....	....	....	70.63	Yes.	
Company A	do	3	40	43	4.65	....	8	51	(a)	Yes.	
Company B	do	3	49	52	23.08	....	8	48	28.49	Yes.	
Company C	do	2	37	39	23.08	1	8	48	8.10	Yes.	
Company D	Marion	3	46	49	44.90	10	8	65	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Marysville	2	42	44	15.91	....	8	48	48.08	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Circleville	3	51	54	18.52	....	8	49	14.04	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Newark	2	39	41	9.76	....	8	55	43.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Chillicothe	2	48	50	10.00	....	8	60	41.78	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Columbus	3	50	53	30.19	1	8	49	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Delaware	3	57	60	35.00	....	8	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Canal Dover	3	46	49	32.65	1	8	44	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Washington	1	47	48	22.92	....	8	50	29.69	Yes.	Yes.
Total		42	585	627	22.81						
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Cleveland	12	8	20	0.00	....	....	....	118.75	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Canton	....	36	36	0.00	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Berea	2	41	43	18.60	....	8	52	35.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Lorain	3	50	53	18.87	7	8	49	21.86	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Cleveland	2	40	42	16.67	6	8	50	138.98	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Warren	3	31	34	5.88	....	8	47	42.71	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Geneva	3	38	41	12.19	....	8	51	36.16	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Cleveland	2	31	33	21.21	....	8	50	24.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Norwalk	3	46	49	18.37	1	8	50	31.02	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Youngstown	3	40	43	6.98	6	8	50	44.22	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Cleveland	3	64	67	2.99	14	8	51	70.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	do	2	42	44	6.82	6	8	52	93.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Conneaut	3	40	43	44.19	....	8	48	22.13	Yes.	Yes.
Total		41	507	548	13.69						
Seventh Infantry:											
Headquarters	Ironton	11	7	18	(c)	....	....	....	31.25	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Zanesville	....	28	28	10.71	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	do	3	43	46	19.57	5	8	52	46.07	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Marietta	2	42	44	20.45	5	8	52	41.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Gallipolis	3	49	52	30.77	3	8	49	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Somerset	3	56	59	20.34	....	8	48	33.36	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Summerfield	3	61	64	40.63	6	8	48	30.31	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Lancaster	3	52	55	10.91	4	8	51	14.60	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Manchester	1	40	41	21.95	....	8	51	57.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	New Lexington.	3	55	58	25.86	5	8	51	(d)	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Ironton	3	51	54	18.52	....	8	48	66.30	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Portsmouth	3	44	47	8.51	....	8	48	40.12	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Greenfield	2	43	45	8.89	7	8	51	32.06	Yes.	Yes.
Total		40	571	611	21.28						

[a] No range available.
[b] Range of only 300 yards.
[c] Not inspected.
[d] Records destroyed by fire.

OHIO—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Second Brigade—Cont'd.											
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Bucyrus	12	8	20	10.00	....	....	....	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Akron	....	25	25	0.00	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Bucyrus	3	38	41	48.78	....	8	51	25.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Akron	3	45	48	16.67	....	8	48	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Canton	2	58	60	6.67	1	8	50	68.25	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Wooster	3	53	56	3.57	5	8	54	58.22	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Ashland	3	58	61	11.48	....	8	56	25.28	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Akron	2	47	49	14.29	2	8	64	(b)	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Wadsworth	3	44	47	12.77	1	8	47	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Shreve	2	50	52	5.77	....	8	51	66.57	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Tiffin	2	52	54	25.93	....	8	48	8.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Alliance	3	52	55	20.00	1	8	45	(a)	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Galion	2	47	49	22.45	....	8	50	32.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Mansfield	3	48	51	7.84	6	8	50	71.00	Yes.	Yes.
Total		43	625	668	14.82						
Medical Department:											
Second Ambulance Company Section.	Columbus	....	69	69	4.35	....	8	50	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Second Hospital Company Section.	Zanesville	....	48	48	8.33	....	8	52	.....	Yes.	No.
Signal Corps:											
Second Company	Columbus	4	40	44	25.00	1	8	51	.....	Yes.	No.
Grand total		425	5,416	5,841	15.31						

a No range available. b Use of range stopped by police.

OKLAHOMA.

Territorial designation: Oklahoma National Guard.
General headquarters: Guthrie. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Alva J. Niles; address, Guthrie.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 machine-gun platoon. Hospital Corps. Engineer Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 531.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Guthrie	4	1	5	0.00						
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Chandler	17	8	25	0.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Band	Edmond	....	25	25	16.00	....	15	50	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	Guthrie	....	.....	.....	(a)	....	15	24	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company B	Chandler	3	32	35	14.29	2	15	26	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company C	Shawnee	2	39	41	78.05	....	15	c 2	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company D	Blackwell	....	.....	.....	(d)	2	15	52	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company E	Pawnee	3	42	45	35.56	2	15	38	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company F	Watonga	3	26	29	0.00	3	15	52	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company G	Kingfisher	2	29	31	12.90	2	15	37	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company H	Edmond	2	32	34	5.88	1	15	26	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company I	Alva	3	50	53	24.53	3	15	32	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company K	Enid	2	34	36	30.56	1	15	35	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company L	Perry	3	27	30	30.00	3	15	59	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company M	Oklahoma City	3	52	55	29.09	7	18	60	(b)	No.	Yes.
Machine-Gun Platoon	Enid	1	15	16	18.75	....	....	(e)	.....	No.	Yes.
Total		44	411	455	25.27						
Hospital Corps	El Reno	1	17	18	33.33	1	15	f 15	.....	No.	No.
Engineer Corps	Lawton	3	24	27	22.22	....	16	34	(b)	No.	Yes.
Signal Corps	Blackwell	3	23	26	26.92	1	16	60	(b)	No.	No.
Grand total		55	476	531	25.24						

a Disbanded March 14, 1907.
b No range available.
c Transferred July, 1906, from Pond Creek to Shawnee and reorganized.
d Disbanded April 6, 1907.
e Organized early in 1907 of men detailed from Company K.
f Transferred July, 1906, from Woodward to El Reno and reorganized.

OREGON.

State designation: Oregon National Guard.
General headquarters: Salem. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William E. Finzer; address, Portland.
Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Hospital Corps: 1 detachment. Total strength, 984.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Salem	8	.....	8	.....						
Field Artillery:											
First Battery	Portland	5	73	78	7.69	12	....	51	.....	Yes.	No.
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	18	8	26	7.69	....	12	48	51.00	Yes.	No.
Band	do	....	24	24	41.67	....	10	56	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Baker City	3	52	55	45.45	....	12	48	57.44	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Portland	2	52	54	22.22	....	12	48	49.06	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	do	3	49	52	13.46	....	12	47	48.18	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	The Dalles	3	50	53	16.98	....	12	47	60.45	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Portland	3	45	48	33.33	....	12	47	32.80	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	2	47	49	46.94	....	12	47	38.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Albany	2	47	49	22.45	....	12	39	22.70	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Portland	3	44	47	27.66	....	12	48	29.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Woodburn	3	53	56	7.14	....	12	48	34.82	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Portland	3	48	51	0.00	....	12	48	77.98	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	La Grande	1	40	41	65.85	....	12	42	45.69	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Salem	3	48	51	0.00	....	12	48	74.68	Yes.	Yes.
Total		49	607	656	24.24						
First Separate Battalion Infantry:											
Headquarters	Eugene	5	1	6	0.00	....	12	48	118.33	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	52	55	0.00	....	12	48	104.85	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Ashland	3	49	52	26.92	....	12	41	43.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Eugene	3	50	53	18.87	....	12	48	44.32	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Roseburg	2	48	50	6.00	....	12	43	127.36	Yes.	Yes.
Total		16	200	216	12.50						
Hospital Corps Detachment.	Portland	1	25	26	23.08	a12	a12	48	.....	No..	No.
Grand total		79	905	984	20.12						

a Members of the Hospital Corps are attached to the several organizations and accompany same on tour of duty.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State designation: National Guard of Pennsylvania.

General headquarters: Harrisburg. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart; address, Harrisburg.

One division of 3 brigades. Cavalry: 6 troops. Artillery: 2 field batteries. Infantry: 7 regiments of 12 companies each; 3 regiments of 10 companies each; 1 regiment of 9 companies; 2 regiments of 8 companies each; 1 regiment of 7 companies. Hospital Corps: 14 detachments. Total strength, 9,888.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Harrisburg	10	1	11	0.00	....	8	....	48.51	Yes.	
Division headquarters	Philadelphia	12	6	18	0.00	....	8	....	77.77	Yes.	No.
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Philadelphia	10	6	16	0.00	....	8	....	104.68	Yes.	No.
Cavalry:											
First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.	do	4	56	60	3.33	....	8	32	109.52	Yes.	No.
Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.	do	5	55	60	5.00	3	8	34	121.61	Yes.	No.
Troop A	do	3	52	55	3.64	....	....	....	78.33	Yes.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	do	15	36	51	0.00	....	8	[a]40	107.69	Yes.	([b])
Company A	do	3	56	59	8.47	....	8	40	60.56	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	54	57	26.32	....	8	37	33.35	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	54	57	3.51	....	8	40	95.43	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	57	60	10.00	....	8	41	49.31	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	2	56	58	5.17	....	8	38	107.53	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	3	59	62	9.68	....	8	31	52.70	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	3	54	57	15.79	....	8	42	64.79	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	57	60	36.67	....	8	33	69.20	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	2	57	59	8.47	....	8	34	52.53	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	3	61	64	0.00	....	8	36	58.01	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	3	54	57	10.53	....	8	34	41.59	Yes.	No.
Company M	do	3	62	65	6.15	....	8	40	42.86	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	12	12	0.00	....	8	19	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		49	729	778	10.67						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Philadelphia	16	36	52	0.00	....	8	[a]41	60.86	Yes.	([b])
Company A	do	3	52	55	16.36	....	8	41	51.13	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	53	56	8.93	....	8	41	37.34	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	56	59	1.69	....	8	36	46.47	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	55	58	3.45	....	8	39	46.69	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	3	52	55	1.82	....	8	41	27.88	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	3	53	56	17.86	....	8	39	17.83	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	2	54	56	0.00	....	8	44	30.22	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	56	59	13.56	....	8	36	38.71	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	3	60	63	9.52	1	8	46	33.82	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	3	61	64	20.31	2	8	39	21.90	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	3	52	55	12.73	2	8	40	14.80	Yes.	No.
Company M	do	3	59	62	14.52	....	8	41	50.07	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	12	12	8.33	....	8	2	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		51	711	762	9.45						

[a] Refers to band; field and staff had 2 drills.

[b] Organization of field and staff does not conform to Regular Army, but the organization of the non-commissioned staff and band is the same.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Philadelphia	15	35	50	2.00	....	8	[a]19	98.51	Yes.	([b])
Company A	do	3	58	61	4.92	....	8	36	40.38	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	2	53	55	3.64	....	8	37	31.64	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	2	56	58	6.90	....	8	33	53.50	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	59	62	6.45	....	8	38	59.12	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	3	53	56	12.50	....	8	35	60.07	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	3	56	59	5.08	....	8	36	39.76	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	1	57	58	3.45	....	8	37	64.04	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	52	55	14.55	....	8	37	38.35	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	3	60	63	1.59	....	8	36	53.07	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	2	58	60	3.33	....	8	35	49.71	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	2	57	59	8.47	....	8	37	52.36	Yes.	No.
Company M	do	3	52	55	18.18	....	8	38	45.07	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	12	12	16.67	....	8	26	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		45	718	763	7.08						
Sixth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Philadelphia	16	35	51	0.00	....	8	[a]27	62.00	Yes.	([b])
Company A	Pottstown	3	57	60	0.00	....	8	41	66.79	Yes.	No.
Company B	Chester	3	55	58	6.90	....	8	47	22.17	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	52	55	7.27	....	8	39	43.45	Yes.	No.
Company D	Phoenixville	3	54	57	12.28	....	8	44	42.03	Yes.	No.
Company E	Philadelphia	3	53	56	7.14	....	8	38	44.04	Yes.	No.
Company F	Norristown	2	57	59	15.25	3	8	42	([c])	Yes.	No.
Company G	Doylestown	3	53	56	16.07	....	8	41	44.71	Yes.	No.
Company H	Media	3	52	55	7.27	....	8	40	48.38	Yes.	No.
Company I	West Chester	3	54	57	10.53	....	8	37	48.41	Yes.	No.
Company K	Philadelphia	3	52	55	25.45	2	8	41	47.46	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	3	57	60	25.00	....	8	34	52.60	Yes.	No.
Company M	do	2	56	58	17.24	....	8	37	60.85	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	12	12	16.67	....	8	21	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		50	699	749	11.75						
Second Brigade.											
Headquarters	Franklin	10	6	16	12.50	....	8	....	20.31	Yes.	No.
Cavalry:											
Sheridan Troop	Tyrone	5	56	61	3.28	....	8	39	86.40	Yes.	No.
Troop F	Newcastle	5	55	60	11.67	....	8	48	69.85	Yes.	No.
Field Artillery:											
Battery B	Pittsburg	6	67	73	2.74	....	8	50	28.10	Yes.	No.
Fifth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Bellefonte	14	7	21	0.00	....	8	....	54.54	Yes.	([b])
Band	Clearfield	....	28	28	7.15	....	8	67	.....	Yes.	Yes
Company A	Huntingdon	3	51	54	12.96	....	8	41	53.04	Yes.	No.
Company B	Bellefonte	3	55	58	6.90	....	8	44	41.07	Yes.	No.
Company C	Hollidaysburg	3	53	56	12.50	....	8	46	72.01	Yes.	No.
Company D	Blairsville	3	59	62	11.29	....	8	36	44.78	Yes.	No.
Company E	Altoona	3	52	55	3.64	....	8	45	48.35	Yes.	No.
Company F	Indiana	3	59	62	12.90	....	8	42	77.13	Yes.	No.
Company G	Lewistown	3	54	57	17.54	....	8	54	76.19	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	Bellefonte	....	8	8	0.00	....	8	30	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		35	426	461	10.20						

[a] Refers to band.
[b] Organization of field and staff does not conform to Regular Army, but the organization of the non-commissioned staff and band is the same.
[c] No practice.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Second Brigade—Cont'd.											
Tenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Washington	14	6	20	5.00	....	8	....	56.81	Yes.	(a)
Band	Connellsville	....	24	24	0.00	....	8	26	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Monongahela	2	52	54	25.93	3	8	47	53.78	Yes.	No.
Company B	New Brighton	3	55	58	20.69	1	8	39	46.55	Yes.	No.
Company C	Uniontown	3	56	59	10.17	1	8	43	52.78	Yes.	No.
Company D	Connellsville	2	52	54	7.41	....	8	33	35.37	Yes.	No.
Company E	Mount Pleasant	3	58	61	13.11	....	8	54	28.44	Yes.	No.
Company H	Washington	3	55	58	20.69	1	8	42	34.93	Yes.	No.
Company I	Greensburg	3	62	65	9.23	1	8	50	86.94	Yes.	No.
Company K	Waynesburg	3	58	61	16.39	3	8	54	63.04	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	Connellsville	....	8	8	0.00	....	8	7	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		36	486	522	13.98						
Fourteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Pittsburg	14	35	49	2.04	....	8	b28	106.52	Yes.	(a)
Company A	do	3	59	62	6.45	....	8	48	62.30	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	55	58	32.76	....	8	49	59.86	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	2	58	60	26.67	....	8	43	76.92	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	3	55	58	10.34	....	8	49	55.93	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	3	54	57	14.04	....	8	40	72.68	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	3	54	57	33.33	....	8	47	83.12	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	57	60	25.00	....	8	52	58.75	Yes.	No.
Company I	do	3	55	58	24.14	....	8	50	60.07	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	8	8	0.00	....	8	24	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		37	490	527	19.35						
Sixteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Oil City	16	7	23	4.35	....	8	....	51.78	Yes.	(a)
Band	Butler	....	28	28	35.71	....	8	54	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Corry	3	52	55	29.09	....	8	41	46.40	Yes.	No.
Company B	Meadville	3	59	62	12.90	....	8	45	41.35	Yes.	No.
Company C	Bradford	3	51	54	12.96	....	8	52	55.51	Yes.	No.
Company D	Oil City	3	53	56	26.79	....	8	49	78.51	Yes.	No.
Company E	Cooperstown	3	51	54	20.37	....	8	43	67.14	Yes.	No.
Company F	Franklin	3	52	55	10.91	....	8	50	59.92	Yes.	No.
Company G	Erie	3	51	54	12.96	....	8	37	46.76	Yes.	No.
Company H	Ridgway	3	51	54	18.52	....	8	38	53.22	Yes.	No.
Company I	Warren	3	50	53	20.75	1	8	55	83.35	Yes.	No.
Company K	Kittanning	3	57	60	13.33	....	8	42	38.01	Yes.	No.
Company L	Butler	3	52	55	16.36	....	8	51	64.11	Yes.	No.
Company M	Grove City	3	59	62	3.23	....	8	30	78.72	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	Titusville	....	12	12	25.00	....	8	28	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		52	685	737	16.82						
Eighteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Pittsburg	16	35	51	0.00	....	8	c40	137.03	Yes.	(a)
Company A	do	3	58	61	32.79	....	8	45	64.93	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	2	57	59	13.56	....	8	51	66.23	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	53	56	16.07	....	8	51	46.15	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	59	62	4.84	....	8	45	77.18	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	3	59	62	9.68	....	8	51	66.35	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	3	59	62	25.81	....	8	45	63.54	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	3	56	59	23.73	....	8	51	51.52	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	3	56	59	30.51	....	8	50	67.76	Yes.	No.

[a] Organization of field and staff does not conform to Regular Army, but the organization of the noncommissioned staff and band is the same.
[b] Refers to band.
[c] Refers to band; field and staff had 8 drills.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
***Second Brigade*—Cont'd.**											
Eighteenth Infantry—Continued.											
Company I	Pittsburg	3	62	65	0.00	....	8	40	89.58	Yes.	No.
Company K	do	3	59	62	27.42	....	8	49	75.30	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	3	59	62	24.19	....	8	50	55.67	Yes.	No.
Company M	do	2	60	62	17.74	....	8	50	75.24	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	12	12	0.00	....	8	12	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		50	744	794	17.25						
Third Brigade.											
Headquarters	Wilkesbarre	10	4	14	0.00	....	8	....	83.33	Yes.	No.
Cavalry:											
Governor's Troop	Harrisburg	5	56	61	4.92	....	10	50	88.07	Yes.	No.
Field Artillery:											
Battery C	Phoenixville	6	60	66	1.52	....	8	45	.....	Yes.	No.
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Allentown	15	8	23	0.00	....	8	....	104.16	Yes.	(a)
Band	Lancaster	....	28	28	0.00	....	8	49	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Reading	3	54	57	8.77	....	8	41	89.78	Yes.	No.
Company B	Allentown	3	54	57	1.75	2	8	43	126.22	Yes.	No.
Company C	Columbia	3	55	58	3.45	....	8	40	66.41	Yes.	No.
Company D	Allentown	3	51	54	7.41	....	8	52	113.30	Yes.	No.
Company E	Hamburg	3	52	55	12.73	....	8	41	92.46	Yes.	No.
Company F	Pottsville	3	52	55	10.91	....	8	47	72.26	Yes.	No.
Company G	Pine Grove	3	57	60	18.33	....	8	51	54.54	Yes.	No.
Company H	Lebanon	3	54	57	7.02	....	8	51	56.83	Yes.	No.
Company I	Reading	3	54	57	19.30	....	8	51	61.06	Yes.	No.
Company K	Lancaster	3	57	60	10.00	....	8	43	63.13	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	Allentown	....	11	11	0.00	....	8	34	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		45	587	632	9.02						
Eighth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Harrisburg	14	8	22	0.00	....	8	....	65.90	Yes.	(a)
Band	Carlisle	....	28	28	3.57	....	8	53	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	York	3	53	56	1.79	....	8	51	77.17	Yes.	No.
Company B	Tamaqua	3	52	55	1.82	....	8	36	53.27	Yes.	No.
Company C	Chambersburg	3	52	55	10.91	....	8	40	78.51	Yes.	No.
Company D	Harrisburg	3	60	63	1.59	2	8	54	94.01	Yes.	No.
Company E	Mahanoy City	3	57	60	6.67	....	8	26	69.29	Yes.	No.
Company G	Carlisle	2	55	57	3.51	....	8	51	87.90	Yes.	No.
Company H	Pottsville	3	53	56	12.50	....	8	45	78.38	Yes.	No.
Company I	Harrisburg	3	56	59	3.39	1	8	53	86.76	Yes.	No.
Company K	St. Clair	3	54	57	5.26	....	8	29	40.00	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	Tamaqua	....	8	8	0.00	....	8	26	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		40	536	576	4.86						
Ninth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Wilkesbarre	14	36	50	4.00	....	8	(b)	96.87	Yes.	(a)
Company A	do	3	54	57	1.75	....	8	33	93.02	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	54	57	1.75	....	8	42	80.57	Yes.	No.
Company C	Pittston	3	54	57	5.26	....	8	42	68.35	Yes.	No.
Company D	Wilkesbarre	3	52	55	9.09	....	8	44	61.81	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	3	52	55	12.73	....	8	40	81.59	Yes.	No.

a Organization of field and staff does not conform to Regular Army, but the organization of the noncommissioned staff and band is the same.
b Weekly drills by band.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Third Brigade—Cont'd.											
Ninth Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company F	Wilkesbarre	3	52	55	9.09	....	8	39	51.76	Yes.	No.
Company G	Hazleton	3	55	58	0.00	....	8	38	68.25	Yes.	No.
Company H	Pittston	3	52	55	20.00	....	8	30	50.52	Yes.	No.
Company I	Plymouth	3	55	58	8.62	....	8	35	50.53	Yes.	No.
Company K	Wilkesbarre	3	52	55	12.73	1	8	33	72.98	Yes.	No.
Company L	Nanticoke	3	51	54	18.52	....	8	44	64.53	Yes.	No.
Company M	West Pittston	3	57	60	5.00	....	8	42	85.93	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	Wilkesbarre	....	12	12	0.00	....	8	32	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		50	688	738	8.13						
Twelfth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Sunbury	15	8	23	0.00	....	8	2	97.82	Yes.	(a)
Band	Williamsport	....	26	26	3.85	....	8	60	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Lewisburg	3	57	60	1.67	....	8	45	103.90	Yes.	No.
Company B	Williamsport	3	55	58	6.90	....	8	47	70.07	Yes.	No.
Company C	Milton	3	56	59	3.39	....	8	45	82.30	Yes.	No.
Company D	Williamsport	3	53	56	17.86	....	8	42	83.84	Yes.	No.
Company E	Sunbury	3	60	63	15.87	....	8	51	84.01	Yes.	No.
Company F	Danville	3	62	65	9.23	....	8	48	78.24	Yes.	No.
Company G	Williamsport	3	54	57	40.35	....	8	46	61.32	Yes.	No.
Company H	Lock Haven	3	52	55	9.09	....	8	48	79.22	Yes.	No.
Company I	Williamsport	3	58	61	16.39	....	8	46	75.85	Yes.	No.
Company K	Sunbury	3	59	62	1.61	....	8	29	64.18	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	10	10	0.00	....	8	50	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		45	610	655	11.15						
Thirteenth Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Scranton	16	36	52	1.92	....	8	[b]36	132.29	Yes.	(a)
Company A	do	3	54	57	5.26	....	8	40	115.53	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	50	53	16.98	....	8	40	98.63	Yes.	No.
Company C	do	3	53	56	17.86	....	8	43	102.17	Yes.	No.
Company D	do	3	61	64	9.38	....	8	40	98.91	Yes.	No.
Company E	Honesdale	3	53	56	28.57	....	8	42	57.86	Yes.	No.
Company F	Scranton	3	51	54	22.22	....	8	40	55.98	Yes.	No.
Company H	do	2	51	53	16.98	....	8	42	98.46	Yes.	No.
Company I	Easton	3	55	58	0.00	....	8	34	96.64	Yes.	No.
Company K	Scranton	3	53	56	12.50	....	8	41	89.28	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	3	52	55	12.73	....	8	41	105.95	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	....	9	9	11.11	....	8	36	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		45	578	623	13.00						
Grand total		721	9,167	9,888	11.15						

[a] Organization of field and staff does not conform to Regular Army, but the organization of the noncommissioned staff and band is the same.
[b] Refers to band; field and staff had 4 drills.

RHODE ISLAND.

State designation: Rhode Island National Guard.

General headquarters: Providence. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Frederic M. Sackett; address, Providence.

One brigade. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 2 troops. Artillery: 1 light battery; 1 machine-gun battery. Infantry: 2 regiments of 8 companies each; 1 separate company. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 1,050.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Providence	8	.....	8	.....						
Brigade.											
Headquarters	Providence	13	.....	13	.....	....	....	....	98.75	.....	No.
First Squadron of Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Pawtucket	6	4	10	10.00	....	....	....	82.14	No.	No.
Troop A	do	3	35	38	0.00	2	6	35	53.02	No.	No.
Troop B	Providence	3	47	50	0.00	2	6	38	123.00	No.	No.
Total		12	86	98	1.02						
Artillery:											
Light Battery A	Providence	4	55	59	3.39	2	6	[a]22	40.52	No.	No.
First Machine-Gun Battery.	do	3	44	47	0.00	2	6	34	111.63	No.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	13	9	22	0.00	....	....	....	147.62	No.	No.
First Battalion—											
Company B	do	3	26	29	0.00	....	6	36	92.37	No.	No.
Company E	Westerly	3	41	44	2.27	....	6	36	126.00	No.	No.
Company D	Providence	3	45	48	2.08	....	6	38	118.00	No.	No.
Company F	Woonsocket	3	31	34	0.00	....	6	30	51.25	No.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Company A	Providence	2	28	30	0.00	....	6	34	45.64	No.	No.
Company C	do	3	47	50	2.00	....	6	32	92.10	No.	No.
Company G	do	2	48	50	0.00	....	6	33	102.06	No.	No.
Company H	Pawtucket	3	28	31	0.00	....	6	32	63.59	No.	No.
Total		35	303	338	0.89						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Providence	13	7	20	0.00	....	....	....	126.67	No.	No.
First Battalion—											
Company D	Woonsocket	3	42	45	0.00	....	6	31	33.00	No.	No.
Company E	Providence	3	47	50	0.00	....	6	36	55.00	No.	No.
Company F	do	3	40	43	0.00	....	6	34	56.00	No.	No.
Company H	do	3	47	50	0.00	....	6	32	78.73	No.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Company A	do	2	40	42	0.00	....	6	32	63.04	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	46	49	0.00	....	6	35	50.10	No.	No.
Company C	River Point	3	43	46	4.35	....	6	35	55.33	No.	No.
Company G	Pawtucket	3	45	48	0.00	....	6	34	31.60	No.	No.
Total		36	357	393	0.51						
First Separate Company of Infantry (colored).	Providence	2	45	47	2.13	....	6	30	42.17	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	do	3	28	31	3.23	....	6	32	44.85	No.	No.
Signal Corps	do	1	15	16	6.25	....	6	32	97.89	No.	No.

[a] No drills in 1906 after October 1, because of the removal of the armory to a new location.

RHODE ISLAND—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Organizations not brigaded.[a]											
Newport Artillery Company.	Newport	....	.....	.....	(b)						
United Train of Artillery.	Providence	....	.....	.....	(b)						
Bristol Train of Artillery	Bristol	....	.....	.....	(b)						
Warren Artillery	Warren	....	.....	.....	(b)						
Kentish Guards	East Greenwich	....	.....	.....	(b)						
First Light Infantry	Providence	....	.....	.....	(b)						
Grand total		117	933	1,050	1.05						

[a] Acting under old State charter. [b] Not inspected.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State designation: National Guard of South Carolina.

General headquarters: Columbia. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. John C. Boyd; address, Columbia.

One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 12 companies; 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 10 companies; 2 unassigned companies. Hospital Corps: 3 detachments. Total strength, 1,770.

Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Columbia	6	.....	6	.....						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Columbia	14	.....	14	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Yorkville	14	7	21	4.76	....	10	....	.....	No.	No.
Band	Pelzer	....	22	22	0.00	....	10	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	Greenville	3	43	46	2.17	....	10	24	(a)	No.	No.
Company B	Liberty Hill	3	46	49	4.08	....	10	24	(a)	No.	No.
Company C	Pelzer	3	41	44	0.00	....	10	30	(a)	No.	No.
Company E	Anderson	3	42	45	15.56	....	10	24	(a)	No.	No.
Company F	Cheraw	3	41	44	15.91	....	10	24	(a)	No.	No.
Company G	Cornwell	2	50	52	15.38	....	10	24	(a)	No.	No.
Company H	Rock Hill	3	42	45	0.00	....	10	24	(a)	No.	No.
Company I	Bennettsville	3	39	42	47.62	....	10	24	(a)	No.	No.
Company K	Fort Mill	3	40	43	0.00	....	10	25	(a)	No.	No.
Company L	Yorkville	3	40	43	0.00	....	10	24	(a)	No.	No.
Company M	Union	3	55	58	15.52	....	10	26	(a)	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	Yorkville	....	6	6	33.33	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		46	514	560	10.18						

[a] No regular practice.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Columbia	17	8	25	12.00	....	10	....	.....	No.	No.
Band	Sumter	....	28	28	39.29	....	10	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	Camden	3	34	37	18.02	....	10	34	(a)	No.	No.
Company B	Columbia	3	40	43	13.95	....	10	33	(a)	No.	No.
Company C	do	3	41	44	22.73	....	10	26	(a)	No.	No.
Company D	do	3	41	44	4.55	....	10	30	(a)	No.	No.
Company E	Orangeburg	3	50	53	16.98	....	10	25	(a)	No.	No.
Company F	do	3	41	44	20.46	....	10	24	(a)	No.	No.
Company G	Bamberg	3	43	46	34.78	....	10	24	(a)	No.	No.
Company H	Conway	2	43	45	35.56	....	10	30	(a)	No.	No.
Company I	Timmonsville	3	43	46	13.04	....	10	24	(a)	No.	No.
Company K	Darlington	3	36	39	10.26	....	10	24	(a)	No.	No.
Company L	Sumter	3	40	43	16.28	....	10	26	(a)	No.	No.
Company M	New Brookland	2	40	42	23.81	....	10	24	(a)	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	Columbia	....	8	8	50.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		51	536	587	20.44						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Charleston	16	7	23	13.04	....	9	....	.....	No.	No.
Company A	do	3	47	50	10.00	....	9	27	(a)	No.	No.
Company B	do	3	48	51	11.76	....	9	25	(a)	No.	No.
Company C	do	3	45	48	14.58	....	9	24	(a)	No.	No.
Company D	do	2	40	42	23.81	....	9	25	(a)	No.	No.
Company E	Barnwell	2	51	53	22.64	....	9	24	(a)	No.	No.
Company F	Georgetown	3	45	48	16.67	....	9	27	(a)	No.	No.
Company G	Elloree	3	41	44	6.82	....	9	26	(a)	No.	No.
Company H	Florence	3	48	51	17.65	....	9	24	(a)	No.	No.
Company I	Hartsville	3	40	43	9.30	....	9	28	(a)	No.	No.
Company K	Walterboro	3	47	50	22.00	....	9	24	(a)	No.	No.
Hospital Corps	Charleston	....	10	10	30.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		44	469	513	15.79						
Unassigned company of infantry.	Spartanburg	3	44	47	0.00	....	....	(b)	.....	No.	No.
Unassigned company of infantry.	Laurens	3	40	43	4.65	....	....	(c)	.....	No.	No.
Grand total		167	1,603	1,770	14.69						

a No regular practice. b Mustered in April 17, 1907. c Mustered in April 23, 1907.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

State designation: South Dakota National Guard.
General headquarters: Pierre. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. C. H. Englesby; address, Watertown.
Cavalry: 1 squadron of 2 troops. Infantry: 1 regiment of 9 companies; 1 battalion of 2 companies. Hospital Corps: 1 detachment. Total strength, 639.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Pierre	8	.....	8	.....						
First Squadron of Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Aberdeen	3	1	4	(a)	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Troop A	Selby	3	34	37	24.32	5	....	28	(b)	No.	No.
Troop B	Pierre	3	27	30	40.00	5	....	38	(b)	No.	No.
Total		9	62	71	30.99						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Huron	15	8	23	(a)	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Band	Watertown	....	25	25	4.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
First Battalion—											
Company M	Yankton	3	21	24	45.83	....	c 8	26	(d)	No.	No.
Company B	Sioux Falls	3	44	47	44.68	....	c 8	36	32.45	No.	No.
Company E	Canton	3	43	46	19.57	....	c 8	43	32.60	No.	No.
Company D	Mitchell	3	36	39	38.46	....	c 8	54	23.06	No.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Company F	Salem	....	.....	.....	(e)	....	c 8	28	.....	.....	No.
Company A	Britton	3	48	51	9.80	....	(f)	31	(b)	No.	No.
Company I	Sisseton	3	54	57	19.30	....	c 8	g 23	10.00	No.	No.
Third Battalion—											
Company C	Brookings	3	38	41	20.27	....	....	(h)	.....	No.	No.
Company G	Redfield	3	42	45	42.22	....	c 8	35	30.12	No.	No.
Company L	Aberdeen	2	61	63	31.75	....	c 8	25	23.14	No.	No.
Total		41	420	461	28.63						
Separate Battalion of Infantry:											
Headquarters	Deadwood	5	1	6	(a)	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Company K	Sturgis	3	40	43	67.44	i 5	....	29	(b)	No.	No.
Company L	Spearfish	3	33	36	36.11	i 5	....	30	(b)	No.	No.
Total		11	74	85	50.59						
Detachment Hospital Corps.	Watertown	....	5	5	(a)	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Detachment Signal Corps.	Redfield	1	8	9	(j)	....	8	28	.....	No.	No.
Grand total		70	569	639	33.02						

a Not inspected.
b No report received.
c As part of a provisional company participated also 10 days in the camp of instruction with United States troops at Fort Riley, Kans.
d No report rendered to adjutant-general by company commander.
e Mustered out April 1, 1907.
f Excused from encampment duty by the governor.
g Formerly Troop D, First Squadron Cavalry, which was transferred to Fourth Infantry in March, 1906.
h Mustered out at Clark, November 19, 1906, and new company mustered in at Brookings, November 27, 1906.
i Combined practice march and rifle practice.
j No inspection; all members, excepting commanding officer and one corporal, absent from town. Mustered out May 15, 1907.

TENNESSEE.

State designation: National Guard of Tennessee.

General headquarters: Nashville. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Tully Brown; address, Nashville.

Cavalry: 1 squadron of 3 troops. **Artillery:** 1 platoon field battery. **Infantry:** 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 8 companies; 1 regiment of 6 companies; 1 company unattached. **Hospital Corps:** 3 detachments. **Total strength,** 1,553.

Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Nashville	7	.....	7	.....						
First Squadron Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Chattanooga	5	2	7	14.29	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Troop A	Nashville	3	45	48	16.67	1	10	30	(a)	No.	No.
Troop B	Chattanooga	3	49	52	3.85	3	10	47	(a)	No.	No.
Total		11	96	107	10.28						
Field Artillery:											
Platoon Battery A	Chattanooga	3	36	39	28.21	....	8	55	(a)	No.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Nashville	15	35	50	12.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Company A [b]	do	3	40	43	0.00	....	8	26	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company B	Clarksville	3	37	40	22.50	1	8	40	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company D	Lawrenceburg	3	49	52	46.15	2	8	30	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company E	Nashville	2	72	74	6.76	2	8	40	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	32	35	28.57	1	8	25	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company H	Clarksville	3	36	39	7.69	1	8	35	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company I	Centerville	3	30	33	27.27	2	8	28	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company K	Nashville	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	....	5	.....	No.	Yes.
Company L	do	2	44	46	21.74	2	8	72	(a)	No.	Yes.
Hospital Corps	do	....	12	12	0.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		37	387	424	17.02						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Memphis	15	9	24	12.50	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Company A	do	3	51	54	31.49	....	8	52	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company B	Trenton	3	52	55	36.36	....	8	36	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company D	Jackson	3	45	48	25.00	....	8	30	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company E	Memphis	3	48	51	13.73	....	8	30	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company G	Humboldt	....	.....	.....	(c)	2	8	25	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company K	do	....	.....	.....	(c)	8	8	24	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company L	Memphis	3	47	50	6.00	....	8	50	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company M	do	3	48	51	17.65	....	8	70	(a)	No.	Yes.
Hospital Corps	do	....	5	5	0.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		33	305	338	21.01						

[a] No report received.

[b] Company A, at Crossville, was disbanded by order of February 18, 1907, and thereupon Company K, at Nashville, which was organized November 23, 1906, was designated Company A.

[c] Disbanded by order of February 8, 1907.

TENNESSEE—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Knoxville	18	31	49	14.29					No.	No.
Company A	Chattanooga				(a)		8	48	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company B	Knoxville	3	41	44	11.36	3	8	52	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company C	do		46	46	76.09	1	8	31	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company D	Greeneville	3	54	57	35.09		8	25	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	57	60	35.00		8	25	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company F	Johnson City	3	44	47	19.15		8	48	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company G	Knoxville	3	43	46	0.00	1	8	70	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company H	Bristol	3	48	51	25.49		8	51	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company I	Athens	3	37	40	7.50		8	40	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company K	Chattanooga	3	42	45	37.78		8	48	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company L	Morristown	3	49	52	26.92	2	8	51	(b)	No.	Yes.
Company M	Chattanooga	3	37	40	25.00		8	46	(b)	No.	Yes.
Hospital Corps	Knoxville		12	12	33.33					No.	Yes.
Total		48	541	589	26.83						
Unattached Infantry Company (colored):											
Company G	Nashville	3	46	49	6.12	9	(c)	93	(b)	No.	Yes.
Grand total		142	1,411	1,553	21.25						

a Not inspected; disbanded June 25, 1907
b No report received.
c Excused from encampment by the governor.

TEXAS.

State designation: Texas National Guard.

General headquarters: Austin. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. James O. Newton; address, Austin.

One division of 2 brigades. Cavalry: 1 squadron of 4 troops. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry 2 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 regiment of 5 companies. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 2,169.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Austin	33	.....	33	.....						
First Division.											
Headquarters	Austin	9	.....	9	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Squadron First Cavalry:											
Headquarters	Houston	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Troop A	do	2	58	60	0.00	4	14	33	(a)	No.	Yes.
Troop B	Amarillo	3	35	38	23.68	....	14	30	(a)	No.	Yes.
Troop C	Austin	2	34	36	58.33	5	14	26	(a)	No.	Yes.
Troop D	Corsicana	3	52	55	30.91	....	14	51	(a)	No.	Yes.
Total		13	179	192	24.48						
Artillery Battalion:											
Headquarters	Dallas	3	.....	3	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
First Field Battery	do	3	60	63	11.11	....	14	45	.....	No.	No.
Total		6	60	66	10.61						
Signal Corps:											
Company A	Brenham	3	20	23	4.35	....	14	40	.....	No.	No.
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Austin	7	.....	7	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	do	14	6	20	10.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	Houston	3	38	41	36.59	....	14	38	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company B	Lampasas	3	42	45	68.89	....	14	24	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company C	Houston	3	37	40	42.50	....	14	25	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company L	Laredo	3	43	46	13.04	....	14	24	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company K	Caldwell	2	54	56	76.79	(b)	(b)	32	(a)	No.	Yes.
Total		28	220	248	45.97						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	San Antonio	13	6	19	26.32	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Band	Brenham	....	28	28	10.71	....	14	45	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	Jasper	....	.....	.....	(c)	(b)	(b)	28	(a)	.....	Yes.
Company B	Gatesville	3	52	55	54.55	....	14	34	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company C	Cameron	3	46	49	53.06	....	14	24	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company D	Mart	2	44	46	54.35	....	14	d14	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company E	Bremond	3	51	54	e94.44	....	14	35	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company F	Waco	3	48	51	19.61	....	14	39	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company G	Navasota	3	43	46	19.57	....	14	f14	(a)	No.	Yes.

a No report could be furnished by State because of lack of data.
b Excused by the governor.
c Not inspected, but reported by the adjutant-general to be still in existence; no record from which to ascertain the enlisted strength.
d Organized June 18, 1906.
e Only two officers and one enlisted man reported for inspection.
f Organized June 19, 1906.

TEXAS—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Second Infantry—Cont'd.											
Company H	Taylor	3	48	51	29.41	....	14	35	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company I	Temple	3	40	43	72.09	....	14	[b]14	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company K	Waco	3	48	51	39.22	....	14	36	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company L	Dublin	3	48	51	50.98	....	14	53	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company M	Hillsboro	3	47	50	14.00	....	14	35	(a)	No.	Yes.
Total		45	549	594	43.43						
Second Brigade.											
Headquarters	Dallas	8	.....	8	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters	Corsicana	13	6	19	31.58	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Company B	Timpson	3	61	64	6.25	....	14	49	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company C	Terrell	3	46	49	55.10	....	14	24	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company D	Marshall	3	41	44	50.00	....	14	52	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company E	Dallas	3	34	37	29.73	....	14	45	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company F	Rusk	3	38	41	68.29	....	14	30	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company G	Mexia	3	36	39	43.59	....	14	25	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company H	Nacogdoches	1	38	39	82.05	....	14	31	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company I	Corsicana	1	42	43	25.58	....	14	24	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company K	Orange	3	57	60	(c)	....	14	32	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company M	Beaumont	3	38	41	17.07	4	14	28	(a)	No.	Yes.
Total		39	437	476	47.06						
Fourth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Sherman	13	6	19	15.79	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
Band	Weatherford	....	32	32	12.50	....	14	30	.....	No.	Yes.
Company A	Decatur	3	50	53	15.09	....	14	41	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company B	El Paso	3	19	22	4.55	....	14	25	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company C	Bonham	1	42	43	25.58	....	14	35	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company D	Fort Worth	3	22	25	52.00	....	14	36	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company E	Denton	3	31	34	26.47	....	14	36	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company F	Dallas	3	39	42	0.00	....	14	37	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company G	Weatherford	3	36	39	10.26	....	....	(d)	.....	No.	Yes.
Company H	Quanah	3	40	43	18.60	....	14	34	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company I	Tioga	3	42	45	40.00	....	14	33	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company K	El Paso	3	28	31	16.13	....	14	40	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company L	Cleburne	3	35	38	68.42	....	14	24	(a)	No.	Yes.
Company M	Greenville	3	44	47	19.15	2	14	35	(a)	No.	Yes.
Total		47	466	513	23.20						
Grand total		238	1,931	2,169	35.50						

[a] No report could be furnished by State because of lack of data.
[b] Organized June 21, 1906.
[c] No inspection; request by company commander that company be disbanded.
[d] Organized October 15, 1906.

UTAH.

State designation: National Guard of Utah.

General headquarters: Salt Lake City. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. E. A. Wedgwood; address, Salt Lake City.

Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 6 companies. Medical Department and Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Total strength, 351.

Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Salt Lake City	6	.....	6	.....						
First Cavalry:											
Troop A	do	.....	.....	.....	(a)	....	10	30	(b)	.....	No.
Field Artillery:											
First Battery	do	3	42	45	20.00	....	10	32	(b)	No.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	do	6	25	31	9.68	....	10	32	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company A	Nephi	3	33	36	44.44	....	11	32	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company B	Ogden	3	26	29	41.38	....	10	32	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company C	Salt Lake City	3	46	49	34.69	....	10	c22	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company D	Mount Pleasant	3	35	38	34.21	....	11	d22	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company E	Bountiful	.....	.....	.....	(a)	....	10	32	(b)	.....	No.
Company F	Manti	2	45	47	46.81	....	11	32	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Salt Lake City	3	33	36	8.33	....	10	24	(b)	Yes.	No.
Total		23	243	266	32.33						
Medical Department and Hospital Corps.	Salt Lake City	3	10	13	61.54	....	10	24	.....	No.	No.
Signal Corps	do	3	18	21	28.57	....	10	32	(b)	No.	No.
Grand total		38	313	351	31.05						

a Mustered out by order of December 4, 1906.
b No practice.
c Organized March 5, 1906.
d Organized March 15, 1906.

VERMONT.

State designation: Vermont National Guard.

General headquarters: Montpelier. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. William H. Gilmore; address, Bradford.

Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 731.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Montpelier	4	.....	4	.....						
Field Artillery:											
Battery A	Northfield	4	70	74	0.00	1	10	116	(a)	Yes.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Brattleboro	17	33	50	8.00	....	....	....	50.00	Yes.	No.
First Battalion—											
Company E	Bellows Falls	3	48	51	7.84	....	10	33	30.70	Yes.	No.
Company I	Brattleboro	3	42	45	24.44	....	10	28	22.68	Yes.	No.
Company H	Montpelier	3	48	51	5.88	....	10	29	48.89	Yes.	No.
Company F	Northfield	3	47	50	16.00	....	10	28	96.14	Yes.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Company K	Bennington	3	46	49	14.29	....	10	35	20.45	Yes.	No.
Company C	Brandon	2	39	41	14.64	....	10	26	30.00	Yes.	No.
Company M	Burlington	3	46	49	22.45	....	10	b20	2.84	Yes.	No.
Company A	Rutland	3	50	53	7.55	....	10	25	7.69	Yes.	No.
Third Battalion—											
Company G	Bradford	3	48	51	17.65	....	10	28	21.03	Yes.	No.
Company D	St. Johnsbury	3	48	51	9.80	....	10	30	7.61	Yes.	No.
Company L	Newport	3	44	47	23.40	....	10	b17	5.34	Yes.	No.
Company B	St. Albans	....	.....	.....	(c)	1	10	b22	23.67	.....	No.
Total		49	539	588	14.12						
Hospital Corps	St. Albans	....	12	12	41.67	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Signal Corps:											
Company A	Northfield	4	49	53	0.00	....	(d)	30	.....	No.	No.
Grand total		61	670	731	12.04						

a Practice not required.
b Excused from drills on account of members living quite a distance from armory.
c Mustered out February 11, 1907.
d Organized November 1, 1906.

VIRGINIA.

State designation: Virginia Volunteers.

General headquarters: Richmond. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Charles J. Anderson; address, Richmond.

One brigade. Artillery: 1 battalion of 3 field batteries. Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies; 1 regiment of 10 companies; 1 regiment of 6 companies; 1 battalion of 2 companies. Total strength, 1,900.

Has not adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Richmond	2	.....	2	.....						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Norfolk	8	.....	8	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
First Battalion Artillery:											
Headquarters	Richmond	6	2	8	0.00	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Battery A	do	5	74	79	1.27	....	(a)	66	.....	Yes.	No.
Battery B	Norfolk	4	61	65	21.54	....	(a)	42	.....	Yes.	No.
Battery C	Portsmouth	5	60	65	24.62	....	(a)	40	.....	Yes.	No.
Total		20	197	217	14.29						
Seventieth Infantry:											
Headquarters	Staunton	15	13	28	0.00	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
First Battalion—											
Company A	Richmond	3	61	64	0.00	2	a 2	53	(b)	No..	No.
Company B	do	3	51	54	22.22	....	(a)	52	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company F	do	3	53	56	19.64	4	(a)	60	(b)	No..	No.
Company H	do	....	.....	.....	(c)	....	(a)	49	(b)	.....	No.
Second Battalion—											
Company C	do	3	54	57	24.56	....	d 10	52	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company D	Charlottesville	3	44	47	8.51	....	(a)	45	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company G	Alexandria	3	52	55	12.73	....	e 6	53	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company L	Fredericksburg	3	49	52	0.00	....	f 6	50	(b)	Yes.	No.
Third Battalion—											
Company E	Lynchburg	3	53	56	0.00	....	(a)	50	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Farmville	3	51	54	9.26	....	d 8	52	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company K	Staunton	3	52	55	0.00	....	(a)	52	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company M	Danville	3	51	54	5.56	....	(a)	40	(b)	Yes.	No.
Total		48	584	632	8.86						
Seventy-first Infantry:											
Headquarters	Norfolk	16	11	27	0.00	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
First Battalion—											
Company A	do	3	47	50	16.00	....	g 12	54	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	53	56	23.21	....	g 14	49	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company E	do	3	51	54	37.04	....	g 12	47	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Franklin	3	41	44	20.45	....	h 10	50	(b)	Yes.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Company F	Suffolk	3	46	49	32.65	....	h 10	63	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company K	Portsmouth	3	45	48	18.75	....	g 12	58	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	3	55	58	37.93	....	g 12	24	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company M	Emporia	2	46	48	20.83	....	h 10	51	(b)	Yes.	No.
Third Battalion—											
Company C	Newport News	3	45	48	29.17	3	h 10	57	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company D	Hampton	3	43	46	8.70	6	h 10	57	(b)	Yes.	No.
Total		45	483	528	23.67						

a Excused by the governor.
b No range available for systematic practice.
c Mustered out January 30, 1907.
d Company encampment at Ocean View, Va.
e Company encampment at Colonial Beach, Va.
f On duty in aid of civil authorities.
g Participated 10 days in the camp of instruction with United States troops at Chickamauga Park Ga., and on duty for the additional days in aid of civil authorities.
h Participated in camp of instruction with United States troops at Chickamauga Park, Ga.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
First Brigade—Cont'd.											
Seventy-second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Luray	13	9	22	18.18	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
First Battalion—											
Company A	Staunton	3	53	56	7.14	1	(a)	56	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company B	Culpeper	3	53	56	33.93	2	(c)	39	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company D	Front Royal	3	53	56	19.64	1	a 4	24	(b)	Yes.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Company E	Chase City	3	56	59	15.25	....	(a)	34	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company G	Petersburg	3	52	55	3.64	....	(a)	50	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company H	Clifton Forge	3	57	60	43.33	....	(a)	52	(b)	No..	No.
Total		31	333	364	20.60						
Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion:											
Headquarters and band.	Richmond	5	29	34	2.94	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Company A	do	3	53	56	10.71	....	(a)	54	(b)	Yes.	No.
Company B	do	3	56	59	8.47	....	(a)	53	(b)	Yes.	No.
Total		11	138	149	8.05						
Grand total		165	1,735	1,900	15.74						

a Excused by the governor.
b No range available for systematic practice.
c Excused from encampment by the governor; 2 days' duty in aid of civil authorities.

WASHINGTON.

State designation: National Guard of Washington.
General headquarters: Olympia. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Ortis Hamilton; address, Olympia.
Cavalry: 1 troop. Infantry: 1 regiment of 11 companies. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps: 1 company. Total strength, 682.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Olympia	14	.....	14	.....						
Cavalry:											
Troop B	Tacoma	2	34	36	22.22	....	9	49	102.69	No.	Yes.
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Seattle	13	8	21	0.00	....	9	....	77.00	No.	Yes.
Band	do	....	28	28	0.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	Yes.
First Battalion—											
Company B	do	3	39	42	0.00	....	9	57	92.84	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	54	57	10.53	....	9	48	155.37	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Everett	3	58	61	27.87	....	9	49	36.46	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Seattle	3	43	46	0.00	....	9	54	166.04	Yes.	Yes.
Second Battalion—											
Company A	Tacoma	3	43	46	8.70	....	9	49	140.52	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Snohomish	3	51	54	44.44	....	9	45	39.68	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	North Yakima	3	42	45	0.00	....	9	51	90.47	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Spokane	3	30	33	3.03	....	9	47	95.69	Yes.	Yes.
Third Battalion—											
Company F	Hoquiam	3	42	45	26.67	....	9	53	138.88	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Vancouver	2	58	60	31.67	....	9	52	43.92	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Bellingham	1	48	49	20.41	....	9	47	141.46	Yes.	Yes.
Total		43	544	587	15.84						
Hospital Corps	Tacoma	....	12	12	25.00	....	9	25	.....	Yes.	No.
Signal Corps:											
Company A	Seattle	3	30	33	24.24	....	9	48	138.00	Yes.	No.
Grand total		62	620	682	16.42						

WEST VIRGINIA.

State designation: West Virginia National Guard.

General headquarters: Charleston. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Noyes S. Burlew: address, Charleston.

One brigade. Infantry: 1 regiment of 9 companies; 1 regiment of 8 companies. Signal Corps. Total strength, 936.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Charleston	4	.....	4	.....						
First Brigade.											
Headquarters	Clarksburg	11	4	15	0.00	....	15	(a)	.....	Yes.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Fairmont	18	10	28	7.14	....	15	(a)	.....	No.	No.
Band	do	....	24	24	0.00	....	15	....	.....	No.	Yes.
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	Wellsburg	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Company C	do	3	37	40	17.50	....	15	31	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company I	Elkins	....	.....	.....	(d)	(e)	(e)	10	(c)	.....	No.
Company M	Terra Alta	3	53	56	0.00	....	15	32	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company L	Morgantown	3	42	45	15.56	....	15	40	10.17	Yes.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Headquarters	Kingwood	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Company H	Fairmont	3	44	47	10.64	....	15	31	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company D	Littleton	2	42	44	22.73	....	15	f14	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company F	Mannington	....	.....	.....	(g)	....	15	f7	(c)	.....	No.
Company A	Weston	3	66	69	0.00	....	15	37	22.50	Yes.	No.
Third Battalion—											
Headquarters	Clarksburg	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Company B	Sutton	2	45	47	34.04	....	15	34	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company G	Kingwood	3	47	50	4.00	....	15	f17	12.27	Yes.	No.
Company K	Clarksburg	3	38	41	9.76	....	15	35	(c)	Yes.	No.
Total		43	448	491	10.79						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Parkersburg	18	8	26	0.00	....	15	(a)	.....	Yes.	No.
Band	Huntington	....	24	24	54.17	....	15	....	.....	No.	Yes.
First Battalion—											
Headquarters	do	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Company I	do	1	43	44	31.82	....	15	32	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company M	Charleston	3	55	58	18.97	....	15	24	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company D	Spencer	3	46	49	0.00	....	15	50	(c)	Yes.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Headquarters	Huntington	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Company H	do	2	56	58	18.97	....	15	33	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company G	do	3	45	48	20.83	....	15	33	(c)	Yes.	No.
Third Battalion—											
Headquarters	Parkersburg	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	....	....	.....	.....	No.
Company E	do	2	27	29	13.79	....	15	28	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company L	do	2	30	32	25.00	....	15	40	(c)	Yes.	No.
Company A	Sistersville	1	31	32	59.38	....	15	28	20.46	Yes.	No.
Total		35	365	400	22.50						
Signal Corps	Charleston	3	23	26	53.85	....	15	27	.....	No.	No.
Grand total		96	840	936	16.77						

a The members of the staff, being scattered over a large territory, can not assemble on account of the expense.

b Strength reported with headquarters of regiment.

c *No practice.*

d Disbanded April 18, 1907.

e Excused by the governor.

f Men can not attend drill in winter on account of the weather and the condition of the country roads.

g Disbanded January 22, 1907.

WISCONSIN.

State designation: Wisconsin National Guard.

General headquarters: Madison. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. Charles R. Boardman; address, Madison.

Cavalry: 1 troop. Artillery: 1 field battery. Infantry: 3 regiments of 12 companies each; 1 battalion of 4 companies. Medical Department and Hospital Corps. Total strength, 2,904.

Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular February 8, 1904

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
General headquarters	Madison	8	.....	8	.....						
First Cavalry:											
Troop A	Milwaukee	3	65	68	0.00	....	7	52	61.20	Yes.	Yes.
Field Artillery:											
First Battery	do	4	65	69	14.49	....	7	41	(a)	Yes.	No.
First Infantry:											
Headquarters	Madison	15	8	23	0.00	....	....	....	126.25	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Milwaukee	....	.....	.....	(b)	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Battalion—											
Company A	do	3	63	66	9.09	....	7	30	66.54	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	do	3	55	58	24.14	....	7	46	60.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	do	3	58	61	16.39	....	7	48	87.41	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	do	3	65	68	4.41	....	7	46	89.47	Yes.	Yes.
Second Battalion—											
Company L	Beloit	3	62	65	4.62	....	7	36	70.07	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Whitewater	2	60	62	14.52	....	7	39	89.52	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Madison	3	61	64	7.81	....	7	47	55.00	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Monroe	3	59	62	14.52	....	7	41	66.06	Yes.	Yes.
Third Battalion—											
Company I	Neenah	3	65	68	14.71	....	7	30	84.51	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Fort Atkinson	3	52	55	12.73	....	7	45	60.08	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Oconomowoc	3	61	64	10.94	....	7	50	74.12	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Milwaukee	3	64	67	16.42	....	7	43	65.66	Yes.	Yes.
Total		50	733	783	12.01						
Second Infantry:											
Headquarters	Appleton	14	8	22	9.09	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Band	Marshfield	....	28	28	3.57	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
First Battalion—											
Company L	Rhinelander	3	65	68	14.71	....	7	49	62.33	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	Oconto	3	59	62	22.58	....	7	43	55.86	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	Marinette	3	60	63	33.33	....	7	33	54.04	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Marshfield	3	63	66	13.64	....	7	43	85.21	Yes.	Yes.
Second Battalion—											
Company F	Oshkosh	3	65	68	0.00	....	7	52	63.70	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	do	3	63	66	10.61	....	7	49	60.49	Yes.	Yes.
Company H	Manitowoc	3	59	62	8.06	....	7	46	46.21	Yes.	Yes.
Company G	Appleton	3	61	64	7.81	....	7	48	50.51	Yes.	Yes.
Third Battalion—											
Company K	Beaver Dam	3	62	65	13.85	....	7	52	65.83	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Sheboygan	2	54	56	8.93	....	7	52	57.04	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Ripon	3	58	61	22.95	....	7	38	34.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Fond du Lac	3	63	66	1.52	....	7	41	94.32	Yes.	Yes.
Total		49	768	817	12.61						

a No practice required.

b Mustered out March 21, 1907.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength. Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18). Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.	Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	La Crosse	15	36	51	5.88	....	....	....	142.50	Yes.	Yes.
First Battalion—											
Company B	do	3	58	61	0.00	....	7	52	109.02	Yes.	Yes.
Company K	Tomah	3	65	68	2.94	....	7	35	113.70	Yes.	Yes.
Company M	La Crosse	3	65	68	0.00	....	7	40	124.67	Yes.	Yes.
Company L	Sparta	3	65	68	4.41	....	7	39	131.88	Yes.	Yes.
Second Battalion—											
Company H	Menominee	3	65	68	7.35	....	7	39	68.31	Yes.	Yes.
Company E	Eau Claire	3	65	68	11.76	....	7	46	95.07	Yes.	Yes.
Company I	West Superior	3	65	68	1.47	....	7	36	107.79	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Hudson	3	64	67	11.94	....	7	36	104.64	Yes.	Yes.
Third Battalion—											
Company G	Wausau	3	62	65	21.54	....	7	43	95.59	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Neillsville	3	65	68	1.47	....	7	37	84.50	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Mauston	3	65	68	8.82	....	7	41	100.96	Yes.	Yes.
Company F	Portage	2	63	65	6.15	....	7	49	80.07	Yes.	Yes.
Total		50	803	853	6.57						
Tenth Separate Battalion Infantry:											
Headquarters	Milwaukee	3	1	4	0.00	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	Yes.
Company A	Rice Lake	3	65	68	17.65	....	7	39	84.15	Yes.	Yes.
Company B	Reedsburg	3	61	64	28.13	....	7	45	62.08	Yes.	Yes.
Company C	Chippewa Falls.	3	59	62	30.65	....	7	46	50.08	Yes.	Yes.
Company D	Ashland	3	56	59	25.42	....	7	50	70.32	Yes.	Yes.
Total		15	242	257	24.90						
Medical Department and Hospital Corps.	Mauston[a]	13	36	49	24.49	....	....	....	.....	Yes.	No.
Grand total		192	2,712	2,904	11.64						

[a] Members distributed at various points throughout the State.

WYOMING.

State designation: Wyoming National Guard.
General headquarters: Cheyenne. Adjutant-general: Brig. Gen. P. A. Gatchell; address, Cheyenne.
Infantry: 1 regiment of 7 companies. Hospital Corps. Total strength, 356.
Has adopted the standard of physical examination for enlistment or reenlistment as prescribed by War Department circular, February 8, 1904.

Organization.	Station.	Special inspection, 1907. Organized strength.				Number of practice marches, drills, and days in camp of instruction (sec. 18).			Rifle-practice figure of merit.	Armed, uniformed, and equipped.	Conformity to United States Army organization.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Per cent absent.	Practice marches.	Camp of instruction (days).	Drills.			
General headquarters	Cheyenne	6	.....	6	.....						
Third Infantry:											
Headquarters and band.	Sheridan	12	25	37	27.03	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
First Battalion—											
Company C	Buffalo	3	46	49	34.69	3	7	27	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company D	Sheridan	3	40	43	20.93	2	7	35	68.85	Yes.	No.
Company E	Cody	3	33	36	47.22	2	7	26	(a)	Yes.	No.
Company B	Lander	3	41	44	52.27	2	7	31	(a)	No.	No.
Second Battalion—											
Company A	Newcastle	3	40	43	32.56	2	7	28	77.26	No.	No.
Company F	Douglas	2	51	53	64.15	2	7	26	(a)	No.	No.
Company G	Cheyenne	3	32	35	45.71	2	7	31	(a)	Yes.	No.
Hospital Corps	Sheridan	....	10	10	60.00	....	....	....	.....	No.	No.
Total		32	318	350	41.71						
Grand total		38	318	356	41.01						

a Excused from practice by the governor.

Upon examination of the reports of the inspection it was found that in each State and Territory, excepting New Jersey and Rhode Island, one or more organizations had more than 25 per cent of its strength absent from the inspection. In such cases, the adjutants-general were requested to investigate and report the cause of the large number of absentees, and to inform the War Department what measures to insure a larger attendance at future inspections had been or would be adopted by the States. It appears from the answers received that, as in previous years, the principal causes of absence were sickness, absence from the company station, employment at night, or residence at a considerable distance from the company station.

The number of men reported to have been "absent without leave" was much smaller than at former inspections. In all such cases steps were taken by the State authorities to discipline the delinquents.

CHANGES IN MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS SINCE THE INSPECTION OF 1906.

The following lists show the militia organizations that have been created, disbanded, or transferred since the inspection of 1906, with the dates of the changes so far as known to this office:

Organizations of militia created since the inspection of 1906.

ALABAMA

Company M, Third Infantry (Sylacauga, March 20, 1907).
Company of infantry (Andalusia, June 24, 1907).

ARKANSAS.

Separate company of infantry (Wynne, January 8, 1907).
Separate company of infantry (Crawfordsville, January 9, 1907).

CALIFORNIA

Company F, Seventh Infantry (Los Angeles, September 24, 1906).
Company K, Fifth Infantry (San Francisco, May 11, 1907).
Company M, Fifth Infantry (San Francisco, May 11, 1907).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Fourth Division, Naval Battalion [a] (Washington, February 23, 1906).
Company M, First Infantry [a] (Washington, March 19, 1906).
Company D, First Infantry [b] (Washington, June 12, 1906).

FLORIDA

Company C, First Infantry (Tallahassee, June 7, 1907).

GEORGIA.

Company E, Second Infantry [a] (Sparta, February 23, 1906).

INDIANA.

Company C, Third Infantry [a] (Monticello, April 11, 1906).
Company I, First Infantry [a] (Washington, May 22, 1906).
Company L, First Infantry (Mount Vernon, August 7, 1906).
Company L, Third Infantry (Peru, October 10, 1906).

IOWA.

Company H, Fifty-fifth Infantry (Chariton, May 14, 1907).
Company D, Fifty-sixth Infantry (Estherville, June 7, 1907).

KENTUCKY.

Company F, Second Infantry (Cynthiana, April 3, 1907).

LOUISIANA.

Second Separate Company Infantry (New Orleans, January 30, 1907).
Second Regiment of Infantry (Headquarters, New Orleans, April 9, 1907).

MARYLAND

Company K, First Infantry (Havre de Grace, March 7, 1907).

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[a] Organized in 1906, but not reported during that year.
[b] Reorganized in 1906, but not reported during that year.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Company K, Sixth Infantry [a] (Lowell, May 23, 1906).

MISSISSIPPI.

Company L, Third Infantry (Louisville, December 16, 1906).
Troop A, Cavalry (Cliftonville, December 30, 1906).

MONTANA.

Company G, Second Infantry (Butte, ———, 1906).
Hospital Corps (Helena, ———, 1906).

NEW MEXICO.

Detachment Signal Corps (Roswell, March 1, 1907).

NEW YORK.

Eighth Battalion of Infantry [b] (New York City, December 10, 1906).
Company M, Seventy-first Infantry (New York City, January 22, 1907).
Company L, Twelfth Infantry (New York City, March 1, 1907).
Third Infantry (Headquarters, Rochester, March 30, 1907).
Troop 4, Squadron A, Cavalry (New York City, May 2, 1907).
Company L, Tenth Infantry (49th Separate Company, White Plains, May 28, 1907).
Company G, Third Infantry (50th Separate Company, ———, June 6, 1907).

OKLAHOMA.

Machine-Gun Platoon, First Infantry (Enid, February 13, 1907).

OREGON.

Company L, Third Infantry (Pendleton, April 9, 1907).
Separate Company E (Cottage Grove, April 30, 1907).

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Company M, First Infantry, reorganized [c] (Union, March 12, 1906).
Unassigned infantry company (Spartanburg, April 17, 1907).
Unassigned infantry company (Laurens, April 23, 1907).

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Company C, Fourth Infantry (Brookings, November 27, 1906).
Band, Fourth Infantry (Watertown, March 4, 1907).
Company of infantry (Dell Rapide, March 23, 1907).

TENNESSEE.

Company F, First Infantry (Nashville, July 6, 1906).
Company K, First Infantry (Nashville, November 23, 1906).

TEXAS.

Company G, Fourth Infantry (Weatherford, October 15, 1906).
Band, Second Infantry (Brenham, February 4, 1907).

VERMONT.

Signal company (Northfield, November 1, 1906).

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[a] Organized in 1906, but not reported during that year.
[b] Eighth Regiment of Infantry reorganized as Eighth Battalion of Infantry.
[c] Reorganized in 1906, but not reported during that year.

VIRGINIA.

Company C, Seventy-second Infantry (Warrenton, January 1, 1907).
Company H, Seventy-first Infantry (Lawrenceville, January 30, 1907).
First Brigade, Virginia Volunteers (Headquarters, Norfolk, February 5, 1907).
Band, Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion (Richmond, February 28, 1907).
Company C, Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion (Richmond, March 15, 1907)
Company H, Seventy-second Infantry (Harrisonburg, May 10, 1907).

WISCONSIN.

Band, First Infantry (Baraboo, ———, 1907).

Organizations of the militia disbanded since the inspection of 1906.

ALABAMA.

Company H, Second Infantry (Opelika, May 20, 1907).

ARKANSAS.

Company H, First Infantry [a] (Pocahontas, May 16, 1906).
Company K, First Infantry (Augusta, February 12, 1907).

CALIFORNIA.

Company B, Sixth Infantry (Stockton, December 31, 1906).
Band, Fifth Infantry (San Rafael, ———, 1906).
Company A, First Infantry (San Francisco, January 8, 1907).
Company H, First Infantry (San Francisco, January 8, 1907).
Troop A, First Squadron of Cavalry (San Francisco, January 8, 1907).
Companies B, C, E, G, First Infantry (San Francisco, May 10, 1907).
Company C, Second Infantry (Nevada City, May 10, 1907).
Company D, Second Infantry (Marysville, May 10, 1907).
Company H, Second Infantry (Placerville, May 10, 1907).
Company A, Sixth Infantry (Stockton, May 10, 1907).
Company D, Sixth Infantry (Modesto, May 10, 1907).
Company H, Sixth Infantry (Merced, May 10, 1907).
First Battalion of Coast Artillery (Headquarters, San Francisco, May 11, 1907).
First Regiment of Infantry (Headquarters, San Francisco, May 11, 1907).
Sixth Regiment of Infantry (Headquarters, Modesto, May 11, 1907).

COLORADO.

Company D, Second Infantry (Colorado Springs, December 29, 1906).
Company I, Second Infantry (Colorado Springs, December 29, 1906).
Company M, First Infantry (Wray, March 15, 1907).

FLORIDA.

Company G, First Infantry (St. Augustine, December 31, 1906).

GEORGIA.

Company A, Fourth Infantry (Cuthbert, February 15, 1907).
Company H, Second Infantry (Thomaston, February 25, 1907).
Company H, Fourth Infantry (Dawson, February 25, 1907).
Company B, Fourth Infantry (Moultrie, March 13, 1907).
Company D, Fourth Infantry (Fort Gaines, March 19, 1907).
Company I, Fifth Infantry (Rome, April 6, 1907).
Company I, Third Infantry (Augusta, May 21, 1907).

IDAHO.

Company B, Second Infantry (Juliaetta, January 17, 1907).

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[a] Disbanded in 1906, but not reported during that year.

ILLINOIS.

Second Detachment, Signal Corps (Springfield, January 25, 1907).
Company B, Third Infantry (Belvidere, March 4, 1907).

INDIANA.

Company L, Third Infantry[a] (Delphi, March 9, 1906).
Company L, First Infantry[a] (Connersville, July 9, 1906).
Company K, Second Infantry (Logansport, November 9, 1906).
Company A, Third Infantry (Marion, ———, 1907).

IOWA.

Company H, Fifty-fifth Infantry (Atlantic, April 24, 1907).
Company D, Fifty-sixth Infantry (Rock Rapids, May 31, 1907).

LOUISIANA.

Company B, First Infantry (Homer, January 2, 1907).

MISSISSIPPI.

Company L, Third Infantry (Magnolia, October 31, 1906).
Company L, Second Infantry (Booneville, December 8, 1906).
Company G, Second Infantry (Ellisville, March 13, 1907).
Light Battery I, First Battalion of Artillery (Meridian, March 26, 1907).
First Battalion of Artillery (Headquarters, Meridian, March 26, 1907).
Company A, Second Infantry (Meridian, June 27, 1907).

MISSOURI.

Company K, Fourth Infantry (St. Joseph, October 27, 1906).
Band, First Infantry (St. Louis, October 27, 1906).
Company G, Fourth Infantry (Mound City, December 18, 1906).
Company L, Fourth Infantry (Princeton, December 18, 1906).
Company E, Fourth Infantry (Milan, May 23, 1907).

MONTANA.

First Company, Signal Corps (Bozeman, April 8, 1907).

NEBRASKA.

Company I, First Infantry (Wahoo, February 28, 1907).

NEW MEXICO.

Company B, First Infantry (Roswell, December 19, 1906).

NEW YORK.

Companies A, C, E, Eighth Infantry (New York City, December 10, 1906).

OHIO.

Company D, Fourth Infantry (Marion, March 27, 1907).
Company C, Seventh Infantry (Gallipolis, June 6, 1907).

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Company A, First Infantry (Guthrie, March 14, 1907).
Company D, First Infantry (Blackwell, April 6, 1907).

OREGON.

Company L, Third Infantry (La Grande, March 30, 1907).

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[a] Disbanded in 1906, but not reported during that year.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Company M, First Infantry[a] (Jonesville, March 12, 1906).

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Company C, Fourth Infantry (Clark, November 23, 1906).
Band, Fourth Infantry (Sioux Falls, March 2, 1907).
Company F, Fourth Infantry (Salem, April 1, 1907).
Detachment Signal Corps (Redfield, May 15, 1907).
Troop B, First Squadron of Cavalry (Pierre, June 24, 1907).

TENNESSEE.

Company G, Second Infantry (Humboldt, February 8, 1907).
Company K, Second Infantry (Humboldt, February 8, 1907).
Company A, Third Infantry (Chattanooga, June 25, 1907).
Company A, First Infantry (Crossville, June 26, 1907).
Company D, Third Infantry (Greeneville, June 26, 1907).
Company E, Third Infantry (Greeneville, June 26, 1907).

TEXAS.

Company L, Third Infantry (Mineola, December 11, 1906).
Band, Second Infantry (Brenham, January 16, 1907).

UTAH.

Troop A, Cavalry (Salt Lake City, December 11, 1906).
Company E, First Infantry (Bountiful, December 15, 1906).

VERMONT.

Company B, First Infantry (St. Albans, February 11, 1907).

VIRGINIA.

Company C, Seventy-second Infantry (Luray, December 4, 1906).
Company H, Seventieth Infantry (Richmond, January 30, 1907).
Company H, Seventy-second Infantry (Clifton Forge, May 2, 1907).

WEST VIRGINIA.

Company C, Second Infantry (Ansted, November 1, 1906).
Company F, First Infantry (Mannington, January 22, 1907).
Company I, First Infantry (Elkins, April 18, 1907).

WISCONSIN.

Band, First Infantry (Milwaukee, March 21, 1907)

Organizations of the militia transferred or reassigned since the inspection of 1906.

ALABAMA.

Company of infantry located at Andalusia assigned to Second Infantry as Company H, June 29, 1907.

ARKANSAS.

Separate company of infantry organized at Crawfordsville January 9, 1907, assigned to First Infantry as Company H, February 14, 1907.
Separate company of infantry organized at Wynne January 8, 1907, assigned to First Infantry as Company K, February 14, 1907.
Company M, First Infantry, from Osceola to Blytheville, March 22, 1907.

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[a] Disbanded in 1906, but not reported during that year.

CALIFORNIA.

Headquarters and Troops A and B, First Squadron of Cavalry, located at Sacramento, San Francisco, and Sacramento, respectively, assigned to Second Brigade, October 31, 1906.

Troops C and D, First Squadron of Cavalry, located at Salinas and Los Angeles, respectively, assigned to First Brigade, October 31, 1906.

Companies A and D, First Battalion Coast Artillery, located at San Francisco, consolidated and transferred to Fifth Infantry as Company K, May 11, 1907.

Companies D and F, First Infantry, located at San Francisco, consolidated and transferred to Fifth Infantry as Company M, May 11, 1907.

Company H, Fifth Infantry, located at Napa, transferred to Second Infantry as Company H, May 11, 1907.

Companies B and C, First Battalion Coast Artillery, located at San Francisco, transferred to Fifth Infantry as Companies H and L, respectively, May 11, 1907.

Company C, Sixth Infantry, located at Fresno, transferred to Second Infantry as Company C, May 11, 1907.

Company E, Sixth Infantry, located at Visalia, transferred to Second Infantry as Company D, May 11, 1907.

Company F, Sixth Infantry, located at Fresno, transferred to Second Infantry as Company K, May 11, 1907.

Company G, Sixth Infantry, located at Bakersfield, transferred to Second Infantry as Company L, May 11, 1907.

Company I, Sixth Infantry, located at Hanford, transferred to Second Infantry as Company M, May 11, 1907.

Band, First Infantry, located at San Francisco, transferred to Fifth Infantry as Band, Fifth Infantry, May 11, 1907.

COLORADO.

Company K, Second Infantry, located at Cripple Creek, transferred to First Infantry as Company K, December 28, 1906.

GEORGIA.

Company E, Second Infantry, located at Sparta, transferred to Third Infantry as Company A, December 5, 1906

HAWAII.

The First Regiment designated as the First Infantry, June 1, 1907.

The Signal Corps designated as the First Company, Signal Corps, June 1, 1907.

The Hospital Corps designated as the First Hospital Company, June 1, 1907.

LOUISIANA.

First and Second Separate Companies of Infantry, located at New Orleans, designated Companies E and F, respectively, and assigned to the Second Infantry, April 9, 1907.

MISSISSIPPI.

Light Battery E, Artillery, located at Vicksburg, assigned to Second Battalion, Second Infantry, for administrative purposes, March 26, 1907.

Troop A, Cavalry, located at Cliftonville, assigned to Second Battalion, Second Infantry, for administrative purposes, March 26, 1907.

NEBRASKA.

The Rushville Rifles, located at Rushville, assigned to First Infantry and designated Company I, April 16, 1907.

Band, First Infantry, from Wisner to Lincoln, April 16, 1907.

NEW MEXICO

Detachment Signal Corps, located at Roswell, attached to First Squadron Cavalry, March 1, 1907.

NEW YORK.

Eighth Battalion of Infantry assigned to First Brigade, December 10, 1906.

Twenty-fifth Separate Company Infantry, located at Tonawanda, transferred to Seventy-fourth Infantry as Company K, March 30, 1907.

Company N (Thirteenth Separate Company), First Battalion Infantry, located at Jamestown, designated Company G, Third Infantry, March 30, 1907.

Third Regiment Infantry attached to Fourth Brigade, March 30, 1907.

Company of infantry organized and mustered into the service of the State at White Plains on May 28, 1907, designated Forty-ninth Separate Company and assigned to Tenth Infantry as Company L, June 5, 1907.

Company G, Third Infantry (Thirteenth Separate Company, ———), to be Company E (Thirteenth Separate Company), Sixty-fifth Infantry, June 10, 1907.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Battery A,[a] Artillery, located at Charlotte, changed to First Battery Field Artillery, April 3, 1906.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Company G, First Infantry, transferred from Hennessy to Kingfisher, March 14, 1907.

RHODE ISLAND.

Designation "Rhode Island Militia" changed to "Rhode Island National Guard," April 15, 1907.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Company K, located at Sturgis, detached from Separate Battalion of Infantry and attached to Fourth Infantry, June 3, 1907.

Company L, Separate Battalion of Infantry, located at Spearfish, given letter designation of H and attached to Fourth Infantry, June 3, 1907.

TENNESSEE.

Company K, First Infantry, located at Nashville, designated Company A, First Infantry, February 18, 1907.

VIRGINIA.

Companies of Seventy-first Infantry have been reassigned as follows: Companies C, D, K, L, to First Battalion; Companies A, B, E, to Second Battalion; Companies F, I, M, to Third Battalion, January 29, 1907.

DRILLS, TARGET PRACTICE, AND FIELD INSTRUCTION.

Section 18 of the militia law (32 Stat. L., 778) requires that during the calendar year next preceding each annual allotment of funds each State or Territory furnished with material of war shall have required every company, troop, and battery of its organized militia, not excused by the governor, "to participate in practice marches or go into camp of instruction at least five consecutive days, and to assemble for drill and instruction at company, battalion, or regimental armories or rendezvous or for target practice not less than twenty-four times," and that an inspection of each company, troop, and battery shall have been made during that year by an officer of the militia or of the Regular Army.

[a] Changed in 1906, but not reported during that year.

The following table shows the extent of compliance with that section of the militia law during the year ended December 31, 1906:

Number of militia organizations reported on, number participating in practice marches, camps of instruction, and drills or target practice, and number inspected during the calendar year ended December 31, 1906, as shown by reports of State adjutants-general.

State or Territory.	Number of companies, troops, and batteries—				
	Reported on.	Participating in practice marches or camps of instruction for at least 5 consecutive days.	Excused by the governor or mustered in too late to participate in marches or camps.	Assembled for drill or target practice at least 24 times during the year.	Inspected.
Alabama	43	43	.....	43	43
Arizona	7	6	1	6	7
Arkansas	23	22	1	23	23
California	63	62	.....	58	62
Colorado	17	14	3	17	14
Connecticut	51	50	.....	44	51
Delaware	11	11	.....	10	10
District of Columbia	[a] 46	46	.....	35	41
Florida	22	22	.....	22	21
Georgia	64	40	22	63	61
Hawaii	9	.....	9	9	9
Idaho	13	[b] 10	.....	12	13
Illinois	109	109	.....	109	108
Indiana	44	41	.....	42	41
Iowa	56	56	.....	52	52
Kansas	31	31	.....	28	31
Kentucky	31	31	.....	23	28
Louisiana	24	23	.....	22	22
Maine	24	24	.....	23	24
Maryland	48	45	2	46	48
Massachusetts	100	100	.....	87	99
Michigan	40	40	.....	40	38
Minnesota	34	34	.....	30	34
Mississippi	26	26	.....	26	26
Missouri	57	55	.....	51	54
Montana	8	8	.....	8	7
Nebraska	30	30	.....	29	29
Nevada	2	.....	2	.....	2
New Hampshire	33	33	.....	29	32
New Jersey	75	75	.....	69	75
New Mexico	8	7	1	8	8
New York	243	133	109	238	240
North Carolina	37	37	.....	31	37
North Dakota	15	11	.....	9	12
Ohio	111	111	.....	110	110
Oklahoma	16	16	.....	14	14
Oregon	21	21	.....	21	21
Pennsylvania	203	201	.....	176	203
Rhode Island	23	23	.....	22	23
South Carolina	36	36	.....	33	36
South Dakota	14	13	1	13	14
Tennessee	33	31	1	32	30
Texas	47	44	2	43	41
Utah	12	12	.....	10	11
Vermont	14	14	.....	11	13
Virginia	33	14	19	33	33
Washington	15	15	.....	14	15
West Virginia	23	22	1	16	23
Wisconsin	42	42	.....	42	42
Wyoming	7	7	.....	7	7
Total	2,094	1,897	174	1,939	2,038

[a] Includes the staff and four divisions of the Naval Battalion.
[b] Season of year made it impracticable for 3 companies to attend camp of instruction; all organizations excused from practice marches.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that 23 organizations are not credited with practice marches or camps of instruction and are not reported as having been excused by the governor. Twenty of these were organizations that were mustered out before the beginning of, or formed after the close of, the season for such marches or camps; and of the other 3 it is reported that the "season of year made it impracticable to attend camp of instruction." About 5 per cent of the organizations that had the required number of practice marches or days in camps of instruction failed to have an average strength of two-thirds of their members in attendance.

An insufficient number of rendezvous drills is reported in the cases of 155 organizations. Of these, 13 were mustered out during the year, 24 were organized and 5 reorganized too late to have the prescribed number of drills, 3 were excused by the governors, 1 had no drill hall, 2 were without armories part of the time, 3 failed to assemble the required number of times because of winter weather and condition of roads, complete reports were not furnished by the commanding officers in 9 cases, and no reasons have been reported to the War Department for the failure of the remaining 95 to comply with the requirements of the militia law in this respect. Of the latter number, 78 were brigade, regimental, or battalion field and staff, 4 were bands or field music, 12 were detachments of the hospital corps, and 1 was a signal corps detachment. About one-fourth of the organizations that assembled the required number of times for drill or target practice failed to parade an average strength of two-thirds of their members.

Of the 56 organizations that are reported as having had no inspection, 49 were organized after the inspections for the year were completed, 2 were mustered out prior to the time set for the inspections, and 5 were organizations of the Naval Battalion of the District of Columbia, which were inspected under direction of the Navy Department.

The failure of organizations to have the required number of drills and other exercises was due in the majority of cases to circumstances which precluded the holding of the exercises as prescribed by the State regulations. The same was true of the failure of organizations to parade the required two-thirds of their strength at drills and other exercises, and during the annual field service for instruction. The explanations made by the State military authorities have been accepted by the War Department as satisfactory, it being evident that an earnest effort was made by all to live up to the requirements of the militia law. There was an appreciable improvement in this respect during the year 1906 over the showing made in 1905, and there has been a steady and satisfactory increase in the degree of compliance with the law each year since 1903.

SMALL-ARMS PRACTICE.

The reports for the season of 1906 show little improvement over the previous year, similar conditions with regard to lack of range facilities obtaining. The funds set aside from the Federal appropriation for the acquirement, maintenance, and equipment of ranges were not available until near the close of the season, and without these funds many States were unable to provide range facilities suitable for the members of the militia to qualify in rifle practice.

As in previous years, trouble was experienced in obtaining the annual reports of practice. In several instances the excuse was given, as heretofore, that the data of firing were not kept by the company officers; in other cases the records were mislaid or lost. The adjutant-general of one State was requested repeatedly to submit a report or furnish reasons for his inability to render one, but no response has been received.

The following table contains a consolidated statement of the results of the small-arms practice of the organized militia of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia during the season of 1906, as shown by reports of the adjutants-general, with the figure of merit for that year and for the preceding year. Where reports show results of practice for only a small portion of the organized strength of the militia of the State or Territory, no figure of merit is given.

State or Territory.	Rifle and carbine firing. Classification and figure of merit. Average strength, present and absent, commissioned and enlisted, for the entire period of firing.	Per cent of average strength qualified.	Expert riflemen.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	First-class men.	Second-class men.	Third-class men.	Fourth-class men.	Figure of merit. 1906.	Figure of merit. 1905.	Total firing, rifle and carbine.	Total firing, pistol.	Remarks.
Alabama	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	30	.....	No ranges on which qualifications could be made.
Arizona	406	56.40	5	11	62	33	26	92	177	33.36	48.5	229	.....	
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No ranges.
California	3,153	38.06	12	23	517	145	120	383	1,953	24.82	32.9	1,200	102	
Colorado	681	56.09	7	12	41	11	15	296	299	17.38	8.5	382	123	
Connecticut	2,771	57.42	63	51	408	52	81	936	1,180	28.28	17.4	1,591	129	
Delaware	451	3.99	1	10	3	3	.....	1	433	4.96	.....	18	.....	Practice by members of national match team only.
District of Columbia	1,551	65.06	61	38	562	52	47	249	669	49.37	27.5	1,009	73	Naval militia not included.
Florida	1,190	28.82	13	9	49	39	25	208	798	13.24	.....	343	.....	
Georgia	3,023	15.18	63	14	108	23	37	214	2,564	10.33	9.5	459	.....	
Hawaii	327	55.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	147	5.50	.....	180	.....	All practice at 200 yards.
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.3	.....	.....	No practice.
Illinois	6,409	57.98	42	86	46	180	235	3,127	2,535	13.19	10.5	3,716	.....	
Indiana	1,931	26.10	27	5	80	44	44	304	1,427	11.75	6.7	504	.....	
Iowa	2,543	85.92	142	155	902	225	224	537	738	59.97	50.0	2,185	86	
Kansas	1,352	50.00	64	37	200	71	85	219	676	37.07	27.6	676	.....	
Kentucky	1,353	76.13	.....	.....	27	60	119	824	323	15.81	5.4	1,030	.....	
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No regular practice; no ranges.
Maine	1,161	59.09	48	48	224	45	26	295	515	38.99	44.5	686	.....	
Maryland	1,875	63.20	73	16	375	83	83	555	690	37.56	22.5	1,185	232	
Massachusetts	5,107	84.53	638	222	2,278	451	338	390	790	86.81	79.9	4,317	597	
Michigan	2,390	33.64	38	28	227	87	83	341	1,682	19.54	17.3	804	.....	
Minnesota	1,760	74.26	33	37	407	213	217	400	153	57.31	51.7	1,307	140	
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Missouri	1,087	58.79	9	4	120	76	68	362	529	23.22	15.6	639	.....	
Montana	462	46.54	12	18	61	17	18	89	247	30.88	37.4	215	.....	
Nebraska	1,493	37.51	3	12	53	160	204	128	933	20.88	9.1	560	.....	
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Companies of guard disbanded.
New Hampshire	1,226	87.44	61	27	201	42	47	694	154	39.80	28.7	1,072	200	
New Jersey	4,756	77.17	152	37	935	460	300	1,786	1,086	41.38	51.1	3,670	210	
New Mexico	218	65.14	6	4	16	12	10	94	47	30.37	9.7	142	.....	

New York	14,019	82.58	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,839			11,577	716	Fired under State regulations
North Carolina	525							270	259			270		Practice by First Infantry only.
North Dakota	622	20.90	1		30	12	11	76	492	8.70	14.6	130		
Ohio	5,368	60.97	117	113	928	388	442	1,285	2,079	36.85	43.7	3,273	152	
Oklahoma														No ranges.
Oregon	1,105	59.73	41	54	253	69	84	159	265	56.83	45.0	660	41	
Pennsylvania	10,832	79.24	354	148	3,466	1,965	1,946	704	b 2,249	63.82	62.1	b 9,022	863	
Rhode Island	1,123	90.29	56	130	425	51	47	305	120	72.69	68.7	1,014	393	
South Carolina														No regular practice.
South Dakota	233				16	20	39	156	2		8.8	231		Report for 5 companies only.
Tennessee														No report could be obtained from adjutant-general of State.
Texas														No systematic practice.
Utah											19.7			No practice.
Vermont	688	71.66	10	19	110	13	31	310	320	26.41	30.4	493	10	
Virginia														No ranges.
Washington	694	87.90	189	39	246	23	18	95	84	103.49	116.6	610		
West Virginia	237			4	19	8	9	29	168			69		Report for 4 companies only.
Wisconsin	2,855	95.52	226	174	1,034	321	328	644	128	77.62	64.4	2,727	387	
Wyoming	103			9	13	22	10	14	1		52.8	68		Report for 2 companies only.
Total	87,140		c 2,567	c 1,594	c 14,442	c 5,476	c 5,417	c 16,781	28,781			58,293	4,454	

a New York reported: Distinguished experts, 716; expert riflemen, 981; sharpshooters, 1,371; marksmen, 8,906; men who were present but did not qualify as marksmen or higher (equal to first, second, and third class men), 319. The marksmen include 716 who qualified with the pistol.

b Includes those who fired but under State regulations did not qualify as third-class men; they are considered as fourth-class men.

c These numbers do not include the New York qualifications.

PARTICIPATION IN COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES WITH COAST ARTILLERY TROOPS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

The act of Congress approved March 2, 1907, making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908 (34 Stat. L., 1164), contained an item of $1,000,000 for "paying the expenses of regiments, battalions, squadrons, and batteries of the organized militia of any State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia which may be authorized by the Secretary of War to participate in such encampments as may be established for the field instruction of the troops of the Regular Army."

In lieu of the camps of instruction for all branches of the service as held last summer, the Secretary of War directed that during the present summer the coast artillery troops of the Regular Army, with such of the militia as may be willing, participate in coast defense exercises. The governors of States contiguous to the artillery districts in which the exercises were to be held were invited to send troops to take part in those exercises. All but two of the States invited accepted those invitations.

The number of companies furnished by the several States and the District of Columbia and the posts and artillery districts to which they were assigned are shown in the following list:

States and District of Columbia.	Number of companies.		Post.	Artillery district.
	Reserves.	Supports.		
Alabama	2	2	Fort Moultrie, S. C	Charleston.
California	2	4	Fort Rosecrans, Cal	San Diego.
	2	4	Fort Miley, Cal	San Francisco.
	10	8	Fort Winfield Scott, Cal	Do.
	3	3	Fort Baker, Cal	Do.
Connecticut	2	4	Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y	New London.
	3	4	Fort Terry, N. Y	Do.
	1	2	Fort Mansfield, R. I	Do.
District of Columbia	3	4	Fort Washington, Md	Potomac.
	1	4	Fort Hunt, Va	Do.
Florida	2	4	Fort Dade, Fla	Tampa.
	1	2	Fort De Soto, Fla	Do.
	4	6	Fort Pickens, Fla	Pensacola.
	1	1	Fort McRee, Fla	Do.
Georgia	4	4	Fort Screven, Ga	Savannah.
Maine	4	3	Fort McKinley, Me	Portland.
	.....	2	Fort Lyon, Me	Do.
	1	2	Fort Levett, Me	Do.
	2	6	Fort Williams, Me	Do.
	2	2	Fort Preble, Me	Do.
Maryland	6	6	Fort Howard, Md	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	12	12	Fort Banks, Mass	Boston.
			Fort Strong, Mass	Do.
			Fort Warren, Mass	Do.
			Fort Andrews, Mass	Do.
			Fort Revere, Mass	Do.
New Jersey	4	8	Fort Hancock, N. J	Southern New York.
New York	3	2	Fort Schuyler, N. Y	Eastern New York.
	5	2	Fort Totten, N. Y	Do.
	5	4	Fort Wadsworth, N. Y	Southern New York.
	4	6	Fort Hamilton, N.Y	Do.
Oregon	3	2	Fort Stevens, Oreg	Columbia.
	1	1	Fort Columbia, Wash	Do.
Rhode Island	4	4	Fort Adams, R. I	Narragansett.
	4	4	Fort Greble, R. I	Do.
South Carolina	4	6	Fort Moultrie, S. C	Charleston.
Washington	4	.....	Fort Worden, Wash	Puget Sound.
	2	.....	Fort Casey, Wash	Do.
	4	.....	Fort Flagler, Wash	Do.

In addition to the organizations shown in the foregoing statement, the District of Columbia and many of the States were represented in the exercises by the field and staff officers of the regiments from which the companies were taken, and in several cases details from the noncommissioned staff, bands, and hospital corps of the regiments were allowed to participate with the troops of their respective States.

The coast defense exercises were planned on the basis of the memorandum relative to the "use of the organized militia in connection with coast defense," published in War Department Circular No. 17, March 8, 1907. Instructions for information and guidance in connection with the joint army and militia coast defense exercises were published in General Orders, No. 99, War Department, May 1, 1907.

Very few reports with regard to those joint exercises have been received, and consequently no statement as to the success of the exercises can be made at the present time.

INSTRUCTION AT STATE ENCAMPMENTS.

Comparatively few of the States and Territories hold their military encampments before June 30 of each year; consequently the number of encampments noticed in this report is small, only those being considered which were begun previously to June 30, 1907, so far as reported to this office. Those encampments are as follows:

Arkansas.—A detachment consisting of 5 officers and 134 enlisted men from the Second Regiment of Infantry, organized militia of Arkansas, was in camp for instruction in rifle practice at Russellville, Ark., June 16 to 22, inclusive.

Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, Thirtieth Infantry, was present during the encampment.

California.—The First Squadron of Cavalry, organized militia of the State of California, was assembled for drill and instruction at Santa Cruz, Cal., June 16 to 26, inclusive.

District of Columbia.—A camp for instruction in rifle practice was established at Congress Heights, D. C., April 25, 1907, to continue intermittently throughout the target season.

Hawaii.—The encampment of the organized militia of the Territory of Hawaii was held at Leilehua, island of Oahu, February 20 to 24, inclusive.

First Lieut. James G. Hannah, Second Lieut. Hiram M. Cooper, First Sergt. Charles O. Bunner, and Private Samuel McCarthy, Tenth Infantry, were present during the encampment.

Illinois.—The encampment of the First Infantry, organized militia of the State of Illinois, was begun at Springfield, Ill., June 28, to continue until July 5.

First Lieut. Charles H. Errington, Eleventh Infantry, United States Army, was detailed to attend the encampment.

Maryland.—A camp for instruction in rifle practice was established at the Maryland State rifle range, May 27, to continue until July 31, 1907. The various organizations of the First Brigade were directed to report at the camp for rifle practice.

All officers and enlisted men of the organized militia of Maryland, with the exception of bands, field music, and Hospital Corps, are expected to be present at the range for practice during the regular practice season, May 1 to October 31, 1907.

Minnesota.—The Third Infantry, organized militia of Minnesota, went into camp at Camp Lake View, near Lake City, June 17 to 26, 1907. One gun of the field artillery, in charge of three enlisted men, was sent to camp, June 15, for salute firing.

The First and Second Regiments of Infantry and First Battalion of Artillery will hold their encampments during the month of July.

New Hampshire.—The encampment of the organized militia of the State of New Hampshire was held at Concord, June 24 to 28, 1907.

New Jersey.—A camp for instruction in rifle practice was established on the rifle range at the State camp, Sea Girt, N. J., May 1, to continue until September 30, 1907.

A regimental team match, known as the New Jersey National Guard Trophy Match, was held at Sea Girt, N. J., June 14 and 15, 1907.

New York.—The organized militia of the State of New York went into camp at Peekskill, as follows:

The Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry and a detail of a corporal and four privates of the Second Field Battery (to fire the morning and evening gun), June 1 to 8.

The First, Second, Third, and Sixth Batteries, Field Artillery, as a provisional battalion, and the First and Second Companies, Signal Corps, June 8 to 15.

Capt. George C. Burnell, Signal Corps, United States Army, in command of a detachment of 20 men of the Signal Corps of the Army, was present during the encampment, for duty in connection with the instruction of the signal corps companies. Maj. David J. Rumbough and First Lieut. Samuel Frankenberger, Third Field Artillery, United States Army, were present for duty with the Provisional Battalion, Field Artillery, during the encampment, the former as commanding officer and the latter as adjutant of the battalion.

The Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, the field hospital, and a detachment consisting of a corporal and four privates of the Second Field Battery (to fire the morning and evening gun), June 15 to 22, 1907. The detachment of engineers stationed at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., was detailed to attend the encampment.

All other organizations of the organized militia of New York, except those excused from camp or field service by the governor, will hold their encampments during the months of July, August, and September.

Ohio.—The encampment of the First Regiment of Infantry, organized militia of the State of Ohio, was held at Camp Perry, Ohio, June 22 to 30, 1907.

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Army, was present during the encampment.

Oklahoma.—All officers of the organized militia of Oklahoma and 15 enlisted men selected from each organization participated in a camp for instruction in rifle practice which was held at Fort Sill, Okla., June 24 to 30. The rifle team which is to represent the Territory in the national match at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August next, was selected during the encampment.

South Carolina.—The Second Regiment of Infantry, organized militia of the State of South Carolina, went into camp on the Jamestown Exposition Grounds, Norfolk, Va., on June 27, to remain until July 4, 1907.

Virginia.—The organized militia of the State of Virginia went into camp on the Jamestown Exposition Grounds, Norfolk, Va., June 10 to 18, 1907.

West Virginia.—The organized militia of the State of West Virginia went into camp near Charleston, W. Va., June 20 to 29, 1907.

Companies E and F, Fourth United States Infantry, from Fort Thomas, Ky., and Maj. John C. Gresham, Ninth Cavalry, and First Lieut. William H. Waldron, Twenty-ninth Infantry, were present during the encampment.

The officers of the Army detailed to attend State encampments were detailed under the provisions of section 19 of the militia law. The recommendations and suggestions contained in the reports of those officers are presented in the section of this report relating to recommendations and remarks of officers of the Army detailed or assigned to duty with the organized militia.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY ON DUTY WITH THE ORGANIZED MILITIA

Retired officers of the Army are assigned to duty with the organized militia under the provisions of section 20 of the militia law (32 Stat. L., 779), and the adjutant-general of the organized militia of the District of Columbia is assigned to that duty under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 773).

The officers of the Army now on duty with the organized militia are named in the following list:

State or Territory.	General headquarters.	Name and rank of detailed officer.	Reported for duty.
Arizona	Phoenix	Maj. Benj. W. Leavell,[a] retired	May 16, 1904
California	Sacramento	Maj. Thomas Wilhelm, retired	Sept. 28, 1903
Colorado	Denver	Brig. Gen. Charles L. Cooper, retired	June 30, 1904
Delaware	Wilmington	Lieut. Col. H. G. Cavenaugh, retired	Dec. 7, 1904
District of Columbia	Washington	Maj. Lloyd M. Brett,[b] First Cavalry	Sept. 7, 1903
Florida	Tallahassee	Maj. John A. Dapray, retired	May 30, 1905
Idaho	Boise	Maj. L. P. Davison, retired	Sept. 1, 1905
Iowa	Des Moines	Maj. Jerauld A. Olmsted, retired	Oct. 1, 1903
Kansas	Topeka	Maj. Alvarado M. Fuller, retired	Feb. 19, 1907
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Col. James W. Powell, retired	Jan. 13, 1904
Maryland	Annapolis	Capt. William Baird, retired	Feb. 18, 1904
Massachusetts	Boston	Maj. John Bigelow, jr., retired	Feb. 6, 1906
Minnesota	St. Paul	Lieut. Col. William Gerlach, retired	Dec. 23, 1903
New Hampshire	Concord	Lieut. Col. Herbert E. Tutherly, retired	Jan. 10, 1907
Oregon	Salem	Col. James Jackson, retired	May 16, 1904
Rhode Island	Providence	Maj. Charles W. Abbot, jr., retired	Oct. 28, 1904
South Carolina	Columbia	First Lieut. Charles H. Cabaniss, jr., retired	Feb. 13, 1907
South Dakota	Pierre	Capt. George D. Guyer,[c] Sixteenth Infantry	May 20, 1905
Tennessee	Nashville	Capt. Charles B. Rogan, jr., retired	Feb. 9, 1904
Virginia	Richmond	Col. Charles A. Dempsey, retired	Oct. 13, 1904
Washington	Olympia	Capt. John Kinzie, retired	May 23, 1904
West Virginia	Charleston	Maj. James M. Burns, retired	July 1, 1907
Wisconsin	Madison	Capt. Charles King, retired	Sept. 13, 1904

[a] Adjutant-general of the Territory of Arizona.
[b] Adjutant-general of the organized militia of the District of Columbia.
[c] In addition to his duties as professor of military science and tactics at the South Dakota Agricultural College.

On request of the governor of the State of New York, Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, was detailed for temporary duty with the organized militia of New York, and reported to the governor on May 23, 1907.

First Lieut. William F. Herringshaw, Thirteenth Cavalry, was detailed for duty with the organized militia of the Territory of Oklahoma, from June 1 to October 1, 1907, for the purpose of instructing the militia of Oklahoma in rifle practice, camp duties, and in the construction of rifle ranges.

Maj. Edmund K. Webster, United States Army, retired, was relieved from duty with the organized militia of the State of New Hampshire December 31, 1906.

The recommendations and suggestions made by officers of the Regular Army on duty with the organized militia of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia are presented in the section of this report relating to recommendations and remarks of officers of the Army detailed or assigned to duty with the organized militia.

DETAILS OF OFFICERS TO ATTEND MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

CONVENTION OF INTERSTATE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION

The chairman of the executive committee of the Interstate National Guard Association extended an invitation to the officers of the Department to be present at the convention of the association, which was to be opened on March 25 at Columbia, S. C., and requested the detail of at least one officer from each staff department or corps of the Army to prepare and present a paper relating to the work of his par-

ticular corps or department, with special reference to the applicability of the principles involved to the organized militia.

The officers designated by the several chiefs of bureaus and staff corps and the subjects of the papers to be presented by them were as follows:

By The Military Secretary (now The Adjutant-General) of the Army: Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, military secretary. Subject: "The Military Secretary's Department as a factor in military training and its value to the nation."

By the Chief of Staff of the Army: Maj. Millard F. Waltz,[a] General Staff. Subject: "The educational system for officers of the Regular Army, with suggestions as to its applicability to officers of the organized militia."

By the Commissary-General of the Army: Maj. William H. Hart, Subsistence Department. Subject: "Subsistence of the organized militia."

By the Chief of Engineers of the Army: Capt. George P. Howell, Corps of Engineers. Subject: "Duties of volunteer engineers in war."

By the Chief of Ordnance of the Army: Maj. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department. Subject: "New ordnance material."

By the Chief Signal Officer of the Army: Maj. Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps. Subject: "The Signal Corps in campaign."

By the Chief of Artillery of the Army: Capt. Stanley D. Embick, Artillery Corps. Subject: "The relation of the organized militia to coast defense."

Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, retired, was designated by the Secretary of War to read a paper on "The relation of the National Guard to the United States and the Regular Army."

In addition to the officers named in the foregoing list, Col. Valery Havard, Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army, was designated to represent the Medical Department of the Army before the convention, although he was not scheduled to deliver any formal address.

The services of these officers were appreciated by the members of the Interstate National Guard Association, as evidenced by the sentiment expressed by the secretary of the association in a letter addressed to the Secretary of War under date of March 26, 1907, in which it was stated that—

The National Guard Association wish to convey to you their high appreciation of your efforts in securing the valuable papers that were delivered before the association at Columbia, S. C., by the very able and efficient officers you detailed for that purpose at our meeting.

The meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States at Columbia, S. C., was an unprecedented success, which would not have been without your kindly cooperation and the assistance rendered by the officers from the regular service.

OTHER MEETINGS OF MILITIA OFFICERS.

Other details of officers to deliver addresses before meetings of officers of the National Guard were made as follows:

Maryland.—Maj. Erasmus M. Weaver, General Staff, United States Army, to deliver an address before the annual convention of the officers of the Maryland National Guard at Baltimore February 14, 1907. Subject: "Militia and Coast Defense."

Capt. William Baird, United States Army, retired, on duty with the organized militia of Maryland, also delivered an address at the meeting. Subject: "Inspections."

Massachusetts.—Maj. Charles Lynch, General Staff, United States Army, to deliver an address before a meeting of the medical officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia at Boston April 17, 1907.

New Jersey.—Capt. Edward Carpenter, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army, to deliver an address before the board of officers of the National Guard of New Jersey at Camden, about June 6, 1907, in regard to their duties in connection with the employment of militia troops as artillery reserves and supports in coast defense.

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[a] Major Waltz was unable to deliver his paper before the convention, owing to his having been ordered to Cuba for duty as chief of staff of the Army of Cuban Pacification.

MILITIA OFFICERS AT ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

Under the provisions of section 16 of the militia law (32 Stat. L., 778) 30 officers of the organized militia were authorized to attend army service schools during the year.

The following table shows the States and Territory from which militia officers were authorized to attend the service schools:

State or Territory.	Garrison schools.	Staff College.	Army Medical School.	State or Territory.	Garrison schools.	Staff College.	Army Medical School.
District of Columbia	3			New Jersey	1		
Colorado	1			Ohio	1		
Illinois	1			Pennsylvania	2		
Iowa	3			Texas	1	1	1
Kansas	2			Vermont	1		
Massachusetts	1			Washington	1		
Michigan	8						
Minnesota	1			Total	28	1	1
Montana	1						

The garrison schools to which these officers were admitted, and the number admitted to each, were: Fort Myer, Va., 3; Fort Jay, N. Y., 3; Fort Banks, Mass., 1; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., 1; Fort Thomas, Ky., 1; Fort Crook, Nebr., 2; Fort Des Moines, Iowa, 3; Fort Snelling, Minn., 1; Fort Wayne, Mich., 8; Fort Sheridan, Ill., 1; Fort Logan, Colo., 1; Fort Douglas, Utah, 1; Vancouver Barracks, Wash., 1, and Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 1.

Of the 30 officers authorized to attend the schools, 24 were admitted, but 2 of them were prevented from completing the course of study at garrison schools on account of personal illness, and 1 was compelled to withdraw for business reasons. Of the 6 who failed to attend, 3 were prevented by illness from attending; the other 3 failed to present themselves for admission to the schools. Seventeen of the officers attending the garrison schools were found proficient in all subjects in which examined, and 2 were found deficient in one or more subjects. The 1 officer attending the United States Army Staff College was found proficient and was graduated from that institution. No report of the result of the examination of the officer in attendance at the Army Medical School has been received in this office.

EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR COMMISSIONS IN VOLUNTEER FORCES.

Only one examination for the purpose of securing a list of persons specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress, other than a force composed of organized militia, was held during the year under the provisions of section 23 of the militia law (32 Stat. L., 779). Applications for permission to take that examination were received from 10 persons who were eligible under the law. Seven of those applicants, having complied with the requirements of the regulations, were granted permission to appear before examining boards. Of that number, 6 failed to appear for personal reasons. The remaining applicant, from the State of Texas, was examined and found to be mentally, morally, and physically qualified, and a certificate of qualification to hold commission of the rank of lieutenant-colonel of infantry was issued to him.

The whole number of certificates of eligibility to hold volunteer commissions issued, under the law before referred to, previously to the close of the fiscal year 1907, was 29.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE MILITIA.

The annual appropriation of $2,000,000 for the support of the militia, provided for by section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the acts of Congress approved February 12, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 401), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 662), January 21, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 775), and June 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 449), was apportioned to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia as shown in the table given below, the Secretary of War having set aside $1,500,000 for arms, equipments, and camp purposes, and $500,000 for the promotion of rifle practice, the latter item including the acquirement, construction, equipment, and maintenance of shooting galleries and target ranges.

State or Territory.	Representation.	Arms, equipments, and camp purposes.	Promotion of rifle practice.	Total apportionment.
Alabama	11	$32,913.71	$10,971.23	$43,884.94
Arkansas	9	26,929.40	8,976.46	35,905.86
California	10	29,921.55	9,973.85	39,895.40
Colorado	5	14,960.78	4,986.92	19,947.70
Connecticut	7	20,945.09	6,981.69	27,926.78
Delaware	3	8,976.47	2,992.15	11,968.62
Florida	5	14,960.78	4,986.92	19,947.70
Georgia	13	38,898.02	12,966.00	51,864.02
Idaho	3	8,976.47	2,992.15	11,968.62
Illinois	27	80,788.19	26,929.39	107,717.58
Indiana	15	44,882.33	14,960.77	59,843.10
Iowa	13	38,898.02	12,966.00	51,864.02
Kansas	10	29,921.55	9,973.85	39,895.40
Kentucky	13	38,898.02	12,966.00	51,864.02
Louisiana	9	26,929.40	8,976.46	35,905.86
Maine	6	17,952.93	5,984.31	23,937.24
Maryland	8	23,937.24	7,979.08	31,916.32
Massachusetts	16	47,874.48	15,958.16	63,832.64
Michigan	14	41,890.17	13,963.39	55,853.56
Minnesota	11	32,913.71	10,971.23	43,884.94
Mississippi	10	29,921.55	9,973.85	39,895.40
Missouri	18	53,858.79	17,952.93	71,811.72
Montana	3	8,976.47	2,992.15	11,968.62
Nebraska	8	23,937.24	7,979.08	31,916.32
Nevada	3	8,976.47	2,992.15	11,968.62
New Hampshire	4	11,968.62	3,989.54	15,958.16
New Jersey	12	35,905.86	11,968.62	47,874.48
New York	39	116,694.05	38,898.01	155,592.06
North Carolina	12	35,905.86	11,968.62	47,874.48
North Dakota	4	11,968.62	3,989.54	15,958.16
Ohio	23	68,819.57	22,939.85	91,759.42
Oregon	4	11,968.62	3,989.54	15,958.16
Pennsylvania	34	101,733.27	33,911.09	135,644.36
Rhode Island	4	11,968.62	3,989.54	15,958.16
South Carolina	9	26,929.40	8,976.46	35,905.86
South Dakota	4	11,968.62	3,989.54	15,958.16
Tennessee	12	35,905.86	11,968.62	47,874.48
Texas	18	53,858.79	17,952.93	71,811.72
Utah	3	8,976.47	2,992.15	11,968.62
Vermont	4	11,968.62	3,989.54	15,958.16
Virginia	12	35,905.86	11,968.62	47,874.48
Washington	5	14,960.78	4,986.92	19,947.70
West Virginia	7	20,945.09	6,981.69	27,926.78
Wisconsin	13	38,898.02	12,966.00	51,864.02
Wyoming	3	8,976.47	2,992.15	11,968.62
Arizona	.....	8,650.50	2,883.50	11,534.00
District of Columbia	.....	28,327.09	9,442.53	37,769.62
New Mexico	.....	7,851.81	2,617.27	10,469.08
Oklahoma	.....	19,654.70	6,551.56	26,206.26
Hawaii	.....	11,250.00	3,750.00	15,000.00
Total	476	1,500,000.00	500,000.00	2,000,000.00

Several of the adjutants-general, in their annual reports to the governors of their respective States, have again invited attention to what they term the inequality of the present method of distributing the annual appropriation according to representation in Congress, as required by law. It is claimed that the distribution would be more equitable if it were made on the basis of the number of men actually enrolled in the organized militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

There is no doubt that such a method of allotting the appropriation would benefit those States which have a smaller number of Senators and Representatives, and that no injustice would be done to those States which have a larger number of Senators and Representatives and a larger quota of militia, in proportion to their superior resources, than can be supported by the smaller States out of the small amount allotted to them from the Federal appropriation and the meager amounts appropriated by the State legislatures.

ARMORIES.

Attention has been invited in previous reports to the many cases of lack of suitable facilities for the proper storage and care of State and Government property intrusted to the care of militia organizations, and for drill and other military purposes. That those conditions have not improved to any material extent is shown by the following remarks that have been gathered from reports of adjutants-general to their respective governors, from reports of officers of the Army detailed for duty with the militia, and from reports of inspecting officers:

Alabama.—The only place under the control of the adjutant-general's department for the storage of the public property in its possession is a room in the basement of the capitol, small, dark, damp, and entirely unsuited for the purpose for which it is now used. Arms and ordnance stores rust, and clothing and camp equipments rot. It is now impossible for the State to keep on hand sufficient supplies for the proper conduct of the department. A movement is on foot for the State and the city of Montgomery together to build an armory and storehouse.

Arizona.—The facilities are limited and insufficient for the proper storage of property.

Arkansas.—The lack of proper armories was most marked at the inspection; a small room only large enough for a storeroom was the rule, and in most cases there were no racks for the guns or proper places for the clothes and equipments, those latter being thrown into boxes or in piles on the floor.

California.—No armories are owned by the State. Two or three organizations own their armories, but with these exceptions the buildings are private property for which a rental is paid. Each company of infantry, artillery, and signal corps is allowed $100 a month and each troop of cavalry $200 a month for "armory rent, care of arms, and proper incidental expenses." Every effort is being made by the adjutant-general of the State to start a movement that will result in suitable buildings being provided either by the State or by the cities and towns in which the companies are located.

Colorado.—The armory conditions in the city of Denver, where the greater part of the National Guard is located, are poor. Five organizations are quartered in the only regular armory building, which was built over twenty years ago, and is now unsuited for armory purposes. The State arsenal is also located in the basement of that building and is greatly cramped for space to properly store the property.

Connecticut.—The armories, with few exceptions, are inadequate for drill purposes.

Delaware.—The armory belonging to the State is located in the city of Wilmington, and is not of sufficient capacity. The other buildings are hardly appropriate for the purpose, but are the best that can be obtained in the small towns where the companies are located.

District of Columbia.—The buildings rented for armories are unsuitable in every way for military purposes.

Florida.—The armories, with very few exceptions, are unsuitable for the custody of arms and ammunition. Many of them are unsafe or insecure.

Georgia.—Conditions have improved over previous years, several new buildings having been acquired by organizations.

Hawaii.—There are adequate storage facilities for Government property, but the buildings should be prepared for defense.

Idaho.—Facilities for drill and storage purposes are fair; each company rents the most available room in the town for drills.

Illinois.—Very few of the armories are either suitable or adequate for their purposes; in many of them the drill hall and locker rooms are combined. The State does not allow sufficient funds for the proper care of the buildings.

Indiana.—The armories at Indianapolis are used exclusively for military purposes and are suitable for preservation of property, as places for gallery practice, and for meeting for theoretical instruction, but in general are too small for drill. They are the best that can be obtained with the amount of funds available. In other places, however, the armories are rented and very few of the organizations are able to procure a place suitable for a drill hall; few of the companies had any instruction beyond the simpler movements.

Iowa.—Under the more liberal allowance authorized by the State for armories, there has been a noticeable improvement over past conditions. A number of new buildings have been erected and are now owned by the companies, while other companies have rented more commodious quarters for drill and storage of property. All companies are equipped with good galleries.

Kansas.—The conditions are such that the companies must accept the best they can get in the way of armories. Very few have suitable quarters. Some have hired halls, obtaining possession once a week; others have small halls in upper stories. Generally the drill hall and storerooms are small, inadequate, and often gloomy; few have dressing rooms.

Kentucky.—The organizations stationed in Louisville have a fine armory, with facilities for all necessary purposes. With very few exceptions, other armories are inadequate. Several companies have no building whatever.

Louisiana.—There are no armories, rooms being rented as chance offers. They are generally unsuitable and lack many requirements.

Maine.—The armory at Portland is a very good building of modern type, but is not well heated or lighted. Armory at Eastport is well equipped for all purposes. Several organizations are located in city halls and one in an old church. A number of armories are not well lighted and in many instances the storerooms are inadequate.

Maryland.—A few of the organizations have suitable armories. Many are located in small buildings and have not sufficient drill room. The State appropriated $300,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of a new armory for the Fifth Regiment of Infantry. This has been completed and the armory is capacious and well appointed.

Massachusetts.—The State owns 17 armories, built of brick, and erected at a cost of $1,790,660. The land occupied by these buildings cost the State $324,634. Thirty-two other armories, not owned by the State, are occupied by the various organizations. In a majority of cases, the armories and armory facilities are good, but a number of the organizations are located in buildings which are old, unsuitable, or inadequate. Several new armories are to be erected soon.

Michigan.—A few armories are ample and in fine condition, but the others are usually small, inconvenient, and in poor repair. The owners of the buildings will not spend money to repair or keep them in proper condition, and the companies can not afford to expend their own funds for this purpose. As a rule, the organizations keep their armories in as good condition as could be expected.

Minnesota.—An excellent armory, in course of construction at St. Paul, is nearly completed. The Minneapolis armory is nearing completion and is already occupied, giving an excellent drill hall. The Duluth organizations have a good armory provided by the city. The organization at Owatonna has erected an armory from its own resources, with slight aid from the city. Similar conditions prevail throughout the State, although a few organizations are handicapped by lack of proper armory facilities.

Mississippi.—None of the buildings was built expressly for armory purposes, the organizations being located in rented rooms, many of which are unsatisfactory.

Missouri.—The military code of the State provides that armories may be erected by cities and counties, but nothing has been done in this direction. There is but one public armory in the State, that erected in St. Louis for Light Battery A by citizens of that city. The State allows each company $20 per month for rent of an armory and exempts such property from taxation. A few organizations, through the generosity of members of the guard and citizens, have been enabled to secure special quarters at a rental within

the limits prescribed by the appropriation. The greater part of the companies, however, have rented rooms for armory purposes, many of which have been the subject of criticism by inspecting officers as ill adapted to the purpose for which used.

Montana.—None of the organizations is provided with armories, with the exception of a small one in Kalispel which has been built by the command and at its own expense. The one armory owned by the State is situated in Helena and is used to store quartermaster supplies and ordnance stores. The halls rented by the different organizations and used as armories are too small for drill purposes, and afford no facilities whatever for the proper care and preservation of Government property.

Nebraska.—Armories are, with few exceptions, small and inadequate, each being occupied by a single organization. State allowance for rent is $100 per annum for a band and $250 for a company. The increase of armory rent under the new law has lessened the financial burdens of the companies, but does not provide a permanent home, which is necessary to maintain an organization satisfactorily.

New Hampshire.—There are only three armories in the State, one being located at Manchester, one at Nashua, and one at Keene. The companies stationed at other towns have to hire such halls and rooms as they can, $200 a year being allowed each company for this purpose by the State. The last legislature made an appropriation for building an armory at Concord for the organizations stationed there. While most of the organizations have fair rooms to drill in, some of them use the town halls at their stations for drill purposes. The rooms used for storage purposes are generally small and inadequate.

New Jersey.—The regimental armories appear to be all that could be desired, with proper facilities for storing arms and equipments, and all appliances of modern style, rifle and pistol gallery ranges, libraries, offices, and amusement rooms. The outlying organizations, however, with the exception of the company at Passaic and the troop of cavalry at Newark, are usually quartered in a small room with inadequate facilities for drill. The State allows each company $500 a year to pay armory expenses.

New Mexico.—Most of the halls used as armories are equipped with gallery practice ranges. The last Territorial legislature made appropriation for four $10,000 armories.

New York.—The armories generally are excellent, and provided with every facility; a number have libraries, gymnasiums, and amusement rooms. Several new buildings have been erected recently by the State.

North Carolina.—The State allows each company $250 per annum for armory rent, lights, insurance, etc. There are no armories in the State with facilities suitable for indoor drills.

North Dakota.—Company G, located at Valley City, is the only organization in the State that has a proper armory. The State has recently enacted an armory law which is expected to remedy the present conditions.

Ohio.—Each command receives annually from the State $600 for rent of armory, and $123.50 for individual expenses. The majority of the buildings in use are small and unsuitable, many having little or no protection from attack. In Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo there are company armories used conjointly by the militia and by the civil officials. This dual arrangement works only fairly well. The question of providing State armories is being agitated, and it is believed that some satisfactory plan will be formulated soon, and eventually carried into effect throughout the State.

Oklahoma.—Not a single armory is suited for use as such. The present allowance of funds for armory rent is entirely inadequate, and consequently many of the organizations experience much difficulty in securing a room large enough to drill in. The average rent paid is $15 a month, which in some towns is only sufficient to rent a very poor building.

Oregon.—The armories at Portland and Eugene are commodious and well arranged. Other armories in the State are rooms hired for the purpose and more or less suitable according to the location of the companies and size of the town.

Pennsylvania.—The State allows $200 a year for rental purposes, which is not sufficient in itself to secure suitable buildings; a majority of the companies are handicapped in not being able to secure adequate quarters. In many cases the storage facilities are inadequate, and property deteriorates from being stored in damp rooms and basements.

Rhode Island.—A few of the organizations have substantial, well-equipped armories, while the majority of them are quartered in buildings unsatisfactory in every respect. A modern building with every convenience is being erected for the organizations located at Providence.

South Carolina.—The State has but one armory, located at Columbia. A few of the organizations own their armories, the others are rented, many of them being inadequate.

South Dakota.—There are no good armories in the State. The funds available are not sufficient to rent or erect suitable buildings, and the companies are obliged to pay a part of the rental in every case.

Tennessee.—The armories usually are halls rented for the purpose and as a rule are inadequate. In the last few years, there has been a marked improvement in the conditions of the armories, making them as comfortable for the troops as possible under the limited appropriation.

Texas.—Only a few of the organizations have satisfactory armories, while a number have none whatever. The State had not, until recently, when it appropriated $5,000, made any provision for the support of armories, and the expenses were paid by the company, city or county, or by individuals.

Utah.—A very suitable armory has been erected at Ogden. Others in the State range from fair to inadequate.

Vermont.—A majority of the organizations have ample quarters, but some lack necessary facilities.

Virginia.—There are a few good armories in the State. A majority of the organizations have ample drill room, but usually the storerooms are inadequate.

Col. Charles A. Dempsey, United States Army, on duty with the organized militia of Virginia, reports the loss by fire, which occurred at about 2 o'clock on the morning of January 23, 1907, of all United States property in the hands of headquarters and Companies A and B, Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion. Not only were all of the ordnance stores and quartermaster supplies lost, but the dress uniforms, copied from those worn in 1812, valuable paintings, relics, and other property of this old organization were destroyed. The loss approximated about $15,000.

Washington.—There is a temporary armory at each station, rented and paid for by the State. Arrangements have been made for the erection of armories at Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma, by the State and counties jointly.

West Virginia.—Armories are badly needed. There is not a single State armory. Storage facilities for property are inadequate. This is due to the great enhancement of values of real estate and the consequent increase in rents throughout the State.

Wisconsin.—Suitable armories are greatly needed. Several new buildings have been erected recently and others are to be constructed soon. The law permitting cities to build armories is producing good results.

Wyoming.—The adjutant-general of the State urges that suitable buildings for armories be provided for the storage and care of the United States and State property, as well as for the drill and instruction of the men belonging to the several organizations.

TARGET RANGES.

During the season of 1906 eleven States had facilities for all organizations to complete the prescribed course; four had no ranges of any description, and the remainder had facilities more or less adequate for a portion of the organizations to practice. That efforts are being made to improve conditions is shown by the fact that during the year 1906 nearly $400,000 was expended in acquiring, constructing, equipping, and improving ranges, and early in the present year steps were taken in several States to provide facilities for the current season's work. The question of securing suitable land near the large cities is a serious one in a number of the States, especially in the East and the South. The price of real estate has advanced to such an extent that it is almost impossible to obtain sufficient ground for the construction of a proper range. Several States have found it expedient to expend their funds in the acquirement and equipment of a State range at the place where the annual encampments are held. By this plan all organizations may have at least a limited amount of practical work.

On December 1, 1906, a circular letter was addressed to the various adjutants-general, requesting information with regard to their target range facilities. From the reports received and from reports of officers of the Army detailed to inspect the organized militia, the data following have been extracted.

Alabama.—A majority of the organizations have no facilities for range practice; several have short ranges. A well-located range is in course of construction for the Third Infantry.

Arizona.—None of the organizations possesses or controls what can properly be called a target range. Requisitions have been forwarded for range material and it is proposed to make it possible for all organizations to have systematic work.

Arkansas.—The little target practice is due to lack of ranges. Steps are being taken to provide ranges at convenient points.

California.—The State has 5 long and 27 mid ranges, but a number of organizations have no facilities for practice.

Colorado.—Practically all organizations have facilities for practice at short ranges. One long range is owned and one is leased by the State.

Connecticut.—With a few exceptions the ranges are mid, while several organizations have no facilities for practice. An excellent long range has been constructed near New Haven.

Delaware.—The State has no ranges. It is expected that one or more will be established during the coming year, as the last State legislature passed a bill authorizing the State to give title to the Government for sufficient land for target range or ranges.

District of Columbia.—The guard is provided with one long range, which is used by all organizations.

Florida.—All organizations are urged to provide ranges at their posts, but there are a few places where this has not been accomplished. Six were constructed in 1906.

Georgia.—Not all of the organizations have facilities for practice, as it is a difficult matter to establish safe ranges at some stations on account of the evenness of the country and lack of natural elevations. Efforts have been made, however, to give each organization practice at short range. This also has been found to be almost impracticable.

Hawaii.—The Territory has two ranges—one long and one mid. These do not provide facilities for all organizations to practice.

Idaho.—Has no facilities for range practice.

Illinois.—The State owns two ranges; others are leased. The number of local ranges is not sufficient, but they are being established as fast as convenient and safe locations can be procured.

Indiana.—Rifle ranges have been obtained for many of the companies and arrangements are being made by State authorities to provide all organizations with facilities for practice.

Iowa.—With the exception of one company, all of the organizations have ranges, either mid or long.

Kansas.—Most of the organizations have the use of rifle ranges, but few are in condition for use. In most cases the owner of the land allows the company to use it free of charge; in other cases a small sum is demanded.

Kentucky.—The State has no ranges.

Louisiana.—There is but one military rifle range in the State available for practice, located near New Orleans. It is poorly equipped, and its distances are limited to 300 yards.

Maine.—During the season of 1906 all organizations but those stationed at Portland had facilities for practice. Efforts are being made to secure a range for those organizations.

Maryland.—All organizations have some facilities for practice, and several ranges which are under construction will greatly improve conditions.

Massachusetts.—There are 32 ranges in the State, leased or owned by the cities or towns at which located. The State contests are held on the range at Wakefield. This range is well constructed and equipped, and is owned by a private corporation. Arrangements are being made as rapidly as possible to supply facilities for all to practice.

Michigan.—A majority of the organizations have ranges, several are negotiating for suitable locations, and steps have been taken to provide the others with such facilities.

Minnesota.—All but nine companies have facilities for preparatory practice before going to the State range, where all participate. It is believed that the funds provided by the Federal appropriation will be sufficient to secure range facilities for all organizations.

Mississippi.—Has one temporary range. A board of officers has been appointed for the purpose of selecting and securing a suitable site in the central part of the State for a State range.

Missouri.—The State intends to construct a large range near St. Louis and another somewhere in the central part of the State. Generally, the ranges of the country

organizations are unimproved. Under the present plans each company will receive $75 a year for repair and improvement of ranges.

Montana.—Each company has a range constructed by its members where target practice at short and mid ranges can be held, but only one company has what could be called a good range. The assistance rendered by State authorities is very little, being exceeded by the Federal appropriation and individual subscriptions.

Nebraska.—No ranges are owned by the State. Each company provides its own range for local practice, and the State provides camp ground and range for State contests. A number of organizations have no ranges, but steps are being taken to provide all with facilities for practice.

New Hampshire.—All organizations have some kind of a range, while conditions are being improved as fast as the companies' finances will allow.

New Jersey.—All organizations have opportunity to practice on the State range at Sea Girt, and a number of the organizations have short or mid ranges at home stations.

New Mexico.—Several good ranges are available, but not all organizations have facilities for practice. Efforts are being made to equip all organizations with ranges.

New York.—State owns two ranges; others are on ground leased and equipped at the expense of the State. All organizations have facilities for range practice.

North Carolina.—Arrangements for a suitable range at the permanent camp at Moorhead City have been made.

North Dakota.—There are four ranges in the State. State authorities are making arrangements to lease and equip ranges, up to and including 600 yards, for a number of the organizations.

Ohio.—The State has constructed a range at Camp Perry, Ottawa County. There are also a number of small ranges in the State where one or more companies can be accommodated. Difficulty is experienced in securing ranges in settled communities because of injunctions issued by courts against their use. It is the intention to make no further efforts to construct any ranges in addition to the State range at Camp Perry.

Oklahoma.—None of the organizations has facilities for practice except on improvised ranges at company stations, or on one of the United States ranges by permission of the War Department. No steps have been taken to provide modern ranges, except that all the members of the militia have been strongly advocating that some action be taken with a view to creating sufficient interest to induce the legislature to make provision for them.

Oregon.—With the exception of two companies, all organizations have facilities for range practice, and it is the intention to construct suitable ranges for the two companies in the near future.

Pennsylvania.—The State has a range at Mount Gretna. With very few exceptions, all organizations have some facilities for practice. The State allows each company $100 a year for range rent and incidental expenses.

Rhode Island.—In addition to an excellent State range, a few of the organizations have ranges.

South Carolina.—There are two private ranges and one improvised range in the State. The State officials are attempting to construct three ranges, but suitable locations are difficult to find. Arrangements have been almost completed for the construction of a 1,000-yard range near Charleston, to cost about $4,000.

South Dakota.—The State has a mid range near Watertown. It is impracticable to secure ranges for many of the organizations owing to the flat nature of the country in the vicinity of the company stations.

Tennessee.—The State has no ranges, but the organizations at Chattanooga have access to a temporary range. Boards of officers have been appointed at four different points in the State to select suitable locations, and it is the intention, if practicable, to construct ranges in these four sections. If this can be done, they will be accessible to all of the organizations of the State militia.

Texas.—Only a few of the organizations have range facilities. Plans are being made for building State ranges near the large cities.

Utah.—All organizations have facilities for range practice, although none was held in 1906.

Vermont.—All organizations but one have facilities for range practice. Negotiations are in progress to secure a suitable range for the unprovided organization.

Virginia.—The State has no ranges. The proper authorities are making efforts to provide for practice at short distances.

Washington.—The State authorities have arranged for permanent ranges for all organizations of the National Guard, and facilities for practice are excellent.

West Virginia.—Not all organizations have facilities for range practice, but leases are being secured for the location of ranges at nearly all of the company stations.

Wisconsin.—Each organization has a fair range.

Wyoming.—All organizations can secure facilities for range practice, and assurances are given that conditions will be improved at once.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

The condition of the organizations of field artillery of the militia, with regard to their strength, character of personnel, zeal, efficiency, and dependability, their armament, and the armory facilities provided by the authorities of the several States and Territories, is shown in the table following, the data contained therein having been taken from the reports of officers who were detailed to make the annual inspection of the organized militia and from the reports submitted by officers who were detailed especially for the purpose of inspecting the batteries and instructing their personnel in the use, care, and preservation of field artillery material.

Organizations.	Strength.		Armament and condition.	Character of personnel.	Armories.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
Alabama.					
Battalion headquarters	5	2			
Battery A (Mobile)	3	42	1 muzzle-loading rifle, caliber 3", unserviceable. 2 caissons with limbers, unserviceable. 2 Gatling guns, caliber .45, model 1875, unserviceable. 1 mountain Hotchkiss, serviceable. (The equipment of the battery is obsolete.)	The physical appearance, character, zeal, and efficiency of the men are good, and officers and men are interested in the work.	Drill hall 50 by 110 feet; gun room 32 by 84 feet; well lighted by electricity.
Battery B (Montgomery)	3	54	1 breech-loading rifle, caliber 3.2, model 1887, serviceable. 1 carriage with limber, serviceable. 1 caisson with limber, serviceable. 1 Hotchkiss revolving cannon, 1.45, serviceable. 1 Hotchkiss mountain gun, 1.65, serviceable. 2 Gatling guns, model 1883, serviceable.	The men take a deep interest in the organization and can be depended upon.	Montgomery furnishes a good armory for all the militia in the city, the drill hall being about 60 by 120 feet. The armory and storerooms are lighted by electricity.
Battery C (Selma)	3	64	2 muzzle-loading rifles, caliber 3", models 1862-1863, serviceable. 2 Gatling guns, models 1883-1872, caliber .45, serviceable. (The equipment of the battery is obsolete, and the battery suffers thereby.)	The officers are enthusiastic and hard working, and about 90 per cent of the men would report for service in an emergency.	The city provides an armory with drill hall 56 by 79 feet, well lighted by electricity. The battery storeroom is kept in very good shape.
Battery D (Birmingham)	3	46	2 12-pounder muzzle-loading brass guns, serviceable. 2 3-inch muzzle-loading rifles, models 1862-1865, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. (About a week after the inspection this battery received a complete new armament and equipment, model 1902 guns, with caissons, harness, horse equipments, and personal equipments for a full battery.)	Physical appearance and character of men good; youngest man 18 years, oldest 27. Probably 75 per cent would respond to call.	Armory provided by city; well lighted by electricity. Drill hall is 50 by 125 feet.
Colorado.					
First Field Battery (Denver).	2	46	2 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, model 1885, serviceable. 2 Gatling guns, caliber .45, model 1870, serviceable. 2 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 2 caissons with limbers, serviceable. (The property generally is neglected, and will soon become unserviceable for want of proper care. Gun carriages, limbers, and caissons were dirty, and all require painting.)	The physical appearance of the men is very good; zeal and efficiency, only fair; reliability unquestioned. This organization is not up to the standard of the other mounted organizations of the National Guard of Colorado.	The armory is poor.

Connecticut.					
Battery A: First Platoon (Guilford).	1	30	2 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3″, model 1902, serviceable. 2 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 3 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. 1 Weldon range finder, serviceable.	The physical appearance of the men is generally good and they are zealous. They are farmers and mechanics and probably reliable in emergencies. Efficiency as field artillery, very little, although the commander is zealous and hard working.	Armory too small to use a limbered gun; harness rooms not sufficient in size or equipment; harness generally not on pegs, no place to clean it; saddles and many parts in general confusion.
Second Platoon (Branford).	2	37	2 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3″, model 1904, serviceable. 2 carriages with limbers, model 1902, serviceable. 3 caissons with limbers, model 1902, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, and limber, model 1902, serviceable. 1 Weldon range finder, serviceable.	A good-appearing set of men, generally in fine physical condition; mostly mechanics of excellent character; generally zealous. Efficiency as field artillery, very little. Officers are doing their best, but no real efficiency can be produced with very small armory and no provision for proper care of guns and only one drill a week.	Armory is very small; harness room a mere confusion of straps and saddles. There is no provision for proper care of guns or harness.
Machine-Gun Battery: First Platoon (Hartford).	1	21	2 Gatling guns, caliber .30, serviceable..... 2 carriages, serviceable.	The men are mostly laborers in factories, appear zealous, are of very good physical appearance, and it is believed all would respond in case of an emergency.	The armory accommodations are inadequate. Its drill hall is shared with nine other organizations. The hall is 180 by 80 feet.
Second Platoon (New Haven).	2	21	2 Gatling guns, caliber .30, model 1900, serviceable.	Majority of men are zealous; character and efficiency, good; physical appearance, excellent. 100 per cent of strength could be depended upon in an emergency.	Storeroom facilities are inadequate.
Third Platoon (Bridgeport).	1	19	2 Gatling guns, caliber .30, model 1900, serviceable. 2 carriages with limbers, serviceable.	Physical appearance and character of men, excellent; zeal and efficiency, very good; discipline, excellent. The command can be relied upon in emergencies.	Armory not mentioned.
District of Columbia.					
First Battery (Washington).	4	67	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, model 1897, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 4 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	The physical appearance of the men is excellent, they appear to be efficient, and it is believed can be relied upon in case of an emergency.	The battery was inspected in the large drill hall of the Center Market Armory.
Georgia.					
Chatham Artillery (Savannah). (First Battery.)	3	60	2 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, serviceable.. 2 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 2 caissons with limbers, serviceable. (This battery expects soon to be equipped with a battery of new guns.)	Physical appearance of the men is good, and they appear to be zealous and fairly efficient. Probably 75 to 80 per cent reliable and available in case of an emergency.	Have good armory, the floor space of drill hall being 60 by 80 feet; fair gun shed. It is contemplated to build a new gun shed on ground owned by battery.

Organizations.	Strength.		Armament and condition.	Character of personnel.	Armories.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
Georgia—Continued.					
Second Battery (Atlanta)	5	43	1 muzzle-loading rifle, caliber 3", model 1861, unserviceable. 1 carriage with limber, unserviceable. 1 caisson with limber, serviceable. (It is expected that this battery will soon be equipped with 3-inch breech-loading rifles.)	Physical appearance of men, excellent; character, good; zealous, but inefficient as field artillery, having had no experience with modern guns.	The floor space of drill hall is about 2,200 square feet. The armory is fairly well suited. Could furnish proper shelter for two guns and caissons, possibly four.
Illinois.					
Battalion headquarters (Danville).	9	6	.....	No remarks	No information given.
Battery A (Danville)	4	44	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, model 1890, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 4 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	The enlisted men were a little under the average as to physical appearance; too many young and undeveloped boys. As to zeal and efficiency, all that could be expected. Believed to be reliable.	Do.
Battery B (Galesburg)	4	41	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.6, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 4 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Same as Battery A	The battery is very badly in need of an armory suitable for its needs.
Battery C (Waukegan)	4	56	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3", model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 6 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, with limber, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, with limber, serviceable. 4 Gatling guns with limbers, serviceable.	Physical appearance of men, generally good, well developed, sound, and of mature age, 20 to 30 years; of good character, zealous, and efficient.	No information given.
Gatling-Gun Platoon (Chicago). (First Infantry.)	.....	25	No information given	Members are men of the First Infantry, unassigned to companies.	The armory is the property of the regiment, and as to its capacity is very well adapted for its purpose.
Gatling-Gun Platoon (Springfield). (Fifth Infantry.)	1	21	2 Gatling guns, serviceable	Physical appearance and character of men are good. They are zealous and fairly efficient. 90 per cent could be depended upon in an emergency.	The armory at Springfield is large enough for its purpose, for dismounted drill, but is made use of for outside purposes, to the disadvantage of the troops.
Indiana.					
Battalion headquarters (Indianapolis).	7	1	.....	They present a fine appearance and are apparently zealous, efficient, and reliable.	The armories in Indianapolis are used exclusively for military purposes and are suitable.

Battery A (Indianapolis)	4	82	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3", model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 6 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, with limber, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, with limber, serviceable.	Men excel in physical appearance; mechanics, skilled laborers, and overseers; intelligent, zealous, and fairly efficient. Probably 90 per cent could be relied upon in case of an emergency. The officers are energetic and efficient.	Have an excellent armory and the property is well cared for.
Battery B (Fort Wayne)	2	36	2 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, model 1892, serviceable. 2 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 2 caissons with limbers, serviceable.	Physical appearance of the men good; they are apparently zealous and intelligent. 80 per cent of strength could probably be depended upon if called out.	Armory not good. Storeroom damp. Facilities for the care and preservation of Government property are good for the personal equipment; poor for the rifles and harness.
Kansas.					
First Battery:					
First Platoon (Topeka)	1	28	2 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, serviceable. 2 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 2 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 Gatling gun, caliber .30, serviceable. 1 breech-loading subcaliber tube, caliber 3.2, serviceable. (No drill with rifles, as horses are not available. No ammunition for rifles on hand.)	Men are young, well built, and active. Physical standard is same as in United States Army.	Armory good but storerooms poor. Ordnance stored in barn near dwellings; in danger of total loss in case of fire.
Second Platoon (Wichita).	1	33	2 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, model 1885, serviceable. 2 caissons with limbers, serviceable.	The physical appearance of the men is excellent: character, very good; zealous. All could be relied upon in an emergency.	Armory conditions are deplorable. Equipment is stored in old fire-engine house in great danger of fire, and it shows great neglect. Artillery quarters dirty and very unsatisfactory.
Louisiana.					
Battalion headquarters	5	9	No cannon; armed as infantry, with 151 United States magazine rifles, caliber .30.	Physical appearance of men and officers, generally good; character good, as far as known. The poor drill and slim attendance at drills do not speak well for zeal or efficiency. Those men who would attend a call in emergencies would probably be reliable.	Armories not mentioned.
Battery A	2	45	.....	.....	Do.
Battery B	3	42	.....	.....	Do.
Battery C	3	39	.....	.....	Do.
Battery E (New Orleans.)	3	39	.....	.....	Do.
Massachusetts.					
First Battalion headquarters (Boston).	7	5	.....	Physical appearance and character of men, good; zeal and efficiency, from poor to fair; reliability in an emergency, doubtful.	No information given.

Organizations.	Strength.		Armament and condition.	Character of personnel.	Armories.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
Massachusetts—Continued.					
Battery A (Boston)	5	85	4 breech-loading field guns, caliber 3", model 1904, serviceable. 3 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, model 1897, serviceable. 7 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 10 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. 1 wagon, battery, model 1902, serviceable. 2 wagons, large covered field, serviceable.	This is an excellent organization. The men are well set up, intelligent looking, zealous, and efficient; reliable in emergencies.	No information given.
Battery B (Worcester)	4	82	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, model 1885, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 4 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, with stores, serviceable.	Physical appearance, fair. Set-up, poor. Men can be depended upon. Zeal and efficiency, fair.	Do.
Battery C (Lawrence)	3	85	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 4 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 2 wagons, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance, character, and zeal of men, good; efficiency, fair; reliable in an emergency.	Do.
Michigan.					
First Battery (Lansing)	5	73	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 4 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	The men generally are intelligent, of good physical appearance, and apparently zealous, efficient, and reliable.	Do.
Minnesota.					
Battalion headquarters (St. Paul).	5	11	.....	The men are zealous, efficient, reliable, and of good physical appearance.	Do.
Battery A (St. Paul)	4	50	2 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, serviceable. 2 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 2 caissons with limbers, serviceable.	Officers and men anxious to learn, but the former can not give directions to gunners, and the gunners can not set or use their implements. Officers here referred to are lieutenants. It is believed that this battery is not able to meet an emergency.	Do.
Battery B (Minneapolis)	4	70	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3", model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 6 caissons with limbers, serviceable.	Character and zeal of men very high; men seem well set up physically. Battery spirit is exceptionally high, and a good per cent would	The armory is new, adequate, and commodious.

			1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. 2 escort wagons, serviceable.	turn out in an emergency. 50 per cent are college graduates.	
Mississippi.					
Battalion headquarters (Meridian).	1	.....	.....	.....	
Battery E (Vicksburg)	2	39	2 muzzle-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, model 1863, obsolete. 3 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 1 Gatling gun, caliber .45, serviceable. 2 Colt's automatic guns, caliber .30, serviceable.	The men are very young, of light weight, good character; are zealous, but inefficient. About 40 per cent would do good service in an emergency.	The armory is the ground floor of a building in the heart of the city, and is out of repair. Stored property does not receive sufficient care.
Battery I (Meridian) (On March 26, 1907, an order to disband this battery was issued.)	3	32	2 muzzle-loading rifles, caliber 3", model 1862, unserviceable. 2 carriages with limbers, unserviceable. 2 Gatling guns, caliber .45, serviceable.	The men are of good height and character, but inefficient. About 24 per cent would do good service in an emergency.	Armory is occupied jointly with Companies A and D, Second Infantry. Property was not all present, nor properly cared for.
Missouri.					
Battery A (St. Louis)	3	86	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3", model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 6 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, with limber, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, with limber, serviceable. 2 Gatling guns, caliber .45, model 1883, serviceable.	The battery is recruited from among the best young men in the city of St. Louis. They are of good physique and intelligent, and the noncommissioned officers are exceptionally well instructed. It can be relied on in case of an emergency, 91 per cent responding. Served in Porto Rican campaign.	Due to the energy and enthusiasm of its captain, this battery has a splendidly equipped armory, built with money raised by subscriptions by the citizens of St. Louis. When the drill shed is completed it will be almost ideal for its purpose.
Battery B (Kansas City)	3	60	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3", model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 6 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. (Most of the equipment and the guns were received only a month before the inspection.)	The physical appearance of the men is excellent and they are unusually intelligent. Over 90 per cent could be relied upon in case of an emergency. Officers are zealous, but inexperienced.	The battery has purchased ground for an armory in the heart of the city, facing a public park, which the city allows them to use as a drill ground. Battery has partially constructed and in use a harness shed of corrugated iron, and a gun shed.
Nebraska.					
Battery A (Wymore)	4	39	2 muzzle-loading rifles, caliber 3", model 1864, serviceable. 2 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 2 caissons with limbers, serviceable.	Physical appearance of men, very good; character good. Somewhat backward in zeal, but prospects of great improvement in future. Military efficiency at low ebb on account of continued disappointments regarding an outfit of modern guns. No doubt of reliability of men in an emergency.	Armory consists of fairly large hall, without other rooms. Accommodations are inadequate. Rent is covered by State allowance, but considerable expense for other purposes is borne by battery.

Organizations.	Strength. Officers.	Strength. Enlisted men.	Armament and condition.	Character of personnel.	Armories.
New Hampshire.					
First Field Battery (Manchester).	4	57	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3", model 1904, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 6 limbers for caissons, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	This is a very good battery, the character, zeal, and efficiency of the men being excellent. The battery presented a very soldierly appearance at the inspection.	The State has a very good armory at Manchester, and this battery has a sufficient and very good storeroom for guns and for dismounted drills.
New Jersey.					
Battery A (East Orange)....	5	76	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3", model 1904, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 6 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance and character of men, excellent; mostly men of means, prominent in the community, and zealous and efficient in their work. Probably 95 per cent of men would respond to call.	The armory of the battery and its drill shed are not large enough. There is a prospect of its being enlarged by the State.
Battery B (Camden).....	5	76	2 Gatling guns, caliber .45, serviceable..... 2 naval howitzers, 3", model 1881, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers.	Physical appearance of men, very good; character, excellent; efficiency, considering the armament, very commendable. Probably the whole command could be relied upon in an emergency.	Armory conditions are excellent.
New York.					
First Battery (New York City).	6	99	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, model 1885, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 4 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 2 wagons, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	The men are of very good physical appearance and excellent character; are zealous and probably efficient. Practically all would respond in an emergency.	The armory is excellent, with riding hall and stables, the battery owning 20 horses.
Second Battery (New York City).	6	96	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3", model 1904, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 6 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	The men are vigorous and unusually robust, intelligent, and well suited for artillery service. Apparently very zealous, interested, and efficient. 80 to 90 per cent would respond to an emergency call.	The present armory is too small; a new and commodious one has been authorized.
Third Battery (Brooklyn)...	5	93	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3", model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 6 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	The character of the men appears to be high and their physical condition excellent. At least 80 per cent would respond to an emergency call.	Has armory with 100-feet target gallery and stable accommodations for 34 horses owned by the battery. No further details given.
Sixth Battery (Binghamton)	4	83	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, model 1885, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 4 caissons with limbers, serviceable.	The men are young and active looking, their interest great and growing. Can be depended upon in emergencies.	The armory facilities leave little to be desired. Drill hall is 100 by 150 feet and riding hall 97 by 102 feet; commodious offices and

			2 wagons, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.		locker rooms and sample storerooms in basement for rifles, harness, etc. Owns 10 horses, kept in barn hired by State.
North Carolina.					
First Battery (Charlotte) ...	4	65	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, model 1897, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 4 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. 2 Gatling guns, caliber .45, model 1890, serviceable. 1 Gatling gun, caliber .45, model 1883, serviceable. 2 Gatling-gun limbers, serviceable.	The zeal of the men is fair; efficiency, immaterial; practically no instruction as field battery. 90 per cent of strength would respond to call. Physical appearance of men is very good.	The armory is in city hall, with drill space 80 by 80 feet. Facilities for storage are inadequate, yet the property is receiving good care.
North Dakota.					
Battery A (Lisbon).....	3	44	2 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, serviceable .. 1 Gatling gun, caliber .45, with carriage and caisson, unserviceable.	The men are young, intelligent looking, and of good physical appearance; zealous and anxious to perfect themselves with the two breech-loading rifles just received. Can be relied upon in case of an emergency. The captain and his lieutenants are zealous and competent.	Armory facilities are inadequate. Individual lockers are kept, and carbines are kept in racks. The property is looked after as well as the present facilities will permit. On account of much valuable property to be stored, this battery should be one of the first to receive State aid in erection of armory.
Ohio.					
First Battery (Cleveland)...	3	51	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3″, model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 4 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance of men, good; character, excellent; zeal and efficiency, thoroughly satisfactory. Reliability in emergencies, 100 per cent.	The armory is admirably adapted to military uses. County ownership of building causes slight friction at times.
Second Battery (Toledo)....	4	49	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, model 1897, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 4 caissons with limbers, serviceable.	Physical appearance and character of men, good; zeal and efficiency, satisfactory. Reliability in emergencies, 80 to 100 per cent.	The armory is admirably adapted to military uses. County ownership causes slight friction at times.
Oklahoma Territory.					
Machine-Gun Platoon (Enid). (First Infantry).	1	15	2 Colt's automatic guns, caliber .30, serviceable. 2 field carriages, without mounts, for Colt's automatic guns, serviceable.	They are fine-looking men, zealous and interested, and show considerable knowledge of and ability to handle guns.	This detachment occupies same armory as Company K, First Infantry, from which men are detailed, but drills as and later will be a separate and independent command. The guns are kept in excellent condition. Armory is too small for formations and storing of property.

Organizations.	Strength. Officers.	Strength. Enlisted men.	Armament and condition.	Character of personnel.	Armories.
Oregon.					
First Battery (Portland)	5	73	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3", model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 6 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable.	Physical appearance of men, excellent; character, good; zealous and efficient. Battery well set up and well instructed. 90 per cent can be relied upon to respond to an emergency call.	Armory conditions are excellent. Property well cared for and systematically arranged.
Pennsylvania.					
Battery B (Pittsburg)	6	67	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3", model 1904, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, model 1904, serviceable. 1 breech-loading rifle, caliber 3.2, model 1887, unserviceable. 1 carriage with limber, model 1887, unserviceable. 2 caissons with limbers, model 1887, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. 6 caissons with limbers, model 1902, serviceable.	The general appearance and character of the men are good; they are zealous and fairly well posted. Captain and three other officers have had foreign service, and are all energetic. 95 per cent would respond to call.	The fieldpieces and other metal property are kept in basement of armory, where it is too damp for proper storage of such valuable property. Other storerooms are safe and dry. Great care must be taken of fieldpieces stored in basement, as much damage could result in short time from moisture.
Battery C (Phoenixville)	6	60	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, model 1885, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 4 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 2 Gatling guns with limbers, serviceable.	The men have been members of the battery for some years, and their general appearance is excellent. The officers are zealous, and entire command interested and work for the good of the battery. 90 per cent reliable in an emergency.	The armory is a first-class three-story building, owned by the battery. Drill hall is small, but building is satisfactory and well adapted to its use.
Rhode Island.					
Battery A (Providence)	4	55	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3", model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 6 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance of men, very good; character, excellent; zealous and efficient. Would be reliable in emergencies.	Command is now in an old armory quite unsuited to its purpose. It is expected that by fall the new armory will be completed, which will be thoroughly up to date.
First Machine-Gun Battery (Providence).	3	44	2 Gatling guns, caliber .45, model 1883, serviceable. 2 Gatling guns, caliber .45, model 1890, serviceable. 4 caissons with limbers, serviceable.	Same as Battery A	Present armory is inadequate, but by fall it is expected the new and up-to-date armory will be completed, when the command will be admirably housed.

Tennessee.					
Battery A, First Platoon (Chattanooga).	3	36	2 muzzle-loading rifles, caliber 3", unserviceable. 1 Gatling gun, caliber .45, serviceable.	Men are of good character and zealous, and do good work with the means at hand. Can be relied upon.	No information given.
Texas.					
First Battery (Dallas)	3	60	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3", model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 6 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Physical appearance of the battery is good. 80 per cent of command would respond to call.	Battery owns its armory and receives an income from the city of Dallas. Harness and equipment of new battery well stored and look clean.
Utah.					
First Battery (Salt Lake City).	3	42	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3.2, model 1897, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 4 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. 2 Gatling guns and carriages with limbers, serviceable.	Physical appearance, good. It is not believed that the members could be inspired with zeal and efficiency under their present officers. Probably 80 per cent would respond to call in an emergency.	The armory accommodations are better than they were a year ago but are too limited for a battery.
Vermont.					
Battery A (Norwich Cadets) (Northfield).	4	70	2 3-inch Hotchkiss 12-pounder mountain guns, serviceable. 2 carriages with limbers, serviceable. (The artillery equipment is insufficient, although a complete new equipment of modern 3-inch rifles is expected by the State for issue to the organization.)	Men are well braced and set up, their physical appearance generally comparing favorably with any regular organization. Drills were snappy and correctly rendered.	No information given.
Virginia.					
First Battalion Artillery headquarters (Richmond).	6	2	.....	90 per cent could be depended upon in case of an emergency. (These headquarters are considered by the inspecting officer very unnecessary.)	
Battery A (Richmond)	5	74	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3", model 1904, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 6 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable. (The equipment is kept in most excellent condition.)	The material composing this battery is most excellent, with intense interest both of officers and men. Military zeal is high. The captain is indefatigable in improving personnel and equipment. 90 per cent can be depended upon in an emergency.	The armory is owned by the city of Richmond and was built for this battery. It is by far the best in the State, and has an excellent gunroom on the first floor.
Battery B (Norfolk)	4	61	(This battery has just been furnished new 3-inch guns; not yet unpacked.)	Men are unusually bright looking, of fine appearance, and good build. 90 per cent could be depended upon in case of an emergency.	No information given.

Organizations.	Strength.		Armament and condition.	Character of personnel.	Armories.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
Virginia—Continued.					
Battery C (Portsmouth)	5	60	4 muzzle-loading rifles, caliber 3" 2 6-pounder brass guns. (Field pieces obsolete; one broken.)	The battery was disbanded in 1905 and reorganized last year because of popular sentiment. It is useless as artillery with its present armament.	The captain (very energetic and zealous) has collected all stores he could find, taken good care of them, and has made great improvement in his storerooms by putting in lockers, etc.
Wisconsin.					
First Battery (Milwaukee)	4	65	4 breech-loading rifles, caliber 3", model 1902, serviceable. 4 carriages with limbers, serviceable. 6 caissons with limbers, serviceable. 1 wagon, artillery store, serviceable. 1 wagon, forge and battery, serviceable.	Men are of good physical appearance and intelligent, many being mechanics. 85 per cent of actual strength will respond to call.	The armory, consisting of gun shed, stables, and storerooms, is at the State fair grounds, half hour from city. Gun shed is good, but the location is open to serious objections.

INSTRUCTION OF PERSONNEL OF FIELD BATTERIES.

For the purpose of instructing the personnel of batteries of field artillery of the organized militia in the care, preservation, and use of the new 3-inch field artillery material, issued to replace old material, officers of the Regular Army were detailed by the War Department, as shown in the following list:

First Lieut. Samuel Frankenberger, Field Artillery, with Battery A, Connecticut National Guard.

First Lieut. Claudius M. Seaman, Artillery Corps, with Battery C, Artillery Battalion, Illinois National Guard.

First Lieut. Claudius M. Seaman, Artillery Corps, with Battery A, Artillery Battalion, Indiana National Guard.

Second Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, Artillery Corps, with Battery A, Light Artillery, National Guard of Missouri.

Second Lieut. Otho V. Kean, Artillery Corps, with First Battery, Field Artillery, New Hampshire National Guard.

First Lieut. James Prentice, Artillery Corps, with Battery A, Field Artillery, National Guard of New Jersey.

Capt. Henry L. Newbold, Artillery Corps, with Battery A, Field Artillery, National Guard of New Jersey.

Capt. Arthur F. Cassels, Field Artillery, with First Battery, Field Artillery, North Carolina National Guard.

First Lieut. Lewis S. Ryan, Artillery Corps, with First Battery, Field Artillery, Oregon National Guard.

Second Lieut. Donald C. McDonald, Artillery Corps, with Battery B, First Battalion of Artillery, Virginia Volunteers.

Maj. David J. Rumbough, Third Field Artillery, was detailed to inspect Battery B, Field Artillery, organized militia of Virginia.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND REMARKS RELATIVE TO THE MILITIA MADE BY OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following recommendations and remarks of officers of the Regular Army detailed to make the annual inspections or to attend State encampments, and of the officers on duty with the organized militia, are extracted from the reports of those officers:

ALABAMA.

First Lieut. John Alden Degen, Twelfth Cavalry, United States Army:

That an army officer on the active list should be detailed for duty with the militia, to aid in increasing its efficiency, if requested by the State, and it is understood that such request will be made, the greatest present need being instruction.

It is recommended that in future inspections in this State no inspection be made on Saturday, with the possible exception of Camden. If the inspection at Camden were made on Saturday and no inspection scheduled for the preceding Friday, the troop there could be inspected mounted. In most places, many of the men are employed in stores that remain open Saturday night, and they are unable to be present, or the inspection is late and they are compelled to attend when fatigued by a long day's work.

The order in which the inspections were made this year was poor, causing fatigue and loss of time in unnecessary traveling, and also resulting in extra expense in the shape of unnecessary mileage.

ARIZONA.

Maj. Charles J. Stevens, Fifth Cavalry, United States Army:

That each organization pay some man, probably the quartermaster-sergeant, a small monthly wage to keep the surplus arms and property in good order.

That the two Gatling guns be replaced by the machine gun for pack. The Gatlings, because of their wide tread, are almost useless in the mining camps, due to lack of roads.

That steps be taken to recruit the companies nearer to the 58 total enlisted. At present there is a shortage of about 85 men in five organizations.

That steps be taken to ascertain if a change from the rifle and bayonet to the short carbine (Krag-Jörgensen, caliber .30) with carbine boot would not be advisable in Arizona, not with the idea of making or calling them cavalry, but to train them as mounted infantry, and to allow practice marches, parades, etc., mounted. It seems that in this country, where nearly all ride, mounted duty might be more popular. The effectiveness as infantry need not be decreased to any extent; and when mounts could be obtained, they would have a greater radius of action. Would limit the mounted drill to a few movements.

Maj. Benjamin W. Leavell, United States Army:

A target year ending December 31 would be much more satisfactory, as most of the companies are in the low, hot localities where summer target work is almost an impossibility.

Most of the companies are composed of men whose work takes them miles—sometimes as many as 20—from the headquarters of the company. For this reason the attendance at drills is often very small.

The interest is good and the men will throw up their work at any time if called out for active service, but they do not feel that they can afford to lose their jobs for drill alone. They are good men and reliable. It is felt that all the organizations can be depended upon in any emergency, and that both the Territory and the General Government would make a mistake if any action were taken which would cause these organizations to be disbanded or deprived of the allotments necessary to provide them with the requisite supplies.

CALIFORNIA.

Maj. Thomas Wilhelm, United States Army.

The closer relation between the organized militia of this State and the military forces of the United States is highly appreciated and encouraged.

That the State should have a capable inspector of small-arms practice, provided with the means to devote the time required for this important work. The organized militia of California will derive material benefit by having an experienced officer to look after small-arms practice and range facilities and to supervise the work in conformity with the requirements of the regulations.

That gallery practice be insisted on with all required preliminary instruction—this is not sufficiently understood; also that all officers and enlisted men be required to report at ranges and shoot through the regular qualification course.

That for the betterment of the organizations it be required that recruits be placed in charge of thoroughly capable and qualified noncommissioned officers for primary instruction in company exercises, and that company commanders be required to see that the recruits receive more instruction before being placed in the ranks of the company.

That the present system of election of company officers be in a measure changed. Under the existing system the enlisted men are afforded an opportunity for indicating approval or disapproval of their officers' actions and methods; petty jealousies are often engendered and cliques and factions created, which seriously hamper an officer and work a material detriment to an organization. Moreover, in order to retain their positions officers must keep the good will of the enlisted men, and good will and discipline do not always go hand in hand in a national guard organization. To overcome these difficulties it is suggested that the second lieutenants only be elected by the members of companies, to be commissioned after passing a rigid examination, and to hold office during good behavior, with an age limit; promotion to be by seniority, after passing the required examination.

That provision be made by the State authorities for the payment of a small compensation for attendance at ordinary drills and at target practice for not to exceed 50 such exercises a year, payments to be made annually. Out of this, fines to be deducted for nonattendance and for loss or damage resulting from neglect or injury to property in charge of enlisted men. This would be quite an item to most men, and it is believed would be an important factor in increasing the efficiency of the State troops.

That more time and attention be devoted to extended order, guard duty, fire discipline, camp service, the nomenclature and care of arms, and the meaning of common military terms.

That a limited number of first-aid packages be issued to each organization and instruction be given in their use.

That the State provide military organizations with suitable armories for the care and safe-keeping of the United States and State property issued to them, as well as for the

proper housing, comfort, drill, and instruction of their members. The buildings, or in most cases the portions of buildings, now occupied as armories have in but few instances been constructed for that purpose, and the drill and other rooms are often small and inadequate, greatly hampering the efficiency and comfort of the organizations occupying them. Every organization of the National Guard should have a properly constructed armory with a drill room large enough for its work, with ample arm racks, storerooms, officers' and noncommissioned officers' quarters, and a floor suitable for military purposes and social recreation. Such buildings could be built easily by the State, and would prove a profitable investment. Moreover, in view of the fact that the National Guard has been armed and equipped and has been provided with most of its ammunition, clothing, and tentage by the Federal Government, and at the last session of Congress appropriation was made to assist materially States in the construction, equipment, and maintenance of target ranges, can not the United States Government reasonably expect this State to provide the proper facilities for the training of the militia and for the care and preservation of its military property?

Preliminary instruction, such as gallery practice, should have much more attention.

COLORADO.

Maj. Lawrence J. Hearn, Twenty-first Infantry, United States Army:

That each officer of the National Guard, upon being commissioned, should receive from the State his uniform and equipment free of cost to him, and that a small yearly allowance should be made to each officer to maintain the same. It is reported that several instances have occurred where desirable enlisted men, well qualified for appointment as commissioned officers in the guard, declined to consider such appointment on account of the expense attending the purchase of the necessary uniform and equipment.

DELAWARE.

Lieut. Col. Harry G. Cavenaugh, United States Army:

It is recommended that the annual inspection be made during the State encampment. There is a larger percentage of men present then than at any other time of the year. The tentage and all property is in use, and could be readily examined and verified by an inspector, and it would not take more than one day. The State adjutant-general is of this opinion also.

There is no appropriation for a clerical force, and it is difficult to have the necessary work done thoroughly when there are only a few nights a week that one can expect the officers and men to devote to it. Neither the State, the General Government, nor the people generally appreciate the sacrifice made by both officers and men without pecuniary return for the labor and time devoted to the State, their services being purely voluntary or rendered for a very small remuneration. The members of the National Guard are the most patriotic portion of the community.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Maj. Lloyd M. Brett, First Cavalry, United States Army:

The greatest need of the guard to-day is an armory. It is unreasonable to expect young men to endanger their health in the cold, damp places now used as armories. Given an armory equipped with up-to-date appliances, it is believed that the attendance at military duties therein would materially increase, as would also the strength of the command.

The buildings hired and used as armories are cold, damp, and cheerless. For this volunteer military work, in which there is no reward of money to the men who offer themselves, the Government should provide cheerful and comfortable armories equipped with all the modern improvements, such as swimming pools, gymnasiums, and reading rooms, that the men may get substantial benefits that they can understand and appreciate. With such armories company commanders could demand attendance under penalty of expulsion, for there would be good men on the waiting list anxious for the privileges that go with membership.

Considering the wretched accommodations furnished by the General Government for the militia forces of the District, the number of organizations is too great, and should be reduced by one regiment of infantry. The District is equal to one regiment of infantry, a colored battalion of infantry, and the technical troops. As it is, company commanders take almost any kind of a man that they can induce to join. Many officers

give money prizes to members for the greatest number of recruits brought in during the year. The surgeons, knowing the scarcity of men, pass those that are not fit for hard field service.

A suitable armory would remove most of the glaring defects existing in the work of the District militia, and with such accommodations it could be made a model to the States. The officers that make headway against the adverse conditions that confront them have good stuff in them, and are deserving of all praise.

It is the duty of the War Department, under whose wing this guard is supposed to find refuge, to take this armory question up and push it to a conclusion. As it is, there is altogether too much money spent on the guard for the returns.

FLORIDA.

Col. R. H. Patterson, Coast Artillery, United States Army:

Attention is invited to the poor state of the clothing in most of the companies. If a distinctive uniform is allowed, or better clothing furnished, much better results could be obtained in inducing men to join.

In making out future itineraries, at least twenty-four hours should be added for each place visited to allow for what seems to be unavoidable delays.

Maj. John A. Dapray, United States Army:

There is need for a well-established system of regimental administrative work, that will leave to the regimental commissioned and noncommissioned staff the proper discharge of duties regularly pertaining to their respective positions, for which they should be held directly responsible, thus leaving the regimental commander free to devote more time to the larger things legitimately requiring his attention.

There being no militia company at the capital of the State, those at the nearest adjacent towns (like Marianna and Live Oak) should be kept at the highest notch of efficient usefulness.

The battalion headquarters, officers, and property should all be located at one place, at least where practicable.

The care and preservation of arms ought to be made a part of the guardsman's routine duty, and every enlisted man should be held to strict obligation to clean his arms.

It is recommended that something be done to make the organized militia of the States more attractive, or at least its obligations and conditions less onerous upon both officers and men. It goes without saying that in times of peace nothing but a man's natural love of soldiery takes him into the organized militia, for it must be admitted that few look so deeply into the responsibilities of good citizenship as to see in the citizen's voluntary enlistment in the local militia the meeting of an obligation to help the State in time of peace to prepare for the emergency of war or domestic disturbance. As a rule, the average man enters the militia because he feels a natural and perhaps, for the time being, irresistible fondness for military life in some of its pleasing phases, and not the least pleasing phase of soldiery to many is the desire to appear at certain times, or on certain more or less conspicuous occasions, in a soldier's uniform—to march to martial music, and to mingle with his civic friends in the neat and natty military clothes which for generations and generations have always had their influence. Therefore, one of the first things to be done is to help keep alive this laudable military enthusiasm, whatever be the motive or incentive, and help preserve the military as well as the personal pride of the State soldier—pride in his military life, his comradeship, his military arms and equipments, and last but not by any means least, his pride in his clothes—the civic clothes he wears as a citizen as well as the military clothes he wears as a State soldier.

It is wrong, therefore, decidedly wrong and unwise, to entice or encourage a self-respecting young man into the military service of a State and after he has enlisted and subscribed to the necessary oath burdening him with its mandatory exactions and obligations to serve faithfully and stay in the State's military service for three years, then to hand out to him as his allotted uniform a suit of soiled and half-worn-out clothes which disgusts him with his own appearance, and makes him the timid shrinking guy of his civic friends, male and female, whose applause he had hoped to merit when he appeared in his uniform. And all this is brought about by that system which makes the clothing issued to organizations remain as quartermaster property to be accounted for until it is disposed of under the action of a surveying officer. Such clothing must therefore be issued and reissued and over and over again transferred from man to man until its use becomes a bugbear to some man who prefers to buy his uniform out of his own private funds.

The unwisdom of allowing conditions like this to continue must be manifest to all. *Surely no military observer* would expect to find a well-trained, smart, and enthusi-

astic militiaman in dirty uniform, simply for the reason, which is plain to even a civic layman, that dirty uniforms can have no place in efficient soldiery. One of England's best generals went so far as to assert that the bigger the dandy a soldier was in uniform the better soldier he would prove to be. Then again, physical conditions might exist why men should protest against wearing clothing that had been worn by others whose physical infirmities through carelessness and uncleanliness had left their signs upon the garments.

It is recommended, therefore, that action be taken to make the militiaman's clothing his own property, issued to him in some manner similar to clothing issues of the Regular Army, with official requirements governing its care and preservation for strictly military use only. Even admitting that it costs something to do this, verily it would seem that this State soldier who keeps himself alert for duty and ready to answer a call to serve the State or the United States, night or day, any day in the week or month or year, without pay in all the time of waiting and drilling and making ready for the call to arms, might reasonably expect either the State or the United States to provide him with the necessary military clothing, new and well-fitting, to hold and keep as long as it can last in his term of service.

Something, too, is due to the militia officers in this regard. In some respects they are really worse off than the enlisted men, for while, like the enlisted men, they get no pay or allowances during the period of waiting to be called to active duty, they are required to buy their own equipments as well as their uniforms, and must also give up more time to their military professional duties than the enlisted men find it necessary to give. The officers should, as a slight recognition of the services they render, receive some money allowance toward furnishing themselves with the arms, equipments, and uniforms prescribed by law. It is questionable policy, perhaps, to make any money allowances to the militia as a matter of compensation for military service except when on active duty or in camps of instruction as now provided for, but it would seem to be unquestionably good policy to make additional money allowances in the way of clothing and quarters for the militia whose existence for State and national purposes is now so generally conceded to be vitally necessary.

The care of arms.—One of the striking defects in militia administration is the indifference shown toward the desired cleanly and usable conditions of the arms issued to the troops. Attention has been directed to organizations whose arms were never once cleaned after being used in the annual encampment in August, for example, until the time for preparing for the annual inspection, and it was reported that there was one organization whose rifles used in the State rifle competition in August of 1906 had never had the burned powder cleaned off until December, when a special inspection happened to be ordered on account of the failure of required reports. There are of course orders on the subject, but they are not obeyed, and the point intended to be made in this connection is simply this: Disobedience of orders, or even failure to obey them, which results in the injury of public property, or, worse still, which tends practically to disarm a portion of the military force of the State, ought to be punished if any discipline whatever is to be preserved.

Accountability for public property.—In this connection, too, should be considered the necessity of taking prompt and vigorous action when any officer charged with the custody of public property refuses or fails for any undue period to make proper account of his responsibility, or is unable to account for the loss of said property or transfer it when ordered to do so. For example, when a captain or other responsible officer fails or refuses to make proper returns when finally called upon to do so or to be relieved from office, he knows that when relieved he will, according to the usual policy in such cases, be placed on a so-called supernumerary list, to remain in the military service until he makes due account for the lost property. Meanwhile, however, the officer has no duty to perform, and may continue indefinitely to enjoy the distinction and right to wear his uniform.

It is suggested that the attention of State authorities might well be invited to the necessity of instituting a system of administration which will enforce the quick and final accounting for all public property still belonging to the United States, and one step in this direction would be to require the adjutant-general of a State to report specifically all such property, lost or missing, for which due account has not been made by the accountable officer, whose name, and the action taken respecting him, should be reported. As it is, it would be interesting to discover the proportion of the public property with which a State stands acknowledgedly charged, but which as a matter of fact is not in existence, or at least can not be produced.

The company elective system.—The company elective system by which officers are elected by members of the company to their respective offices is a matter for serious consideration.

Of course, the elective system in some shape or other must or will always prevail in the States' voluntary militia, but it is not unreasonable to expect some modification or amendment of it whenever it shall be agreed that pernicious or disadvantageous results follow from its operation as it now stands. For example, while the company may be left free to select the company officers—while each company may be allowed to name its own captain and subaltern officers—when those officers are once named the company should have nothing to do or say regarding their tenure of office nor their right to be promoted according to rank or seniority. In this way, after a company once has its complement of officers—captain, first and second lieutenants—it should have nothing further to say or do when a vacancy occurs in the company's commissioned personnel, except to select a man for the position of second lieutenant, thereby allowing the officers already selected and commissioned to go up or be promoted according to rank. This method would still leave the company with right to elect its own officers, but would make it careful in selecting its officers to have an eye on future contingencies that might make the second lieutenant a first lieutenant and in time a captain.

GEORGIA.

Capt. John M. Morgan, Twelfth Cavalry, United States Army:

The proximity of the First Battalion Heavy Artillery to Fort Screven might make it practicable to have two or three drills a year with heavy artillery, if this matter were taken up by the State.

ILLINOIS.

Maj. George H. Morgan, Adjutant-General, United States Army:

At Peoria there were several organizations of the organized militia all using separate armories. If the companies could be induced to unite, the money paid for the several armories would hire a large room, suitable for the purpose, at probably less cost than that paid for the several inadequate rooms now in use.

The interest in the organized militia can only be kept up by the greatest fostering in certain directions by the State, and this assistance must be shown, primarily, by the State furnishing adequate armory facilities. In Illinois, as the State is free from debt, armories could well be afforded for each organization and the money thus expended would not be so great a tax on the State as that now expended in the rent of inadequate facilities.

In Chicago, where the need of cavalry is greatest, a proper drill hall and armory, with a sufficient drill ground, might be set aside in one of the new central parks, if the attention of the city authorities could be properly drawn to its benefits. The work of the cavalry in riots is so far effective, and generally accomplished without bloodshed, that this branch of the service should be especially encouraged and maintained.

Maj. Lucien G. Berry, Field Artillery, United States Army:

It is customary to keep tentage, cooking utensils, mess kits, blankets for the men, and camp equipage at the central armory at Springfield. It is believed that this is unwise, and that a sudden call for service might find the troops without these necessaries for several days. Every organization should have on hand at least shelter tents, the ordnance mess kits, a range, and the few absolutely necessary kitchen utensils, and they should be kept in their own armory.

Capt. Melville S. Jarvis, Fourth Infantry, United States Army:

Physical examinations, conducted by a medical officer or a competent physician, should be required of all now in the guard and of all who may hereafter join.

The National Guard of Illinois, so far as observed, is not an efficient military force and can not be made so under present conditions. What is required is more money, judiciously expended. Officers' uniforms and necessary equipment should be furnished them, and the men should be paid for their time and service. From what has been seen of the militia of other States, it is thought that the militia of Illinois is probably considerably above the average, but it is not a force that could be used against trained and disciplined troops of approximately equal numbers without the certainty of disaster. The material is excellent, but the training is lacking. The remedy, of course, is to pay for military training, and that fact should be recognized and provided for, if we are going to depend upon the organized militia for immediate service in the event of war.

Capt. William F. Nesbitt, Fourth Infantry, United States Army:

There is no allowance for transportation to and from armory for drills, as there should be.

The State code exempts members of the guard from jury duty, but members apparently are not exempt from service on Federal grand juries. One officer was compelled to serve on such jury in Chicago on January 29, 1907.

The minimum age for enlistment is 16 years, and many men are too young to endure field service.

Not enough practical instruction is given at the encampments. All the tentage is put up by the quartermaster's department before the arrival of troops, and taken down after their departure. Troops should leave their armories in heavy marching order, and spend one night in shelter tents. They should be required to put up, take down, and pack their own tentage. All staff officers should get practical instruction in their respective duties during camp.

The majority of regiments have not attained the efficiency in target practice that should be required. The yearly encampment of nine days should be spent on the target range by all members of the regiment, until they have qualified at least as second-class men. The National Guard should be first of all a school for rifle practice, and by turning out its members good average shots it would best subserve the needs of the nation and justify the Federal appropriation it now receives. This appropriation should be apportioned among the several States according to the strength of the *efficient* guard they maintain.

First Lieut. William B. Gracie, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Army:

The most pressing needs of the organizations inspected are better quarters, more care in the selection of recruits, and instruction in the care of public property.

Some means should be taken to avoid enlisting men who simply join for the camp tour and have at heart no interest in the guard.

The pernicious practice of selecting officers has so often been commented on by inspecting officers that it is unnecessary to say anything on that subject. In the State of Illinois the elective system is made worse by holding elections every three years. After serving as an officer for three years an election is held, and if a company saw fit it could elect an entirely new set of officers. This is considered ruinous to discipline.

For the benefit of future inspectors, it is recommended that company commanders be notified that all books and papers must be written up to date, prior to the arrival of the inspector, especially the descriptive book; that all property must be in the armory on the day of the inspection, ready for the inspector; that company commanders be directed to arrange matters so as to be able to meet the inspector in the afternoon, as it is an impossibility to inspect the company and get the required information in two or three hours at night.

Unless a better system of caring for the present rifle is instituted it is useless to equip most of these companies with the new Springfield rifle. Proper arm racks should be provided, and the men fully instructed in the care of the rifle. The practice of allowing men to take rifles away from the armories should be stopped.

IOWA.

Maj. Jerauld A. Olmsted, United States Army:

That the State provide a suitable arsenal for the storage of Government property. In the one now used it is impossible to avoid deterioration and loss.

That an age or time limit be fixed for all officers. The service is supposed to be a school of instruction. To have officers hold the same position for a long term of years defeats the object of the system.

That regimental and battalion commanders be encouraged, and if necessary ordered, to make frequent inspections of their commands, the State to pay transportation and hotel expenses.

That the commander in chief confine the selection of his staff to active officers of the guard who have been conspicuous for efficient service in the line of the guard. This would be a great encouragement to the guard, and assist materially in the discipline of the same.

That the surgeon-general be selected from the regimental major surgeons.

That field officers be elected by vote of the line officers of their regiments.

That the new record system (General Orders, No. 109, War Department, 1906) be adopted for all organizations.

That as soon as the credit, under the new increased appropriation of the General Government, will admit, clothing, arms, and equipment for four full regiments of infantry be drawn and stored at the new arsenal. It is not recommended that any more Government property than is absolutely needed for immediate issue be stored in the present unsuitable and unsafe arsenal.

That suitable precautions be taken hereafter to eliminate all dissipation on the part of those detailed to take part in the annual meeting of the Iowa Rifle Association. "Company commanders should be advised that in addition to the soldier's marksmanship he must be a person of good habits, free from the use of intoxicating drinks, or the use of stimulants in any form." (Extract from report of the general inspector small-arms practice, Iowa National Guard.)

The privilege of the penalty envelope should be extended to the army officers on duty with organized militia, and also to all guard officers for official business.

Iowa should be urged to change section 3, Article VI, of its constitution, which reads as follows: "All commissioned officers of the militia (State officers excepted) shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the Governor." This section is particularly pernicious, as officers can be elected by the vote of persons not members of the organized militia; and this has been done to the detriment of the guard.

A law should be passed by the General Government to protect members of the guard against injurious discrimination practiced by employers who object to employees giving any of their time to guard work.

Company officers should be urged to give more attention to the instruction, in detail, of their commands. A great many officers seem to think that all that is necessary is to learn to give commands, and then trust to the men to execute them right. This results in a slighting of details, a ragged drill, and loss of time. More time should be given to the school of the soldier and squad drill.

All officers should be urged to pay more attention to orders. A great many seem never to read them. This is gross negligence and should not be tolerated.

It is generally believed that eight days is not sufficient time in which to impart the necessary instructions at the annual encampments, and that the time should be extended to ten days. An increase of the guard appropriation to pay the additional expense is recommended.

KANSAS.

Maj. Alvarado M. Fuller, United States Army:

That mileage of 5 cents a mile be given all men for every drill, inspection, and exercise ordered by proper authority, not exceeding four drills per month, for which the men are now paid 25 cents a formation, officers a greater amount, which is too small. The drills are usually two a month, and an attendance of only 50 per cent is the strength present. This is too small.

That unless an absolute necessity compels an officer or man to absent himself from the stated drills and ordered inspections, he shall be court-martialed or fined as may be determined upon. This "absolute necessity" should be well scrutinized and accepted only when genuine and just.

That all inspections be made in the day, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon, and that the inspection and drill of the men shall end at or before 4.30 p. m.; and further, that there shall be an interval of one day and night between these inspections of companies.

That 20 cents a man a quarter be allowed for laundering the khaki uniforms.

Orders should be given that no cap and collar ornaments shall be given away, and that the men shall be charged with the same. This applies to hat cords also.

That it is almost a necessity that 1,000 each of overcoats, strong shoes, and gloves shall be on hand for emergencies, believing the troops not to be fully prepared for service without them.

That an allowance of $5 a month be given each company as extra-duty pay, and that a suitable and willing man be appointed artificer and given this pay to keep in order all arms, reserve equipments, and other property. That four quires of emery cloth, 00, and two quarts of cosmoline or gun oil be issued to each company quarterly.

That stricter measures be adopted to cause the men to consider the guard as a part of the military forces of the United States, in its fullest sense; that courts-martial be given for unauthorized absences from drills and inspections, injuring arms and clothing, disrespect and insolence to superiors during time of duty.

The code provides for collection of fines and for dishonorable discharge. It is recommended that these measures be more fully carried out.

Armories with club rooms attached, but where no liquors should be sold, are advocated. *If men had* a rendezvous or club to which they could go and meet their

friends, read, play games, smoke, and chat, it would draw them to the companies and cause more men to be present at drills, etc. Besides, were such an adjunct adopted, men coming from a distance could be provided with a cot during the night, thereby obviating the expense of going to a hotel.

Officers are elected by the men of the companies, brevetted to their positions, examined by a board, and commissioned. This method is deemed radically wrong and as not giving the best results. It is recommended that a new method be pursued, if possible. The following method is suggested: That the lieutenants be selected as now, but at once examined by the board through written questions, and that a record be kept of such examinations; that the captain be selected from the lieutenants after a full and personal examination by the board, he being ordered at State expense to appear for examination.

There is little use for a field battery as it now exists. It should be consolidated at Topeka or at some other place. A full Gatling or Hotchkiss battery would be of more service to the State in case of riots, etc., than a 3.2-inch battery.

Capt. Raymond Sheldon, Eighteenth Infantry, United States Army:

Each company should secure a lease of a convenient target range for a number of years; then proper pits should be dug and proper targets erected. As rifle practice and efficiency in shooting are so important, some way should be found to provide sufficient funds to meet these expenses. An apportionment of $100 a company would mean much to the State troops, but this money should be spent only on fixing the range (with nominal rent if demanded) and targets, and providing proper accommodations for markers when at work and for the protection of targets, etc., when not in use.

It seems that with the annual State allowance ($300 a company) for armory, added to subrental receipts and possible receipts from entertainments given in the town to help the company, it would pay any company to build a good armory and pay off its indebtedness gradually. It is estimated that, the land being given by the municipality, a suitable armory for one company (with every convenience) can be built for $5,000.

One thing is quite certain: The municipalities, State government, and National Government should combine to find the means of building armories in Kansas.

Enlistments should be confined to men residing within 5 miles of the armory. The practice of enlisting men in companies when they live from 10 to 30 miles from the town should be discontinued.

If a member of a company leaves town there seems to be no way in which to prevent loss of articles issued to him, unless he turns them in. When this is not done the articles are dropped, on the affidavit of the company commander that he issued them to the man in question. This is not satisfactory. There should be some change in the regulation.

Company commanders should pay special attention to the requirements of paragraph 433, Rules and Regulations for the Kansas National Guard, 1905, which reads: "Company commanders will see that all public property in the possession of the men is kept in good order, and that articles missing or damaged are duly accounted for." In all cases company commanders must give a bond prior to being commissioned. It is believed that if these bonds were held a little more in evidence by the State authorities and occasional inroads made on them company commanders would be more particular about property belonging to the United States.

Instruction is badly needed throughout the Second Regiment of Infantry in extended-order drill, tent pitching, bayonet exercises, etc.

It is recommended that inspectors for the War Department be required to mark and grade each company, when inspected, as is done by the commanding officer of the Second Infantry. Target practice and efficiency in rifle firing should affect the percentage. A company containing expert riflemen, sharpshooters, and marksmen should be considered more valuable to the Government than one carrying none of these experienced shots on its rolls.

The property book in every company should be kept up to date, and should plainly show exactly where all State or Government property is located. It might be possible to adopt a book for this purpose somewhat similar to the Regular Army company quartermaster-sergeant's property book.

It was found in several cases that the companies had kept no account of their funds, save, occasionally, receipted bills. Accurate accounts of the funds should be required. The Rules and Regulations for the Kansas National Guard, 1905, paragraphs 243 and 244, prescribe how these accounts shall be kept.

It is evident that an infantry officer assigned to the work with the National Guard of Kansas would make the men feel more at home, and might be able to give certain

suggestions or advice which might otherwise be withheld. For these reasons it is recommended that an infantry officer be detailed next season, if practicable, to inspect the Second Regiment of Infantry.

KENTUCKY.

Maj. John C. F Tillson, Fourth Infantry, United States Army:

The most momentous military problem is how to increase the efficiency of the militia that it may be able to successfully meet the responsibilities imposed upon it by the Constitution; that it may be able in time of peril to repel invasion, to suppress insurrection. The perpetuity of our institutions of government may be involved in the solution of this problem.

As the most important work of the militia is the national defense, it is suggested that Federal Government assume the work of instructing the militia.

For the tremendous undertaking of instructing 112,000 organized militia it is suggested that a bureau of the War Department be created, with a lieutenant-general at its head, to deal exclusively with matters relating to the militia and the civil institutions of learning having military departments—the citizen soldiery.

Further, that skeleton regiments of infantry be organized of officers and noncommissioned officers, to be distributed throughout the United States, with two noncommissioned officers to each militia company, and one commissioned officer to each militia battalion, to act as instructors; these skeleton regiments to be part of the United States Army and to be the nuclei for complete organizations in time of need.

Instructors being thus provided, it further remains for the Federal Government to provide armories and target ranges, the facilities which are indispensable to military instruction, and pay for the time spent by the guardsmen on drill and other duty, which is only reasonable remuneration for time spent in preparing for the nation's defense.

LOUISIANA.

Col. James W. Powell, United States Army:

There should be at least quarterly inspections of the scattered companies of the First Regiment of Infantry, to insure efficiency, but they have not been ordered, so that the colonel and battalion commanders do not see or control their units.

There is too great neglect in requiring accountability for Government property, and no bonds are given by those who should be held responsible, as required by law. It will not do for the enlisted men to wear the shirts, hats, leggings, etc., around town, or in the country, or at their daily labor, and then, failing to return such clothing, just say "It was worn out and thrown away."

Blank forms for Government property should be issued to the militia for property accountability by each company commander, modified and condensed, but on the plan formerly in use in the Army. This would at least be instructive, as showing responsibility, how property is received, issued, dropped, etc. The views are now extremely hazy. The system of memorandum receipts and transfers does not serve to show conditions and responsibilities. In the event of war the loss of property and confusion by present methods will have serious results. The impossibility of accurately following up property which may be transferred dozens of times, and fixing responsibilities, present questions for serious consideration. The militia need practical instruction.

MAINE.

Capt. James B. Mitchell, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army:

While it would be advisable to organize the two troops of cavalry and the signal corps, unorganized but provided for under the militia laws, it is more important that the battery of field artillery should at once be organized.

A great many armories are not made attractive for the men, and no recreation rooms are provided; that is, the club feature is omitted. It is believed that if more amusements were provided for the men a better class of men would be secured and the attendance at drills would increase.

The method of military correspondence as laid down in General Orders, No. 109, War Department, 1906, should be carried out by the organizations and the headquarters of the National Guard.

It is urgently recommended that all men be required to attend rifle practice and that they be paid for such service, this duty being as important as duty in a camp of instruction.

It is unfortunate that the inspections have to be held during the winter season. Throughout the inspection the severest weather was encountered, the temperature being most of the time around the zero mark and sometimes as low as 30° below zero. This low temperature and the condition of the roads in the rural districts are partly responsible for the poor attendance at some of the inspections.

Attention is again called to the advisability of changing 12 of the present infantry companies, located near the seacoast, into coast artillery companies, and organizing a field battery at Houlton, Me.

MARYLAND.

Capt. William Baird, United States Army:

Field officers of the First Infantry should be sent frequently and at unexpected times to observe how the various isolated organizations are carrying out all the existing orders as to drills, instruction in guard duty, indoor rifle practice, and all other military duties, and to supervise and assist the company officers in such work, correcting errors and establishing uniformity throughout the regiment.

The State should supply all companies not so equipped with lockers.

The discipline of all companies would be improved if each captain could have an office or an orderly room, affording a little privacy.

Property of the regimental surgeons should be kept securely locked up to prevent loss by theft or otherwise.

The Fifth Infantry should take steps to have established an indoor gallery for firing with reduced charges. The ample dimensions of its fine armory permit of the construction of such an indoor range, and the money necessary for such an improvement could not be better used to advantage by the State, as this regiment now seems to need stimulating to keep up the interest in target practice.

The officers and noncommissioned officers of the First Separate Company need very much to study up the drill regulations and abandon all old commands and methods that are now obsolete. To overcome as far as practicable the limitations of the officers, the squad system ought to be thoroughly carried out in every respect, but this can not be done with the present small armory and no lockers.

A system of rating each organization in the National Guard of the State for efficiency, as determined by the inspector-general of the State, has been tried now for three years and has been extremely effective. In Maryland, after comparison with similar plans in some other States, the following scale was adopted, the total that can be attained being placed at 100:

Attendance	15
Inspection	25
Drill	35
Efficiency of officers and noncommissioned officers	15
Military courtesy and discipline	10
	100

This, taken in connection with the figure of merit for rifle practice, shows very fairly the condition of each company.

If the War Department should see fit to adopt a system of marking along these lines, a very fair idea of the real degree of actual efficiency of each organization of the entire militia of the nation could be obtained by the Secretary of War. Three years' test has shown up very clearly and emphatically which are the good companies and which are very poor ones, and has shown the great degree of difference between them. It has spurred on many to greater efforts and encouraged them by the publicity of the results. The indifferent and incompetent officers have been unable to cover up or hide the inefficiency of their organizations.

That the military law of the State be so amended as to provide that a board of officers not below the rank of major shall, under carefully fixed rules, and following the requirements of the War Department, examine all officers before they receive their commissions. Said board to be permanent in character, changes only being made as vacancies occur, by careful selection on the part of the adjutant-general of the State and the commanding general of the brigade, the two officers directly responsible to the governor for the efficiency of the brigade; the latter in making these appointments can thus organize a board whose methods shall be uniform, impartial, rigid, but fair to all appearing before it; being permanent, its members could so arrange matters as to meet at fixed intervals with little disturbance to their business affairs.

Where boards are detailed from time to time, as under present law, after a new officer is selected, their methods are not uniform; sometimes the examiners have had

little or no experience in this duty; or, perhaps, just at the time their business affairs may render it impossible for them to give as much time as they should to the matter and it is hurried through. Then when the officers of a regiment examine a newly elected fellow-member of the same regiment there are possibilities of prejudice either for or against the officer, and while this may very rarely actually show its effects in the examination, yet if the officer imagines that it does, the result is bad. A carefully selected and permanent board before whom all officers elected originally or elected for promotion must come in the future would be a great step in advance. As long as the system of electing officers is maintained in the militia, this plan affords the best safeguard against inefficient officers being advanced just through popularity.

It is recommended also that the division of the allotment which the State now receives from the United States under the militia act, whether of arms, uniforms, equipments, or of funds to be expended for the benefit of its organized militia, be made more on the basis of the efficiency of the different organizations as shown by their official records. At present a company which does not come up to the mark may be mustered out, but the companies which turn out with full ranks at drills, inspections, encampments, and at the rifle range, and which are reported as efficient and reliable, should receive more aid and encouragement, more new uniforms, more ammunition for practice, more conveniences, such as barrack chairs, and other fixtures, than the companies which seem to exist largely on paper, their reports showing that only a small percentage turn out for any duty.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Maj. John Bigelow, jr., United States Army:

There is in the State a strong and friendly public interest in the militia, which manifests itself in liberal appropriations. Such legislative and executive action as may be necessary to make the laws and regulations of the State conform to those of the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States to the extent contemplated in the militia act of 1903 will probably be taken at an early date.

It is to be hoped that the militia will be provided incidentally with a suitable drill and maneuver ground. The State does not own a camp ground large enough to drill a regiment on in extended order or on which to practice field exercises of any description.

The work of a correspondence service school established in 1905, with the State adjutant-general as commandant, has been carried on under the immediate direction of the secretary of the school acting as executive officer. Until lately this officer was Capt. (now Maj.) Walter M. Lindsay, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. During the school year 1905–6, 107 officers took the entire course and 100 successfully passed the required final examination. The organizations which are specially to be commended for the work of their officers as students in this school are the First Corps of Cadets and the Second Regiment of Infantry. The number of student officers is less this year than it was last. The falling off may be attributed, at least in part, to the fact that work done in the school is not publicly recognized and to a consequent feeling among the officers that such work is not appreciated by the higher authorities. This impression might perhaps be removed by a general order giving credit where due to last year's students. More or less instruction, some of it presumably very effective, has been imparted to officers not attending the State service school in regimental and other service schools.

Capt. J. F. Howell, Coast Artillery, United States Army:

That a shelter-half should be in the possession of each man as part of his personal equipment.

The Corps of Coast Artillery is worthy of every consideration at the hands of the State and the War Department.

Capt. H. A. Drum, Twenty-third Infantry, United States Army:

That tents be stored at armories and be in the hands of company commanders, in order that they might have opportunities to instruct in the pitching and use of tents.

Before new articles of clothing or equipment can be obtained from State authorities, unserviceable articles have to be turned in, thereby leaving part of company for a time without equipment. The reverse method would seem better.

MICHIGAN.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Booth, Seventh Infantry, United States Army:

Company A, Corps of Engineers, appears to be an excellent body of men, but its work and drill have been mainly as infantry so far, and it needs practical and systematic instruction in the technical work of military engineers.

Maj. L. G. Berry, First Field Artillery, United States Army:

An effort should be made to afford the men of the Field Artillery an opportunity for mounted instruction.

MINNESOTA.

Lieut. Col. William Gerlach, United States Army:

The formal tactical inspections and drills which are required by the army officer on duty with the militia to follow his inspection tours are generally attended by many, and careful observation and conversations with many he meets there justify him in asserting that popular interest in the National Guard is steadily increasing.

Mothers realize that it is far better for their sons to join the guard and pass their spare time at the armory, where good order is always maintained and healthy amusement encouraged, than elsewhere. All appreciate more and more the fact that military training, with its lessons of respect for authority and devotion to duty, improves the quality of citizenship. The bogy of militarism is fast disappearing in Minnesota and has given place to a feeling that training of the young men in arms, to enable them to defend our country against enemies—foreign or domestic—is patriotic work. This feeling has resulted in more hearty support of and assistance to troops maintaining armories, and insures a better attendance at camp. Many of the men who have left the guard have given assurances that in an emergency they will return quickly to the colors. This class can be confidently depended upon to fill up companies to war strength if necessity arises.

Capt. W. S. Overton, Third Field Artillery, United States Army:

That a good artillery officer be detailed to each artillery battery or battalion to give necessary instruction to both officers and men. This would pay for itself many times over in war.

That the members of the field artillery join and mix in one of the regular batteries on the latter's practice march or target practice. Standing-gun drills and armory drills can in no way fit a battery to maneuver and fight.

MISSOURI.

Capt. George E. Mitchell, Thirteenth Cavalry, United States Army:

The money allotted each year to a State for supplying clothing and equipment should be used to furnish a clothing and equipment allowance to each man, with the understanding that each man will be paid on his discharge whatever he has saved from his allowance. This is on the same plan that clothing money is allowed in the United States Army. There would be no additional expense to the United States, and this would encourage the individual enlisted man to be careful of his clothing and equipment. It would give the officers a financial hold on their men, and be economy in the end. It would also cause the officers to become familiar with the paper work incident to the keeping of individual accounts of enlisted men.

MONTANA.

Capt. Jacques de L. Lafitte, Sixth Infantry, United States Army:

In the States of the Northwest, where the winters are unusually long and severe, the officers have no opportunities to drill their commands. General Orders, No. 71, War Department, series of 1903, might be so amended as to permit the inspections required to be made by section 14 of the militia law of January 21, 1903, to be postponed to some later date in the spring.

For the reasons given it is believed that a far better showing would be made by the National Guard of this State if the inspections were held in the month of June.

NEBRASKA.

Capt. Charles W. Castle, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Army:

Records are not completely kept except during encampments. Captains have to do practically all clerical work. The use of the correspondence books and loose-leaf individual record system adopted by the United States Army would be an improvement.

Often there is no check of property by transferring and receiving officers at transfers, and a new company commander, being inexperienced, usually receipts for articles that are not on hand. Some organizations are several years behind in arranging for condemnation of unserviceable and surveys of lost property. This is a matter of great concern to captains, who are under heavy bonds and who have little control over the property, especially clothing. One measure of relief would be to issue hats, leggings, and flannel shirts to men permanently on an allowance. These are lost or worn out more quickly than the other articles. The shirts are often worn by different men for several years without being washed. The Surgeon-General has recommended that, as a sanitary measure, two shirts be issued to each man for encampments. Khaki uniforms could be issued likewise to advantage.

It would be a matter of justice to the captain to supply barrack armracks, as most armories afford little security for guns, especially against possible attempts by a mob in case of riot.

There is a feeling throughout the guard that the people and the legislature are in a general state of apathy regarding military matters, and unless more is done, especially in the matter of furnishing ways and means, to encourage the members to continue to devote their time and labor to the work it will be impossible to maintain sufficient interest to make a favorable showing in comparison with other States.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Maj. Edmund K. Webster, United States Army:

It is strongly recommended that some means or method be adopted that will enable the officer detailed with the organized militia to become more intimately acquainted with the officers and men of the militia. Little good is accomplished by the present system. In New Hampshire the officer so detailed is stationed at the capital, Concord, where there are only two companies, and the General Government will not, and the State can not, pay his traveling expenses, so as to enable him to visit the different organizations at their home stations. To be sure, the annual inspection is made, but this is not enough. The officer detailed should be able to visit each company and organization at least once, better twice, during the year and remain with each several days, not for formal inspection, but for the purpose of observation, giving advice and lectures on guard and other subjects to officers and men, and, when requested, not hesitating to give instruction on any point. It is believed that a vast amount of good would be accomplished and that such a course would be welcomed by the vast majority of the officers and men of the organized militia. As it is, he only sees the officers and men of the command at the annual encampments, when the time is so limited and everyone is so busy that little can be accomplished by the officer detailed, and it is impossible for him to become acquainted with the different officers and form any opinion as to their fitness or ability.

The organized militia of New Hampshire seems to be laboring under two great drawbacks, from which a third follows. First, the lack of armories, the State owning only one armory—that in Manchester—and allowing only the trifling sum of $200 per annum to each company for hire of halls and rooms to use as such. Had each organization a proper armory where the social and club elements could enter, the personnel of both officers and men would be improved at least 50 per cent. This would eliminate to a great extent the third drawback, viz, the difficulty of getting the better and more efficient class of young men for company officers. Second, lack of funds to enable the company to have an annual encampment for a longer period than five days. Counting the making and breaking of camp, this leaves a bare three days of actual work, entirely inadequate for advance guard, outpost and other field work, which are of vastly more importance than all the drills, parades, and reviews that they put in at that time. An increase of time would also allow the faulty performance of guard duty to be corrected. The enlisted personnel is naturally very good, but they do not have the means or opportunity to be developed.

Lieut. Col. Herbert E. Tutherly, United States Army:

The Hospital Corps should have hospital corps pouches, orderly pouches, and knives, and be instructed in camp sanitation and early aid to the injured.

NEW JERSEY.

Capt. Raymond R. Stevens, Twenty-third Infantry, United States Army:

If the enlisted personnel of the militia could receive a nominal amount of pay it would conduce greatly to discipline and the better care of public property in their homes.

It is believed that Battery B, Field Artillery, would be a valuable one if armed with modern guns. In the care of the present equipment—two Gatling guns and two 3-inch howitzers, models 1883 and 1881, respectively—an amount of pride is manifested which would insure the good care of such valuable material as the 3-inch model 1902 guns. It is strongly recommended that this organization be armed at an early date with the new material.

There is no way to collect court-martial fines.

The Signal and Telegraph Corps, with six expert telegraphers and a considerable percentage of it graduates of electrical and technical schools, lacks almost everything to make it an efficient body of signal troops.

NEW MEXICO

Capt George Van Horn Moseley, Fifth Cavalry, United States Army:

While there are some very efficient officers in the National Guard of New Mexico, the majority appear to be in great need of instruction. This instruction is essential before they are qualified to properly train and instruct their commands.

It is believed that some system of correspondence school should be inaugurated, each year's course to be completed before the spring inspection by the officer detailed from the Regular Army. Then his visit should be for some duration, permitting him not only to inspect, but to instruct and to correct each defect noted. The object of the inspection part of his visit should be to determine what officers and men are physically qualified for their respective positions under the requirements set by the Federal Government.

NEW YORK.

Maj. David J. Rumbough, Third Field Artillery, United States Army:

It would add much to the batteries if they owned their horses, and to this end it is recommended that such money as they are entitled to from the United States, and is not used for other purposes, be put into horses for them.

Capt. E. O. Sarratt, Artillery Corps, United States Army:

That a captain of artillery, United States Army, be detailed as instructor with the regiment of coast artillery, and that the laws governing details of officers in staff corps be made applicable to him.

That a complete range-finding equipment, and as much other artillery apparatus as is practicable, be furnished each armory.

That an additional allowance from the appropriation for support of the organized militia be allotted to each company in proportion to the number of qualified gunners in the company, as determined by a board of army officers.

That the regiment be ordered into camp as a whole, two weeks annually, at some artillery district other than the home station.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Maj. Thomas B. Dugan, Twelfth Cavalry, United States Army:

That the annual inspections of the organized militia of North Carolina take place, if possible, in September or October. The armories were unsuited for drill, and streets were depended upon. On account of unfavorable winter weather, the streets

of the places visited in February, March, and April had not been available for drill for months prior to the inspections, with the result that the organizations, it was claimed, were at their worst when called upon to show accomplishment in the year's training.

That a whole day be designated for the inspection of the personnel and material of each organization.

That it would be an advantage to apportion to organizations the funds annually available for the purchase of material. By so doing, relative efficiency in administration could, to a degree, be determined, and an incentive to care of property established.

That considerable saving to the State and General governments would be brought about if some part of the funds available for the supply of material could be set aside for the repair of public property at the stations of the organizations to which it pertained.

It is estimated that for about $5,000 an acre or so of ground could be purchased on the outskirts of any one-company-station town, a suitable single-story building of frame or brick for store, assembly, and sociable purposes erected in one corner of this, and the whole premises lighted with electricity. Such a project was suggested to a number of officers of the guard and all thought well of it.

That steps be taken to provide each company of the organized militia with an armorer and drillmaster (one person) from the Regular Army. It is thought that Congress, for rather obvious reasons, would willingly increase the Army by the number of enlisted men necessary to supply the National Guard. The armorer and drillmaster should be a man of excellent character, energetic in the performance of duty, a good shot, and thoroughly familiar with all the details of the school of the soldier and of the most approved camping expedients. He should have the relative rank of a sergeant, receive an allowance for clothing, be entitled to medical attendance, and be paid not less than $75 a month. It is believed that in no way could money be better spent in the preparation for the national defense.

NORTH DAKOTA

Capt. Frank C. Bolles, Sixth Infantry, United States Army:

That the minimum enlisted strength laid down by General Orders, No. 3, War Department, series of 1907, is much too high for a National Guard company of a State so sparsely settled as North Dakota, and it is believed under present conditions that it will be impossible to comply with this requirement. It should not be over 40, this to be raised from time to time as conditions improve.

That no revolvers be issued to the State guard, as they are difficult to keep from being lost or stolen.

That uniforms be severely simple. Every article of clothing not absolutely essential in the field should be cut out of the National Guard equipment. Overcoats should be kept in the storehouse and never issued to companies, unless called into actual service. Blankets should be handled in the same way.

That the only practicable way for companies to get armories is to get either State or national assistance in providing same. North Dakota seems to have realized their necessity and to have taken a progressive attitude in this direction.

That either the State or the National Government secure and set aside in each State at least five tracts of land, sufficient in size to permit of safe and extended target practice of State guards, the same to be so situated as to be available to the maximum number of organizations at the minimum amount of travel. These target ranges could be made in the form of a park and rifle range.

That the appropriation, both State and national, is not sufficient to meet the needs of the militia to bring it up to a high standard of efficiency.

The band of the First Infantry, at Lisbon, is sadly in need of a building for practice and storage purposes, and this should be considered in connection with the building of an armory for the battery at that place.

OHIO.

Maj. Walter H Chatfield, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Army:

That every guardsman be furnished with a tailor-made dress uniform to remain his personal property for use in the service and, unless dishonorably discharged, to be retained by him after discharge, with the privilege of wearing it on stated occasions, but not to be sold or disposed of to any other person. It is believed that such

action would foster proper pride in the uniform and correct the present deplorable attitude of indifference toward it.

That itineraries should be so arranged that entire regiments will be inspected by the same officer. A complete "summary of attendance" could then be made from the several "returns," and officers whose names now appear under the heading "To be inspected at home stations" would report in person to the officer making inspections of such stations.

Capt. William Wallace, Seventh Infantry, United States Army:

A law making the enlisted man liable for the loss or damage through neglect of property issued to him by a bonded officer would ease up on the present rather unfair property responsibility obtaining in the guard, would induce care and respect for the "things that pertain to Cæsar," and would not deter a single enlistment. Such a law, if rigorously enforced, would permit the Government and State to issue many of the more valuable articles of military equipment, such as band instruments.

The preliminary rationing of organizations called into service needs attention. As it is now, each man must ration himself until arrival at destination. Arrangements can certainly be made with responsible stores in the town of each organization for the prompt delivery, properly packed, of a ration for three days, which will correspond to the army travel ration.

Preliminary medical attendance and supplies also need attention. The physician or surgeon examiner of recruits should be regularly contracted and paid a small fee for such examination, and among his duties should be that of accompanying an organization to the field of operations with a proper supply of medicines and instruments obtained by previous arrangement with some town drug store. He should be required to remain with that organization until regularly relieved by a regimental surgeon.

That external troops, instead of home troops, be assembled in disaffected districts to avoid lack of efficiency caused by the necessity of citizens being compelled to fire upon their immediate fellow-citizens.

An imperative need of the guard is a zealous and thoroughly versed inspector and instructor, to devote his whole time to the work of bringing the guard up to a high standard in drill, care and arrangements of equipments, keeping of records, disposition of worthless property, obtaining new property, etc.

That strong, commodious, and ornamental armories should be constructed by the State. Each should be equipped with shooting gallery, gymnasium, swimming pool, reading and amusement rooms, and the drill hall fitted for social assemblages.

Members of the guard should at least be reimbursed to the amount of their necessary expenses, and some just system of promotion should be adopted to supplant the elective system now largely in vogue.

Every State in the Union should have, like Pennsylvania, a tax of a mill for military purposes, the proceeds to be devoted to the interests of the guard.

Capt. Tenney Ross, Seventh Infantry, United States Army:

Immediate steps should be taken to secure at least one competent cook in each organization.

Sufficient clothing should be provided to permit the issue of a new outfit to each recruit, who should also receive a small sum, say $5, to defray the cost of necessary alterations.

Organizations whose storage facilities are meager sometimes permit their members to keep clothing and equipment at their homes. This practice should be discontinued.

That at least one wall and one conical wall tent per troop, battery, and company, and one wall and one hospital tent per ambulance company and hospital section, should be issued for drill purposes, instead of all tentage being retained at the State arsenal.

That a well-finished assembly room, with some of the features of a club, and occasional dances, etc., given by a company, undoubtedly tends not only to attract some very desirable men into the ranks, but also to build up local pride and interest in the guard.

OKLAHOMA.

Capt. Edward C. Carey, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Army:

It is believed that good armories would do more to improve the National Guard than any other thing. Not a single armory is suited for the use as such.

OREGON.

Col. James Jackson, United States Army:

The camps for combined maneuvers at American Lake, Wash., have been exceedingly beneficial and profitable to the State troops. It will greatly benefit the instruction and discipline of the guard if these combined maneuvers can be held annually or even biennially. Association with regular troops and the performance of duty under Regular Army officers and the conditions obtaining in the regular service will greatly benefit the Oregon National Guard. The officers of the guard unanimously express the opinion that they receive more valuable instruction in these camps than in any other way.

It would also be valuable to the organized militia service and to the military service of the nation if legislation could be procured whereby a number of lieutenants of the National Guard of each State can be assigned to duty with Regular Army companies as "additional second lieutenants" for the period of one year, to be paid as second lieutenants while on such duty. The instruction in military science and the customs of the service received in this way by National Guard officers would be practicable and invaluable to themselves and to the National Guard. Officers receiving this instruction should be required to serve five years immediately thereafter with the organized militia of their respective States. The National Guard of this State is in better condition than ever before, better drilled, better instructed, and better equipped. It can take the field on very short notice in an emergency, and it is believed that 80 per cent of its present strength would volunteer for foreign service if the organizations are taken intact. It is the opinion of the best posted officers of the guard that every company can be filled up to the Regular Army maximum with good material, composed of experienced men.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Maj. William P. Stone, Coast Artillery, United States Army:

A State range for all mobile arms is much needed. If practicable, it should be within trolley ride of Philadelphia. The State range at Mount Gretna is too remote.

Facilities for gallery practice should be provided. This should be the first consideration in armory plan.

Well-equipped, attractive armories would greatly improve attendance at routine drills.

The advisability of pay for attendance at drills is suggested for consideration. Pay would insure attendance. Well-equipped armories might make pay unnecessary.

The State should provide more commodious armories.

Maj. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Fourth Infantry, United States Army:

Of all the organizations inspected, Battery B, Field Artillery, stationed at Pittsburg, is more in need of a proper place for the care of the large and valuable amount of property in its possession than any other organization. Unless great care is taken of the field pieces stored in the damp basement of the armory, much damage could result in a short space of time from the moisture there.

Capt. James P. Harbeson, Twelfth Infantry, United States Army:

Generally speaking, all armories are too small, poorly lighted, and without gallery ranges.

First Lieut. Frank H. Adams, Twelfth Infantry, United States Army:

Men receive $1.50 a day during the camp of eight days. It is recommended that one-half of this amount be appropriated for payment of men who attend weekly drills. As the number of drills would not exceed 30 per annum, the sum spent for each member of the National Guard would tend to improve the attendance, the personnel, and the efficiency, and would in the end prove economical legislation.

RHODE ISLAND.

Maj. Charles W. Abbot, jr., United States Army:

It is recommended that the militia law of the State be revised as soon as possible in such a manner as to conform fully to the requirements of the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903.

That a separate national appropriation be made yearly for the encouragement of target practice in the National Guard. This appropriation should be apportioned in accordance with the interest in and proficiency attained by the various State forces, in order that a small Commonwealth like Rhode Island, where a large figure of merit has been obtained, may be duly encouraged to secure even better results.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

First Lieut. Charles H. Cabaniss, jr., United States Army:

Instead of having property that has been reported as lost, destroyed, or unserviceable acted on by a surveying officer of the militia, such property should be acted on by the officers of the Regular Army at the time of making the annual inspections. More stringent regulations should be made relative to the responsibility and care of public property on the part of all persons having charge of same or to whom it has been issued, and the regulations relating to responsibility and care of public property should be rigidly enforced.

The present adjutant-general, who came into office January 15, 1907, is making strong efforts to secure discipline, and prompt compliance with regulations regarding rendering returns of drills and property, and the awakening of an interest in rifle practice on the part of the organized militia. He has announced that "such officers as have not the time to attend to their military duties promptly should resign and make way for those who have."

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Capt. George D. Guyer, Sixteenth Infantry, United States Army:

In the matter of the militia taking part in the combined maneuvers some trouble was experienced.

Distance of the State troops from the selected site should be the basis of the amount allowed for transportation. That is, this would obviate one State far from said site from cutting down its number of men or compelling the use of day coaches part of the journey, where a State nearer the site could take full strength and travel in sleepers. The amount allowed each State should be just enough to give the authorized number the same class of transportation. Not until the night before the South Dakota troops entrained for Fort Riley could any statement be obtained from the railroads.

As the United States Quartermaster's Department eventually comes into the question of transporting State troops, and United States Army blanks do not exactly apply to State troops, it would appear to be advantageous to have the Quartermaster's Department invite bids and do all the preparatory steps up to placing the transportation available. While it might be urged that handling this transportation problem is part of the instruction desirable to impart, yet it should not be lost sight of that if it were in the regular service, the transportation of a regiment would usually be handled by some officer of the United States Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Army:

That the State should, as one of the first steps toward the development of a well-trained and efficient guard, build commodious armories, provided with light and heat. They could be so constructed as to afford facilities for gallery practice, which none of the companies have at present.

That the men should be paid a nominal amount (say 25 cents per drill), noncommissioned officers and commissioned officers in proportion, for attendance at drills or other duties, the same to be forfeited in case of nonattendance; this accrued amount to be paid quarterly, and each man to forfeit the whole amount in case his attendance does not average 50 per cent of the drills; the company commanders to be held strictly responsible that true reports of attendance be made.

Companies should be supplied with overcoats, and the men should be required to keep their uniforms clean and in serviceable condition.

TENNESSEE.

Capt. Charles B Rogan, jr., United States Army:

A majority of the companies are below the minimum allowed in point of numbers. This defect should be remedied by the enlistment of good men of proper age and physique.

The First Infantry and the Second Infantry should be consolidated, or the lieutenant-colonel of the latter placed in command with a reduced staff, the colonel of the Second having tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the governor.

Companies should not be permitted to go to camp of instruction with 50 per cent absent, nor should they be allowed to enlist a lot of raw men just prior to going into camp.

The militia of this State has arrived at the point when it is feasible to adopt an entrance physical examination along the line of the Regular Army.

The State regulations require that after an election officers be subjected to a mental and physical examination to determine their fitness. This regulation is not lived up to throughout all the commands, yet it should be.

The guard is too large; it certainly is for the State and national appropriations, for the fund is not sufficient to properly equip the men, pay armory rent, lights, put them in the field for ten days in the summer, and give them target practice.

The armories, with possibly two exceptions, Chattanooga and Knoxville, are barn-like halls, generally over stores, cold, dirty, and unattractive for winter and hot and stuffy in the summer; a great many are not provided with the necessary lockers or gun racks for the preservation of their arms and equipments. These cold, dark armories have a cooling effect upon the ardor of the young volunteers, and they grow tired and are willing for some other fellow to try it, and in a little while the organization goes to pieces; their uniforms are turned in unserviceable, and as these old clothes can not be given to another company, a requisition is put in for new uniforms to issue to a new, untrained company, which is a great expense. It would be economy to offer inducements to hold the old organizations, to say nothing of the difference in efficiency.

But few of the organizations are equipped for duty in the field for all seasons of the year.

It is recommended that more drastic means be adopted to compel the proper preservation of Government property. It is the exception to find, on inspection, rifles in good condition; the most necessary article of a soldier's equipment is allowed to rust. Members of the guard were found wearing articles of their uniforms for everyday wear, generally the campaign hat and leggings, notwithstanding the State law prohibits the wearing of the uniform except while on duty. The law is not enforced. A large amount of clothing is destroyed in this manner.

A brigade organization is unnecessary in Tennessee. The encampments are generally too small; the number of troops engaged do not constitute an adequate command for a brigadier, to say nothing of the extra delay caused in military communications.

The infantry is well organized. There is one regiment in each grand division of the State, yet if the State appropriation is not increased the number of regiments should be reduced to two with full companies.

The commander of the artillery has done and made more out of less than could be expected. The Government requires twelve drills a year with horses, which, if hired for the occasion by the State, would be green horses, as the same ones could not be procured each time, not to mention expenses; then the pieces would be practically useless in domestic emergencies. The care and trouble necessary to preserve this valuable and expensive property is not to be lost sight of. This detachment of artillery properly equipped with machine guns will be valuable for any riot duty which might arise.

TEXAS.

Maj. Joseph A. Gaston, First Cavalry, United States Army:

The National Guard of Texas, in order to be ready for field service at any season of the year, needs the olive-drab service clothing, woolen shirts, overcoats, hat cords, hat ornaments, collar ornaments, first-aid packets, and blanket-roll straps. They are now using only cotton khaki for enlisted men, while the officers use the olive drab.

The field equipment of each company, including its tents, cooking utensils, etc., should be kept by the company. Each company could then start from its home station properly equipped.

The companies need drill. The lieutenants and noncommissioned officers should be required to attend a drill-regulation school and, when opportunity affords, should be required not only to command and drill their portions of the company, but the company itself.

Each company should be recruited up to at least sixty men, and armed, clothed, and equipped for this number.

In order to enable the captain to get his men out for drill and emergency calls, no men should be enlisted who live over 5 miles from the armory, and small towns

should not be allowed to organize companies. Men who move beyond this 5-mile limit after enlistment should be discharged at once.

While the youngest-looking men claimed to be 18 years of age, some of them looked younger; and in some cases it looked as if the surgeon had been too lenient and allowed men to enlist who should not have been allowed to do so. In case of war, it will be necessary to have the men reexamined before being admitted into the United States service.

In lieu of the State encampments, if not held annually, it is recommended that company commanders be sent out yearly for at least a week to camp and devote the entire time to instructing the men in drill, guard, outpost duties, advance and rear guard duties, battle tactics, etc. It is true that a battalion or regimental camp would be better, on account of the competition and increased supervision, provided the expense were not too great and the commanding officer be forbidden to have parades, reviews, maneuvers, etc., until the men were prepared for it.

By dispensing with the State encampment for one year sufficient money could be saved to clothe the guard properly.

If the guard became sufficiently instructed it might be well to have a State encampment every three years, so that each soldier before being discharged would have this experience, but State encampments should be of at least two weeks' duration, the first week to be devoted to the necessary preliminary drill and instruction.

VERMONT.

First Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, First Cavalry, United States Army:

That the inspection be held at a later date in the spring, or if this is impracticable, owing to existing legislation, that the inspection take place in the fall before the closing in of the winter, in order that the inspector may observe the result of the summer's instruction and drills. At no time during this inspection was it possible to do any work out of doors. The snow was deep and the temperature low.

That, if present legislation will permit, the present system of property accountability be so modified as to make the adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, or chief of ordnance of the State the accountable officer instead of the governor, who never sees the property, but still must receipt for it, and who rarely serves but one term, while the adjutant-general serves for a period of many years.

That when it is impossible to hold combined maneuvers of the Army and militia or to associate regular and militia troops together, the officers of the State militia be assembled for instruction in the field under a Regular Army officer prior to the State encampment. Five days spent in the field, doing their own cooking, living on the ration, handling their equipment and tentage, would give the militia officers a better idea of how to care for their commands than any similar amount of time devoted to other forms of instruction. It would also be possible to combine this with tactical walks and rides, which would prepare them for maneuvers or tactical exercises with troops at the encampment or practice march to be held later.

Greater liberality should be shown the National Guard by both Federal and State governments. The cost of the uniforms and equipment far exceeds any compensation the guardsman receives, so that he is constantly at the expense of both time and money. This refers particularly to officers.

Some compensation should be given to the enlisted man in the militia—sufficient to make it some object to him to attend drills. The present idea seems to be, "Come and you get nothing; stay away and you are fined."

That the War Department be more liberal in its issue of military publications, furnishing all standard text-books free of cost to militia officers, who now find the purchase of necessary military publications a considerable burden.

All property not necessary to the companies is kept at the State arsenal in Montpelier. The present system is believed worthy of continuance as the State capital is but a short distance from any of the local companies throughout the State, and property is so arranged that shipment could be made on one hour's notice to one or all organizations. In its present location good care is rendered certain.

That use be made of Battery A, Field Artillery (Norwich Cadets), for appointment to the Army and to the Philippine Constabulary.

VIRGINIA.

Col. Charles A. Dempsey, United States Army:

It is recommended that regular troops, if only a company, attend all encampments of the militia. Example is the best instructor for them, and they will learn rapidly by having men of the United States forces in their midst.

It is earnestly recommended that one or two competent United States noncommissioned officers or enlisted men be sent around the State visiting the different organizations to aid them in a better understanding of the systematic instruction and training in target practice. Some few of the companies have quite recently evinced great interest in this practice and have made great improvement in gallery shooting, and if the enlisted men recommended could be sent here, the expense to the Government would be more than compensated for by the knowledge imparted to these beginners.

That there should be better facilities for handling all supplies sent the State, the clerical force in the adjutant-general's office being too small and there being only one storekeeper. The adjutant-general has but two clerks, and, having to perform the duties of quartermaster-general, commissary-general, chief of ordnance, etc., his office is rushed with work during office hours.

The personnel of the militia of the State has improved during the past year, and no doubt will be still better, especially as the Jamestown Exposition will appeal to a better class of men to enter the service and thus make a most creditable military record there for their native State. The loss by fire on the 23d of January, 1907, of all arms, equipment, quartermaster, commissary, and medical supplies in the hands of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion is a great loss to the State, besides the souvenirs, trophies, papers, records, etc., of the battalion. The new full dress and complete new khaki outfit has been received recently, and a large portion has been shipped to the different companies.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Capt. James J. Hornbrook, Twelfth Cavalry, United States Army:

That there is need of more target practice.

That armories are badly needed. There is not a single State armory. Storage facilities for property are inadequate, and there should be room for recreation and social meetings in the armories.

WYOMING.

Maj. Stephen M. Foote, Coast Artillery, United States Army:

That hereafter only one officer be designated to inspect the militia of this State, as there are in all only seven companies and regimental headquarters. By sending one officer from Fort Mackenzie and one from Fort D. A. Russell, the saving in mileage would be simply that from Orin Junction to Newcastle and return.

Capt. Erneste V. Smith, Fourth Infantry, United States Army:

The attendance at inspection was unfavorably affected by the season of the year. April is a busy month with ranchmen and sheepmen, and all of the companies have a number of men who are so employed. In every instance the company commander expressed himself as of the belief that a greater percentage of attendance at inspection would be secured by having the inspection during the autumn months. These views are concurred in.

If it is possible, the State should own its armories, and not depend on rented accommodations.

State troops have been called out by State authorities in a number of cases to subdue uprisings or to protect life and property, but there has been no occasion to call any bodies of militia into the service of the United States during the year for any purpose.

From the reports made by the inspecting officers, it is estimated that about 75 per cent of the members of the militia would respond to a call for troops to repel invasion or to suppress insurrection against the authority of the Government.

F. C. AINSWORTH,
The Adjutant-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 14, 1907.*

SIR: We have the honor herewith to submit the following report of the Board of Visitors, appointed under sections 1327, 1328, and 1329, Revised Statutes of the United States, "to inquire into the actual affairs of discipline, instruction, fiscal affairs, and other matters relating to the institution, and to report the same to the Secretary of War, for the information of Congress."

The membership of the Board is as follows:

Appointed by the President of the United States.—Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, U. S. A., retired; Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Passaic, N. J.; Mr. George H. Newman, Fayetteville, Tenn.; Dr. Roswell Park, Buffalo, N. Y.; Col. A. R. Lawton, Savannah, Ga.; Mr. Archibald Hopkins, Washington, D. C.; Hon. N. T. Guernsey, Des Moines, Iowa.

Appointed by the Vice-President.—Hon. N. B. Scott, West Virginia; Hon. A. O. Bacon, Georgia.

Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.—Hon. John A. T. Hull, Iowa; Hon. John W. Dwight, New York; Hon. James Hay, Virginia.

The Board met in its rooms at West Point, N. Y., on Monday, May 27, 1907, at 2 o'clock p. m., all the members being present except Hon. James Hay, who was not present during any of the sessions of the Board.

The Board was then organized by the unanimous election of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward as president, Hon. A. O. Bacon as vice-president, and Hon. John W. Dwight as secretary.

Col. H. L. Scott, Superintendent of the Military Academy, was notified of the organization of the Board, in response to which the Board was informed that Capt. William Newman, First Infantry; Capt. Joseph S. Herron, Second Cavalry; Capt. Michael J. McDonough, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. Frank O. Whitlock, Fourteenth Cavalry; First Lieut. Marion W. Howze, Artillery Corps; Second Lieut. Grayson M-P. Murphy, Seventeenth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Joseph W. Stilwell, Twelfth Infantry, had been designated and directed to report to the Board in order to aid it as far as possible in the prosecution of its work.

At 4.20 o'clock p. m. Superintendent Scott made an official call upon the Board, accompanied by his staff. At 4.30 o'clock p. m. the Board witnessed a review of the cadets given in its honor, after which it attended a reception at the quarters of the Superintendent, where it met the various officers and ladies of the post and cadets of the graduating class.

At the second meeting of the Board, on Tuesday, May 28, 1907, the president of the Board announced the appointment of the following committ es:

Fiscal affairs.—Hon. John A. T. Hull, Hon. N. T. Guernsey, Hon. A. O. Bacon, Gen. Bird W. Spencer.

Buildings and grounds.—Hon. John W. Dwight, Mr. George H. Newman, Dr. Roswell Park, Hon. N. B. Scott.

Discipline and instruction.—Col. A. R. Lawton, Hon. John A. T. Hull, Hon. John W. Dwight, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Mr. Archibald Hopkins.

Arms, equipment, and target practice.—Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Col. A. R. Lawton, Mr. Archibald Hopkins, Mr. George H. Newman, Hon. James Hay.

Hygiene and related subjects.—Dr. Roswell Park, Hon. N. T. Guernsey, Hon. N. B. Scott, Mr. Archibald Hopkins.

Special committee on schools at West Point.—Hon. N. B. Scott, Hon. A. O. Bacon, Hon. John A. T. Hull, Hon. John W. Dwight, Hon. James Hay.

The president of the Board ex officio member of committees.

Most of the work of the Board was done through its committees, and the results of their labors are indicated in their several reports, which are hereto attached. In addition to the meetings of the committees, the Board itself had frequent meetings from day to day and its members attended all of the various exercises and exhibitions of the instruction and discipline imparted to the Corps of Cadets and of the results obtained.

The Corps of Cadets left West Point early on the morning of Tuesday, June 4, for the Jamestown Exposition, in consequence whereof the Board took a recess from Monday, June 3, to Thursday, June 13, the day preceding the graduating exercises of the first class, it being found impracticable to complete its report in time to adjourn on the 3d.

Several members of the Board found it impossible to return to West Point, and when the Board reconvened on June 13 there were present: Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Ward, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Col. A. R. Lawton, Mr. George H. Newman, Mr. Archibald Hopkins.

The Board attended the graduating exercises on June 14, on which occasion an address was delivered to the graduating class by Col. Alexander R. Lawton, a member of the Board of Visitors, who had been designated by the Board in response to the request of the Superintendent that one of its members be selected for this purpose.

Attention is called to the attached letter of June 5, 1907, from the quartermaster, United States Military Academy (marked "Appendix 1"), with reference to the care of the cemetery, and the details which are given. It would seem to be clear that the former annual appropriation of $1,500 was at least not excessive, and that it will be difficult to maintain the cemetery in a condition which befits one at so important a post, and containing the bodies of so many distinguished men, unless the annual appropriation shall be increased beyond the $1,000 available for the coming year and restored to not less than $1,500.

Special attention is called to the reports of the several committees, which are attached hereto, and to the inclosures therein. Each and every of the recommendations made by the several committees was

unanimously approved by the Board, and the reports of the committees, in the forms in which they appear, were adopted by the Board.

The following is a recapitulation of the recommendations and findings made by the Board, the reference in each being to the committee in whose report the details of, and reasons for, these findings will be found, to wit:

RECOMMENDATIONS OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

1. That the Superintendent have the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier-general. (Fiscal affairs.)

2. That the funds belonging to cadets be deposited in banks or trust companies at interest, or that the Government allow interest thereon. (Fiscal affairs.)

3. Appropriation of $5,000 for tiling certain rooms in the cadet mess hall. (Fiscal affairs.)

4. Appropriation of $2,500 for the installation of a garbage crematory. (Fiscal affairs.)

5. Appropriation of $10,000 per annum as a contingent fund to be expended for the benefit of the Academy upon the recommendation of the Superintendent and by the authority of the Secretary of War. (Fiscal affairs.)

6. Reorganization and increase of the band, and readjustment of its pay, as set out in the report of the committee on fiscal affairs.

7. Increase to $5,000 per annum of the contingent fund for the reception of official visitors. (Fiscal affairs.)

8. Extra pay of 50 cents per diem to enlisted men in artillery and cavalry detachments. (Fiscal affairs.)

9. That officers detailed from other departments in the Academy for the purpose of assisting in artillery instruction should receive extra pay for extra labor performed. (Arms, equipment, and target practice.)

10. The purchase of Constitution Island at a maximum price of $150,000. (Buildings and grounds.)

11. That all assistant professors and instructors be members of the detailed staff; appointments causing vacancies in the branches of the service at large to be filled in the regular order of promotion as in details to the staff departments; that officers thus detailed who show special proficiency be kept here for longer periods. (Discipline and instruction.)

12. That careful consideration be given by the authorities, and by future boards of visitors, to the broadening, and possibly the lengthening, of the course of instruction, with a view to giving to the cadets a more general education. No such change, however, to be made except after careful consideration and when it shall clearly appear to be necessary. (Discipline and instruction.)

13. That two additional tactical officers be detailed to the Academy to act as battalion commanders, each to receive the rank, pay, and allowances of a major. (Discipline and instruction.)

14. That the present annual appropriation to the library be continued. (Discipline and instruction.)

15. That the detachment of field artillery be increased to the full strength of 133 men to correspond with the organization of a light

battery, and that one electrician sergeant, first class, and one master gunner be authorized for the coast artillery. (Arms, equipment, and target practice.)

16. The construction of permanent buildings for the primary station, the secondary station, the battery commander's station, the searchlight station, and the emplacement booths for the fire-control system in the coast artillery, and the installation of a searchlight with necessary operating machinery for position-finding service in night work. (Arms, equipment, and target practice.)

17. The provision of a towing launch, with a liberal allowance of ammunition for field and coast artillery target practice and the necessary track and equipment for the moving of the target for field artillery. (Arms, equipment, and target practice.)

18. That, if practicable, and so far as is consistent with their other duties, each class should be given a regular course in target practice, with indoor practice during the winter months; that a first-class rifle range should be provided; that the cadets on graduation should know the technique of target practice and be able to instruct the soldier, and that they should be given as much individual practice as is practicable. (Arms, equipment, and target practice.)

19. The allowance to the Corps of Cadets, for the instruction of the first class at the fortifications, of one company's allowance of ammunition annually for target practice with the 10-inch, 16-inch, and 15-pounder guns. (Arms, equipment, and target practice.)

20. Appropriation for the purchase annually of ten specially trained ponies for the use of the cadets in instruction in horsemanship. (Arms, equipment, and target practice.)

21. The establishment and maintenance by the Government at West Point of a first-class school for children of the officers and enlisted men stationed there. The annual expense will be about $3,600. (Schools.)

22. Appropriation of $1,000 to provide anatomical models and means for the object-lessons method of teaching military hygiene. (Hygiene.)

23. Appropriation of $2,500 for the construction of a pavilion for contagious diseases at the soldiers' hospital. (Hygiene.)

24. Appropriation of $20,000 for the erection of a surgical ward for the women of the post. (Hygiene.)

25. Inclusion of regular allowance of $500 to professor of military hygiene in the regular appropriation bill. (Hygiene.)

26. Preparation, under direction of Surgeon-General, of a special text-book for the department of military hygiene. (Hygiene.)

27. Abolition of periods of physical probation for cadets with physical defects or disqualifications; i. e., the maintenance of the highest standard of physical perfection. (Hygiene.)

28. Discontinuance of disregard of the findings of medical officers and medical boards, their findings being regarded as final. (Hygiene.)

29. Speediest possible completion of the new hotel and insurance by proper contract against future complaints. (Hygiene.)

30. That such additional appointments of cadets be authorized by Congress as shall fill the 75 or 80 vacancies now existing and keep up the full complement.

31. That the appropriation for the maintenance and care of the cemetery be restored to not less than $1,500 per annum.

The Board finally adjourned sine die on the afternoon of June 14, 1907.

The Board is under many obligations for the great courtesy extended and the many attentions paid to its members by the Superintendent and other officers at the post, extending, as they did, far beyond official requirements.

In conclusion, the Board of Visitors is of the opinion that the Academy is in the hands of a most zealous and efficient Superintendent, and that he has the earnest and hearty cooperation of high-class officers and assistants in all departments. The Corps of Cadets is in a high state of efficiency, and the moral tone of the institution is of the best.

We earnestly call to the attention of the War Department and of Congress each and all of the recommendations submitted herewith, in the firm belief and opinion that the Academy deserves at the hands of the Government the best that can be provided, and that each of the provisions above recommended will, if carried out, promote its best interests.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS WARD,
Brigadier-General, United States Army, Retired, President.
AUGUSTUS O. BACON,
Vice-President.
BIRD W. SPENCER.
ALEXANDER R. LAWTON.
GEO. H. NEWMAN.
ROSWELL PARK.
N. T. GUERNSEY.
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.
JOHN A. T. HULL.
JOHN W. DWIGHT.
N. B. SCOTT.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

APPENDIX 1.

OFFICE OF THE
QUARTERMASTER AND DISBURSING OFFICER,
West Point, N. Y., June 5, 1907.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 3d instant, I have the honor to state that the improved part of the cemetery at West Point comprises from 15 to 20 acres and the unimproved portion about 40 acres. The appropriation is used for the hire of necessary labor required to keep the roads, grass, graves, walks, etc., in condition, for purchase of flowers, shrubs, seed, etc., and other expenses connected with the maintenance of the grounds. An amount of not less than $1,500 per annum is absolutely essential for this work.

For some years prior to July 1, 1906, this annual appropriation was $2,000. At its session a year ago last winter Congress reduced this amount to $1,500, under which we have been operating for the past fiscal year. At the session last winter the appropriation was still further reduced to $1,000, which will have to see us through for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

During six months of the year I find it necessary to employ from three to four men, one at $45 per month, the others at $1.50 per day. During the fall and winter, viz, from October 1 until April 1, two men are usually sufficient.

During the past ten months, i. e., from July 1, 1906, to May 1, 1907, the total amount expended for labor was $1,095.94, or an average of $109.59 per month. During May and June this average will be increased, as it will be necessary to employ three or four men.

I estimate that the amount for labor alone during this fiscal year will be between $1,350 and $1,400, which leaves very little for other necessary expenses which must be met in order to keep the cemetery in proper condition.

It is quite probable that the area of the present improved portion of the cemetery will not be increased for some years to come, but I consider $1,500 per year necessary to enable us to maintain the cemetery in proper condition. Of course an effort will be made to do the best we can with the $1,000 that will be available during the next fiscal year, but I fear the appearance of the grounds will suffer.

Very respectfully,

J. M. CARSON, Jr.,
Major and Quartermaster, United States Army.

Hon. JOHN W. DWIGHT,
Secretary Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.
(Through Superintendent United States Military Academy.)

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., June 5, 1907.

Respectfully forwarded to Gen. Thomas Ward, United States Army, president Board of Visitors. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, will request an allotment of $1,500 for the maintenance of the cemetery.

H. L. SCOTT,
Colonel, United States Army, Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 3, 1907.*

SIR: We have the honor to report to you that we have made a careful and detailed inspection of the affairs of the Military Academy which come under the scope of our committee, and in our investigation have been aided by the Superintendent and have been furnished every facility by Capt. Thomas Franklin, United States Army, quartermaster and commissary of cadets and treasurer United States Military Academy.

The details of the fiscal organization are fully given by previous reports, especially the report of the Board of Visitors of 1903.

Without repeating the details that are fully set out in the preceding reports, it is sufficient to state that the administration of this portion of the Academy's affairs, under Captain Franklin, has been most admirable in every respect, and that he has shown marked administrative and executive ability.

We recommend that the Superintendent of the Military Academy have the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier-general.

The paramount importance of the work done by the Academy renders the position of Superintendent one of very great responsibility, which should be recognized by corresponding rank.

By reason of his official position, the Superintendent is subjected to constant and large expense, especially for the formal entertainment of strangers, who are, in fact, the guests of the country at large and not of the Superintendent. No adequate provision is now made for this outlay. The increase in pay suggested would not be sufficient to reimburse the Superintendent on this account, but would materially aid in that direction.

It is proper that we add that this suggestion is made solely on the initiative of this committee, without any suggestion or intimation from the present Superintendent.

As treasurer of the Academy Captain Franklin has in his possession funds belonging to the cadets, which are disbursed for their benefit by him, there being at all time a considerable balance in this account. On May 11, 1907, the amount was $82,897.15. This money is kept with the assistant treasurer in New York and draws no interest. It is not a part of the public funds, but belongs to the cadets.

The United States pays 4 per cent interest upon the savings of enlisted men. It should, in our judgment, pay a like amount of interest upon this fund, or else the regulations should be so amended as to permit its deposit in banks or trust companies, where it would draw interest. In connection with this suggestion the Judge-Advocate-General said, on January 29, 1906, in an indorsement upon a proposition submitted by the Superintendent of the Academy: "I know of no legal objection to the proposition submitted by the Superintendent. Disbursing officers are expressly forbidden by statutes to loan public funds. It has been seen that these are not public funds, but are sums deducted from the monthly pay of the cadets and held in trust for them until their graduation from the Academy." By regulation adopted by the President, the deposit of these funds where they would draw interest could be authorized. We recommend that either provision be made for interest upon these funds, as in the case of

enlisted men, or that regulations be adopted authorizing their deposit in banks or trust companies, on proper conditions to be fixed by regulations.

We recommend that for tiling certain rooms in the cadet mess there be appropriated $5,000. This amount, it is estimated, will be required to complete tiling the floors and the walls to the height of about 5 feet. This is necessary from a sanitary point of view and at the same time will add very materially to the appearance of the building. Some tiling has already been done and the work should be completed, which it is thought can be done by the expenditure of the above amount.

We recommend that there be appropriated for the purchase and installation of one garbage crematory $2,500. This apparatus is necessary for the prompt and hygienic disposal of the garbage and waste material necessarily incident to the operation of the cadet mess. At present this is placed in galvanized-iron cans and hauled away twice a day by a special tank wagon, requiring the services of two horses and two men. The cans and covers are thoroughly scrubbed with hot water daily to keep them in a sanitary condition. They are unsightly and occupy considerable space in the courtyard of the cadet mess. The present method of disposal of the garbage is costly. In addition to the expense of hauling, handling, and cleaning the cans, it is necessary at short intervals to renew them.

The incinerator estimated [for] will provide for the immediate destruction of the garbage as fast as it accumulates, and it can be operated at less expense than the present method entails. The process is absolutely hygienic and odorless, the only residue being a small amount of easily handled ashes.

We recommend that the sum of $10,000 be annually appropriated as a contingent fund to be expended for the benefit of the United States Military Academy, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent and subject to the approval and direction of the Secretary of War.

Such a fund is necessary to the efficient management of the Academy. Constant necessities arise which can not be anticipated so as to make timely provision for them in the annual appropriation bills, and the lack of funds available to promptly meet them constantly and materially impedes and hampers the work of the institution.

We herewith transmit a communication from Mr. George Essigke, the teacher of music, with two indorsements (Appendix A), relative to the United States Military Academy band.

The suggestions therein made as to the reorganization of this band are, in our judgment, nothing more than is requisite to place the band upon the basis which a proper consideration of its position in connection with the affairs of the Academy makes appropriate. We therefore recommend their adoption.

We recommend that the fund for the reception of official guests at the Academy be increased to an amount not less than $5,000.

The inadequacy of the fund now provided for this purpose is notorious, and the result is the imposition of a not inconsiderable financial burden upon the officers who are stationed at the post and who must consequently receive and entertain those who are in fact the guests of the public. Their pay is insufficient to provide for con-

tingencies of this character, and there is every reason why they should be relieved of this expense.

We urgently recommend that there be granted to the enlisted men in the artillery and cavalry detachments assigned for duty at the Military Academy extra pay of 50 cents per diem, thereby putting them on a parity with the enlisted general-service men on this post.

These artillerymen and cavalrymen are required to perform a large amount of work, much of it of a menial character, necessary in the care of horses, guns, harness, etc. This work is essential, but is regarded by these men as in large measure outside of their duties as soldiers. Civilians performing work of the same character receive much higher compensation. The result has been much dissatisfaction, manifesting itself in an abnormally large and constantly increasing proportion of desertions and in an absolute refusal on the part of the men to reenlist upon the expiration of their enlistments. The proposed increase in their pay would place them upon the same footing as the public-service men on the post and would remove largely the discrimination in favor of civilian labor. As a consequence, these men would be satisfied, more capable men could be secured, and the service would be improved by the retention of efficient men.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. T. GUERNSEY,
Acting Chairman.
BIRD W. SPENCER.
AUGUSTUS O. BACON.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS WARD, United States Army, retired,
President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 3, 1907.*

SIR: The committee on buildings and grounds have the honor to submit the following report:

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The progress of the building under the general plan as approved by the Secretary of War January 28, 1904, is gradually reaching completion. Some difficulties have been encountered, which are set forth in a letter herewith attached (Appendix B) from the Superintendent of the Military Academy, dated May 27, 1907, to which we respectfully invite your attention.

The general and efficient work connected with the erection of these buildings and the improvements of the grounds under the immediate charge of Maj. J. M. Carson, jr., especially appeals to your committee, which has carefully examined all of these works, even to the minor details. Too much praise can not be given Major Carson for his efficient work.

Your committee unanimously recommend the purchase of Constitution Island, in accordance with the recommendation of Colonel Scott in a letter dated May 27, 1907 (Appendix C[a]), at a price not to exceed $150,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. DWIGHT,
Chairman.
N. B. SCOTT.
GEORGE H. NEWMAN.
ROSWELL PARK.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS WARD, United States Army, retired,
President Board of Visitors.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE AND INSTRUCTION.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 3, 1907.*

SIR: The committee on instruction and discipline has the honor to report as follows:

OPPORTUNITIES FOR OBSERVATIONS.

The Superintendent and every officer at the Academy have afforded to the Board all possible opportunities for proper observation and inspection of every detail and have shown highly commendable zeal in imparting information. The time, however, has been insufficient to enable your committee to make as thorough an investigation into the scope of its duties as the importance of the subject demands.

This is due to the change of dates and plans made necessary by the Jamestown trip of the cadets in advance of graduation. There is so much to see, so many matters to examine into, that the diminished time allowed to this Board has been insufficient for as comprehensive a report as should, in the opinion of your committee, be made. It is unfortunate that such interruptions should occur.

DETAIL OF INSTRUCTORS.

Your committee calls attention to the Superintendent's letter of May 27 (Appendix D), which sets forth the disadvantages resulting from the present methods of detail of instructors for work in the various departments. The subject is not a new one. It was brought to the attention of our predecessors in 1904 and 1906, and the proposed changes were approved by them.

The earnest recommendations of General Mills have been so earnestly renewed by Colonel Scott. It is not every well-educated, efficient, and zealous officer who makes a good teacher. The didactic power does not necessarily accompany brains and attainments. When the right man is found for the important work of training the young men who are hereafter to train our Army and command it, not only should there be no obstacle to his assignment to so important a duty for

which he is particularly fitted, but he should be allowed to remain at his post for as long a time as may be consistent with the needs of the service. Whatever can be done to remove any disadvantage to the line which may result from his detail to the Academy should be done. When an officer is thus detailed to the staff corps the vacancy thus created in the line is filled and the number of available officers of the line is left undiminished. Important as are the various duties of the staff corps, they are surely not more important than the training of the cadets.

It would be superfluous waste of time to repeat statements of the case as made by General Mills and Colonel Scott. Your committee recommends that all assistant professors and instructors in the Military Academy be made members of the detailed staff, appointments of assistant professors and instructors causing vacancies in the branches of the service at large to be filled by the regular order of promotion, the same as in details to the staff departments at the present time; also that those showing special proficiency be kept here for longer periods.

GENERAL SCHEME OF ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION.

Your committee is of the opinion that the time has come when the question of modifying the curriculum of the Academy should be carefully considered. When it was established with substantially its present scope there was no opportunity for post-graduate professional instruction. Now it may be readily had for every branch of the service. It would seem to follow that the time spent at West Point need not be so exclusively devoted to technical studies, and that by lessening the requirements in them to some extent, and possibly lengthening the course a year, the cadet can be graduated with an education approaching in general culture that acquired in the best American colleges.

An educated man is not merely trained to proficiency in a profession, but has had his powers and susceptibilities so drawn out and developed that he enters upon life capable of appreciating the best it has to offer in the way of learning, art, literature, and science, both historically and in their relation to the life of to-day, having some knowledge of himself and of his place in the universe about him, and inspired with a desire for mental growth which will stimulate and dominate him, no matter what his occupation or how long he may live.

A modification might give opportunity which does not exist now (and which many eminent men testify has been of the utmost value to them) to follow concurrently with the required curriculum an independent course of reading and study along individual lines of preference, making possible a more natural and broader development than is now the case.

An officer of the Army should be an all-round educated gentleman. As it is now, his entire training, both preparatory at the Academy and post graduate, is almost purely technical. It is not suggested that there should be any considerable departure from the professional character of the curriculum or from the regimen and discipline maintained, or any change in the method of instruction; but that the cadet should be given something of the broader outlook and general culture resulting from a college course. The perfecting of his technical train-

ing can be had in the pursuit of his profession and in the post-graduate schools now provided. Opportunity for general culture, if it be wholly omitted from the period of his education and his capabilities in that direction be left dormant, is not likely to be found in an active military life.

These suggestions are radical. From the standpoint of the reports of the superintendents and visitors they appear to be new. If they have merit, they should nevertheless be considered with caution and without haste. Only after the most thorough investigation and consideration, and when it shall clearly appear to be necessary, should any radical change be made in an institution which is universally acknowledged to be the best of its class.

NEW BATTALION ORGANIZATION.

Attention is directed to the Superintendent's letter of May 27 (Appendix E[a]), recommending the detail of two additional officers to the department of tactics, thus providing for two battalion commanders made necessary by the division of the Cadet Corps into two battalions, which is to be done as soon as the completion of the new barracks shall permit.

Colonol Scott's letter clearly states the reasons for this increase. The necessity is obvious. We therefore recommend that necessary authority be granted for the detail to the Academy of two additional tactical officers to act as battalion commanders, each to receive during the period of his detail the rank, pay, and allowances of a major.

HAZING.

Inquiries from officers and cadets indicate that hazing is entirely a thing of the past. It seems to have been permanently stamped out.

LIBRARY.

Did other duties permit, it would have been possible to spend with much profit our whole time in acquainting ourselves with the many advantages offered by the library as one of the most important departments of the Academy. It is indeed fortunate that it has been possible to secure the services of Doctor Holden as librarian. Himself a graduate of the Military Academy and distinguished in learning and literature, he has a high appreciation of the needs of his department and of the advantages to be derived from its proper administration. An account of the many treasures to be there found and the valuable work already done by Doctor Holden would require much more time than is available.

The present annual appropriation of $10,000 is a liberal one, but by no means too liberal, and we earnestly recommend its continuance.

GENERAL.

We have witnessed many exhibitions of the many-sided work of the cadets. All showed results most gratifying, and it would be difficult to believe that they could have been better done. It is evident that

instruction is complete, that discipline is of the highest class, and that administration and teaching are in good hands.

ALEXANDER R. LAWTON,
Chairman.

BIRD W. SPENCER,
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS,
JOHN W. DWIGHT,
Committee.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS WARD, United States Army, retired,
President Board of Visitors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMS, EQUIPMENT, AND TARGET PRACTICE.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 3, 1907.*

SIR: The committee has made an examination of the cavalry and artillery stables, and inspected the horses and equipments at both places. They found the horses of the artillery to be very suitable for the purpose. While the number is not sufficient for the needs of a complete company of artillery, it is expected that a sufficient number will be supplied to remedy this defect.

The inspection of the battery on the cavalry plain was satisfactory in every respect, the horses being in fine condition, as well as the equipment.

The cavalry horses are in as good condition as could be expected, considering the fact that there is but one horse to three cadets, and the natural result of three different men riding the same horse, with different style of handling, is apt, and apparently does in this case, render the horse much more inefficient as a cavalry horse than those which are used by a single cavalryman all the time. This accounts to a great extent for the apparent low-grade condition of the cavalry horses. The committee presume that it is impossible to maintain sufficient cavalry horses so that each cadet could have a horse, and, under these circumstances, the horses are probably in as good condition as can reasonably be expected. The cavalry horses of the troops of United States cavalry are in excellent condition, and the cavalry detachment appears to be filling the much-needed want of grooms for the cadet horses, and we recommend that the present extra allowance to enlisted general-service men engaged in other work at the post, of 50 cents per day, be allowed to cavalrymen.

GYMNASIUM.

The equipment of the gymnasium was found to be satisfactory in every respect, and the military gymnastics by the fourth class, held on June 1, were particularly excellent.

BARRACKS AND MESS HALL.

The barracks and mess hall were carefully inspected by the committee, and the mess hall, particularly, found to be admirably managed by Capt. Thomas Franklin, the commissary, and in perfect condition.

The committee wish to make a criticism as to the wisdom of housing three cadets in one room, with but one window to the room, and to express some surprise that more sickness has not been the result. This, however, we understand, is to be remedied when the new cadet barracks are completed.

INCREASE OF ARTILLERY DETACHMENT.

Attention is respectfully called to a communication from Capt. C. P. Summerall, Artillery Corps, with indorsements of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, commandant of cadets, and Col. H. L. Scott, Superintendent (Appendix F), relating to an increase of the artillery detachment, and respectfully beg to make the following recommendations:

The detachment of field artillery should have the full strength of 133 men and the organization of a battery of light artillery. In addition, one electrician sergeant, first class, and one master gunner should be authorized for the coast artillery.

In order to procure men for the detachment, extra pay of 50 cents per day should be allowed them.

Permanent buildings of the standard type adopted for the service should be constructed for the primary station, the secondary station, the battery commander's station, the searchlight station, and the emplacement booths for the fire-control system for coast artillery. A searchlight with a 48-inch or a 60-inch projector, with the necessary operating machinery, should be installed to teach the use of the position-finding service in night work.

A towing launch of the type constructed by the Quartermaster's Department for the service should be supplied for drill in vessel tracking and for towing the target in subcaliber practice.

A liberal allowance of ammunition for field and coast artillery target practice should be authorized for the Military Academy.

In order to teach the methods of fire of field artillery at a moving target, the necessary track and the equipments for such a target should be constructed on the reservation.

Officers detailed from other departments of the Military Academy to assist in the artillery instruction should receive extra pay for the extra labor performed by them.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The committee find on examination that the following course of small-arms practice is enforced: The fourth class are engaged in gallery practice at 25 yards, with reduced target and with reduced ammunition; the third class are practiced up to and including 300 yards. Neither the fourth class nor the third class work is a matter of record so far as credit is given to the cadets for the same. The second class do not take any course in rifle practice, as they are on furlough during the summer months. The first class is put through

the regular course up to and including the highest grade of expert riflemen. It is the opinion of the committee that the Infantry Drill Regulations, the Cavalry Drill Regulations, the Coast and Field Artillery Regulations, and the Small-Arms Firing Regulations are all equally essential to the instruction of the cadet. Much will be found in a communication (Appendix G) from Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, commandant of cadets, with indorsement of Col. H. L. Scott, Superintendent, bearing upon this subject. After carefully reviewing the communication the committee are still of the opinion that every effort should be made to practice the entire four classes in the regular course.

The committee are also of the opinion that if it is possible the entire four classes should be given indoor practice during the winter months, there appearing to be ample facilities for this in the riding hall and in some other of the buildings at the post.

The committee are not disposed to criticise the remarks of Colonel Howze in connection with the selection of a team to be entered in competitions outside the Academy, but are disposed to agree that if it is not to the best discipline of the cadets competitive teams should not be developed. None of these things can be accomplished unless range facilities are furnished.

The present rifle range is most emphatically condemned. It consists of a range of ten targets, direct shooting on the plain being limited to 450 yards. In order to obtain a target at any greater distance, they are compelled to resort to the use of firing points across the railroad track and to place the target farther up on the railroad track, at which they can shoot only when trains are not passing and when smoke from passing trains does not obscure the vision. Besides which, these insufficient range facilities are for 500 regulars at the post.

As the Board of Visitors has advised the purchase of Constitution Island, it is hereby respectfully recommended that a target range be laid out containing 50 targets, as we have every reason to believe there can be on the island, up to and including 1,000 yards. If this is done, the cadet can undoubtedly obtain the practice which he needs and become proficient with the use of the rifle and able to instruct the soldier after he becomes an officer of the Army. It may be too far advanced a view to take, that every cadet, before being commissioned an officer of the Army, should be qualified as a sharpshooter or an expert, but it is certainly not too much to require that he should know the technique of the duty and be able to instruct the soldier.

The book theory is imparted, but the practical knowledge, such as is obtained by actual firing under varying conditions of wind, light, etc., is essential to a perfect knowledge of the subject.

It has also been suggested that target practice is so much an essential that some of the privileges given to the members of the higher classes might be allowed to those of the fourth, third, and second classes who qualify as experts, sharpshooters, and marksmen, but this is a subject which we simply desire to present for the consideration of those in charge of these matters at the Academy.

It is to the credit of the officers in charge of the rifle firing in 1906, under the great disadvantage of almost worse than no range at all, that the figure of merit of the graduating class has increased over previous years. And on the whole the record made by the graduating class is commendable, being just about what would be expected of the better and more efficient companies of the Army or the National

Guard. And that the interest is not waning is evidenced by the fact that the percentage of those qualifying in the first class, or higher, in 1906, was 80 per cent; in 1905, 48 per cent; in 1904, 55 per cent; and the percentage of those qualifying as marksmen, or higher, in 1906, was 49 per cent; 1905, 24 per cent; 1904, 18 per cent; and that the figure of merit of the graduating class, with 111 members, was 87.43 per cent, consisting of 2 experts, 14 sharpshooters, 38 marksmen—35 first class, 14 second class, 8 third class.

Much good instruction has been given the cadets in the practice with the subtarget gun machine, two of which are in use at the Academy. There appears to be room for more of these excellent aids in aiming, sighting, and firing.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

One battery 3-inch field artillery, model 1902; also four additional guns and carriages of the same model for instruction in the school of the cannoneer; four Maxim-Nordenfelt, 75-millimeter mountain guns, two with English and two with American packs; four 5-inch breech-loading siege rifles; two 7-inch breech-loading howitzers; six 7-inch siege mortars.

COAST ARTILLERY.

One 8-inch breech-loading rifle on barbette carriage; one 12-inch breech-loading mortar on spring return carriage, model of 1891. These are now considered obsolete.

Two 6-inch breech-loading rifles on disappearing carriages of the latest model have been authorized by Congress. These guns will be mounted in suitable position as soon as practicable.

One subcaliber tube, 1-pounder, is used in seacoast gun.

Position-finding system.—One Swazey depression position finder, Type A; 2 azimuth instruments; 1 Whistler-Hearn plotting board; 1 range board; 1 deflection board; 10 telephones, with lines; 1 telautograph transmitter and receiver on service line to the gun; an atmosphere board, aeroscope, and transmitter; wind vane, with azimuth circle; wind component indicator; barometers; thermometer; time interval clock and bells for the system; also the complete electrical equipment for the operation of the system.

MACHINE GUNS.

One Colt automatic gun, model of 1899; 2 Gatling guns. A requisition will be renewed for the new model Maxim guns.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

We found the arms and equipment generally in excellent condition. We are advised by the commandant of cadets that there has been no change in the clothing since the report of the last Board of Visitors.

There are on hand 622 rifles, model of 1903; 24 Krag-Jörgensens, model of 1898; 30 revolvers, caliber .38, model of 1903. There are also on hand 522 rifles, model of 1903, with the improved 1905 sight, and with a front-sight cover, which are to be issued to the cadets in place of those now in their hands. The latter are to be returned to

the Ordnance Department. There are also on hand 120 cadet swords, sabers, and revolvers in the hands of the cavalry detachment, now used by the cadets at cavalry drills.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We recommend that a company's allowance of ammunition for target practice with 10-inch, 6-inch, and 15-pounder guns should be allotted annually to the Corps of Cadets for the instruction of the first class at the fortifications.

That provision be made for the purchase annually of ten specially trained ponies for the use of cadets. The use of these ponies in training beginners in the riding hall greatly aids in giving foundation work, and their use by first classmen on the polo field gives the finishing touches in horsemanship to the graduating class.

BIRD W. SPENCER,
Chairman.

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.
GEO. H. NEWMAN.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS WARD, United States Army, retired,
President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HYGIENE AND RELATED MATTERS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June —, 1907.*

SIR: Your committee have felt it should concern itself with matters of sanitation connected with the post and with the department of military hygiene as recently and most successfully instituted. Adopting the Napoleonic maxim, "That health is indispensable in war and can not be replaced by anything," it will appear that of equal importance with the feeding and maintenance of troops is the matter of their health, and that it is even more important to keep our own troops well than to destroy those of the enemy. In order to do this, there must be such a degree of cooperation between line and medical officers as has not until recently prevailed.

The entire failure of expeditions and even of campaigns in the past, due to mortality from preventable diseases, will bear striking testimony to the truth of Napoleon's remark. While the specialties of military science may be well relegated to the post-graduate schools, elementary hygiene must more and more be regarded as a basic study.

For its efficient teaching but a small amount of money is needed. It requires simply a sufficient time allowance in the curriculum and sufficient accommodations as to quarters. There is needed for its suitable amplification at West Point but a small amount of money for the provision of models and other means of object teaching. The sum of $1,000 appropriated for this purpose would probably be sufficient, and this we recommend.

Your committee have considered carefully the particulars of the instruction now given, and for it have nothing but commendation. The present department was not established until October, 1905, and

has only been in operation, as a separate department with a professor of its own at its head, for about a year. All this, little as it is, has been the outcome of long and persistent effort.

We recommend sufficient appropriation for its needs, sufficient time allowance for its intrinsic importance, and a larger allowance of counts for proficiency at the end of the course.

At present there is in print no exactly adequate text-book suitable for the needs of this department. We therefore recommend the preparation, under the direction of the Surgeon-General's Office, of such a work.

In this connection we find that the professor of military hygiene (Col. C. M. Gandy), although placed upon exactly the same footing otherwise as the professor of ordnance, has been discriminated against in not receiving the extra $500 allowance made for his colleague. There is no reason why, since this is made a legal allowance, it should be necessary to give it a special place in the deficiency bill. We recommend that it be made a part of the regular appropriation, without discrimination or differentiation.

The question of physical defects, both of candidates for entrance and for graduation, is one of importance. We find that young men anxious to enter or to remain are sometimes put upon a period, as it were, of physical probation, at the end of which their qualifications are again considered. It seems to us so necessary to maintain the highest standard of physical condition that those who at any time have been found actually disqualified should be promptly and finally rejected, and this we recommend.

Further, difficulties and troubles have ensued as the result of discrediting the findings of medical officers as to physical defects and discharges for disability. We consider that in every instance these officers are best qualified as judges in this regard, and we recommend that their findings be given conclusive weight, not easily subject to revision by other officers; that if necessary the Surgeon-General should be the final arbiter in this regard.

The condition of the cadet hospital leaves but little to be desired, and this little, we understand, is already provided for in the plans for further development and improvement of the post. To the soldiers' hospital, however, should be made a distinct though minor improvement. There is no provision for the isolation or proper care of patients with contagious disease. We recommend, therefore, the construction of an addition to the soldiers' hospital of a pavilion for contagious cases at an expense of probably not to exceed $2,500.

Furthermore, there is no provision anywhere for the suitable care of surgical cases arising among the women living within the post. There are no private rooms in either hospital to which they can be removed, and no adequate facilities anywhere for the special care to which they are entitled. We recommend, therefore, the addition of a small surgical ward or pavilion to the soldiers' hospital which shall afford proper accommodations for this purpose.

The water supply of the post is now both adequate and satisfactory. Such, in fact, it was without the addition of the filter beds, which afford an additional protection by which we feel that ample security is afforded against water conveyance of disease. There has been no case of typhoid within the post during the past year. In this connection it is well worth while to add that there has been no death among

the cadets from disease of any kind in more than twelve years. The drainage is also satisfactory.

The only disease which has apparently not yet been materially decreased or suppressed is malaria. This matter is now under a careful scientific investigation, and pools of stagnant water in the neighborhood are being oiled and drained, while the buildings and even the tents are being screened. We find that the principal possible danger to the post from contagious and infectious diseases comes rather from the laborers employed on construction work; in fact, more from them than from all other sources combined. The difficulties of excluding disease from these sources may be easily appreciated upon reflection. So far as the post and its proper inhabitants are concerned, its seems to be at present in a singularly and happily sanitary condition.

Only in one respect do we find anything about this post to criticise or condemn. The present West Point Hotel is an antiquated structure, insanitary, and deserving only of demolition. In brief, it is a disgrace to any post where such a public convenience (?) is maintained. We urge the speediest possible completion of the new structure designed to replace it, and that its management be so protected by carefully worded contract that no opportunity may be afforded for complaint.

SUMMARY.

When summarized the recommendations of your committee are:

Appropriation of $1,000 to provide models and means for the object-lesson method of teaching military hygiene.

Appropriation of not to exceed $2,500 for the construction of a pavilion for contagious cases as an addition to the soldiers' hospital.

Appropriation of $20,000 for erection of a surgical ward for women of the post, as an addition to the soldiers' hospital.

Total of appropriations asked for is $23,500.

Further recommendations:

Inclusion of regular extra allowance of $500 to professor of military hygiene in the regular appropriation bill, instead of placing it as a special clause in deficiency bill.

Preparation of a special text-book adapted to needs of department of military hygiene.

Abolition of periods of physical probation for cadets with physical defects or disqualifications; i. e., the maintenance of the highest standard of physical perfection.

Discontinuance of disregard of the findings of medical officers and medical boards. Recommendation that their findings be regarded as final.

Calling attention to the utter inadequacy and incompetent management of the West Point Hotel, and urging the speediest possible completion of the new hotel and insurance as to the efficiency and willingness of the manager.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROSWELL PARK,
Chairman.
N. B. SCOTT.
N. T. GUERNSEY.
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS WARD, United States Army, retired,
President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS AT WEST POINT.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *May 31, 1907.*

SIR: In the Military Academy bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, is the following clause:

The members of the Senate and House of Representatives appointed to serve on the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point for the year nineteen hundred and seven are directed to investigate as to the advisability of maintaining a children's school at Government expense at said Academy and to report their findings to the next session of Congress.

The committee thus appointed have visited and closely inspected the children's school now in operation and have given thorough consideration to the question. The request is made that Congress educate these 230 soldiers' children. One hundred and thirty children are to-day attending the post school and 45 more are going to the village school at Highland Falls, a distance of 2 to 3 miles away. The people of the latter community, through their Representative in Congress, Hon. Thomas W. Bradley, and a committee of citizens have appeared before the Board to object to their being obliged to educate children of the United States military reservation.

The status of married men on this post is peculiar and has no parallel in the remainder of the Army. Fort Leavenworth is the largest military post in the country, and it has to-day but 45 school children of enlisted men. The enlisted men permanently attached to this post are not subject to being ordered away; they are thus stationary troops, and to increase their reliability and their efficiency at this plant they are allowed to marry and to bring up families. For their extra service they do receive pay, but the amount of such extra pay is only 35 and 50 cents per working day.

A school must be maintained here by some instrumentality. There is no machinery of government legally operative now to impose and collect taxes from these soldiers for any purpose, even if desirable. The maintenance of the post school at this Academy for the large number of soldiers' children who are here seems to be the duty of the United States.

Upon due investigation the committee is satisfied that there is no basis for the belief that the establishment of a school at this Academy would act as a precedent for a demand for similar schools at other army posts.

We recommend favorably to Congress the consideration of this item.

N. B. SCOTT,
Chairman of Special Committee on Schools at West Point.
AUGUSTUS O. BACON.
JOHN W. DWIGHT.
J. A. T. HULL.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS WARD, United States Army, retired,
President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.

ADDENDA.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL MILITARY ENGINEERING,
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 22, 1907.

SIR: For the last three years the Military Academy bill has contained an item asking that Congress shall appropriate a small amount of money for the support of the children's school at West Point.

The Senate and House gave extended consideration to this item, and three times the Senate has approved it warmly and held out for the item in conference. On each occasion, however, the House has refused to sanction the appropriation for certain reasons which we shall set forth presently.

THE SITUATION.

A careful census is taken each year of the children at this post under 15 years of age, and the last census shows 106 boys, 124 girls; total, 230. Of officers' children there are 63, making an aggregate of 293.

Who are these children? They are the children of the soldiers who make up the enlisted personnel of the Academy.

At this Academy we have, for assistance in the education of cadets, a battery of artillery, a troop of cavalry, a band, a detachment of ordnance, a company of engineers, and, greatest of all, a company of army service men, that is, laborers and mechanics of all sorts, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, painters, masons, teamsters, janitors, etc.

They are artisans, not soldiers; though, for the convenience of the Government, they are enlisted as soldiers and receive a soldier's pay and allowance. They are, in fact, the workmen who keep this great school in operation in all of its details. The army service detachment numbers about 200 men.

Now, all these troops named are not a part of the mobile or field Army of the nation. They belong to no regiments or brigades. They are part and parcel of the Military Academy. They live and die here. They are not subject to change of station. A large number of these men were born right here and their fathers were the Military Academy soldiers before them. Some few are the third generation of soldiers employed at the school. This point is emphasized to bring out clearly that these are not soldiers, properly speaking, who are sent from post to pillar throughout their whole lives.

Now, on account of the roving life of the Army, the marriage of soldiers is prohibited. It is held that married soldiers, except in a few special cases, are a hindrance to the mobile Army, and, public policy to the contrary, the enlistment of married men is forbidden.

Going still further, the restless, moving, dangerous life of the Army operates again to discourage the acquisition of large families by those few men who are suffered to marry. So that at even the large brigade posts of the Army a mere handful only of children are found.

This is all reversed with us. Due to the peaceful pursuits of the garrison the ban on matrimony is removed and these men are not only allowed, but circumstances encourage them, to marry, and the facts

are that they do marry on exactly the same basis as their civilian friends, and they acquire families and children to the exact figures given above.

The next question, then, is not an academic one, but is the practical question, What are we going to do about it? Are these children going to be developed and trained to become decent, active, virile Americans, qualified to take up within a few years the burdens of citizenship, or are they going to continue in a haphazard way to pick up what little odds and ends of schooling that may result from an aimless, sporadic school? With the American people there can be but one answer to this question. The question next arises, therefore, upon whom shall the responsibility for their education rest? And that is the subject of this paper.

At the present time we have attending school 130 children. We endeavor to teach them up to include the eighth grade, or, say, a grammar-school education. Formerly we attempted only seven grades, and to complete their grammar-school education the children went to the neighboring civil community at Highland Falls. For the secondary, or high school, training they went both to Highland Falls, 3 miles south, and to Newburgh, 11 miles north, of West Point. The expense and the danger of such journeys for these young children in the rigorous winters of this climate are enormous. In 1903, therefore, Highland Falls, a poor community, barely able to get along, found itself educating over 50 West Point children. These children paid no tuition and were a big expense to this village, which has to-day a heavy bonded indebtedness. This village strenuously objected to the imposition of such a burden upon them through their Representative in Congress, Hon. Thomas W. Bradley. Their committee, last summer, drew up the accompanying set of resolutions, which clearly sets forth their views. They certainly appear to be just in their claim.

At the opening of the present school term we organized an eighth grade in our school and called in all the young children practicable to our school. About 28 children are to-day attending the Highland Falls school.

Our school building is a crude but not a bad building, and while Congress has refused to maintain it directly, small sporadic allotments have been obtained occasionally from the Quartermaster-General for the purchase of the most necessary materials upon urgent appeal. To appeals for money for the employment of licensed, certificated teachers, Congress and the Quartermaster-General have been alike deaf. No argument or entreaty has been able to affect them.

For the instruction of the children we now have four soldiers. These men are not school-teachers, have no license, no former training in the work, and come at irregular times. They are enlisted for three years only and their discharge occurs at the most inopportune times. Sometimes we lose a teacher just before the annual regents' examinations, and in such cases, needless to say, the results of the year's work can not be summed up and crystallized to make any proper showing.

The soldier teachers are changed often and irregularly. Too much praise can not be given the present soldier teachers for the energy, intelligence, and fidelity which they have brought to their school duties. Their work is a tribute to the versatility of the American soldier, but *the stern fact remains* that no State in the Union would allow untrained

and unlicensed teachers in her schools, and no State would tolerate nowadays the employment of men instead of women for the infinitely delicate task of molding the minds and hearts of these little ones. This is the situation, therefore, as it now exists.

In the discussion in Congress in February, 1907, upon the Military Academy bill, the Senate agreed to the item appropriating money for the support of the children's school at the Military Academy, but the House for the third time refused in conference to accept it, adding, however, to the bill, this clause:

> The members of the Senate and House of Representatives appointed to serve on the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point, New York, for the year nineteen hundred and seven are directed to investigate as to the advisability of maintaining a children's school at Government expense at said Academy and to report their findings to the next session of Congress.

In June, 1904, when the Senate had agreed to the item asked, the House refused it on the statement of the Hon. Wayne Parker, of New Jersey, that it might constitute a precedent for the establishment by the United States of such a school at every military post in the Army.

Well, if the responsibility for the education of children properly devolves upon the United States, it ought to accept such responsibility wherever it finds it; but we think we have clearly shown in answer to Mr. Parker that at no other post in the Army will be found more than a handful of children, and these children rarely stay at a post longer than two or three years. The Army is constantly moving and changing from place to place. The army custom, then, is to pack these few children into an ambulance and send them to the nearest civil school. Where the Army is at its most isolated stations, and is consequently not adjacent to any civil community whatever, then the Army Regulations make the best of a bad bargain by providing for the detail of a soldier as teacher for the children. The educational outlook for such children is not very happy.

In February, 1907, when again the Senate conferees advocated the item, the Hon. Mr. Hull, of Iowa, opposed it in the House, stating that while the object seemed worthy, the policy of Congress in army appropriations was to appropriate money for the Army only, and not for women and children of the Army; that to begin such a policy now opened up a path whose end could not be seen.

We hesitate to engage with such a distinguished Representative, and we quote in reply on this matter the answer of Mr. Andrew S. Draper, commissioner of education for the State of New York.

Mr. Draper was speaking of the development of the educational purpose of the nation, and of the new problems, or new and unforeseen phases of existing problems, which the American people are called upon from day to day to meet, and of the spirit in which they meet these problems. He says:

> The nation is resourceful and rises to occasions. It accepts the logical though unforeseen consequences of its situation, of the form of government which it believes has made it great, of the political philosophy by which it is known of all men, and of the world relations which its career has put upon it.

This children's school is the logical outcome of Washington's determination to have an academy for the propagation of military knowledge in the nation. If the outcome was unforeseen it is none the less logical. Now, then, we have these soldier workmen and we have the children. Some one is responsible for the education of these children.

Mr. Hull seems to imply that we should not have these splendid children; but the answer is, they are here. The question therefore for the committee of Congress is to determine whether the United States is properly chargeable with the education of these little ones. If the United States is so chargeable, the advisability of carrying on the work can not be brought into question at all.

Throughout the Union the control of education and the responsibility for it rests in each State government. This is the universal rule of the land, and the corollary of this is at the present time that the taxable property of the State shall bear the expense of this education.

The method of raising and disbursing this money is often left by the State largely to the municipalities, but the general rule holds throughout the Union that taxable property alone shall bear the burdens of education. If anyone questions why this is so, a very little thought will convince him that the sovereignty of the State itself, under democratic institutions, depends, primarily, upon the education of its electorate.

No other nation of the earth has a school system like ours. Others, indeed, have as excellent and thorough schools up to a certain point, but they will not educate their masses, so to speak, out of their caste.

In all monarchical nations education is proportioned to the states or classes of society, and no attempt is made, and none is desired, of providing uniform general education of the people.

In our republican institutions our forefathers saw that the success of their experiment at self-government depended upon the education of the electorate, and time and experience have demonstrated this fact beyond their conception.

On the Public Library at Boston, Mass., is placed this inscription:

> The Commonwealth believes that the education of the people is the safeguard of liberty, order, and happiness.

We are, therefore, endeavoring to show that each State directly controls the education of its children as a prime necessity for its continued existence, and, conversely, that in a republican form of government the neglect of education is a form of national suicide.

The States give large local freedom in the support and direction of this work to villages, towns, and cities; but when one community is lax the strong arm of the State steps in to spur and discipline such community, because its laxity or illiteracy or contempt of education in their effects are not local, but extend throughout the State and strike a direct and far-reaching blow at the life of the State itself.

If this work, therefore, is vested in the States, what responsibility rests upon the Federal Government? We answer, None as a federal government, but that in territory where the United States has exclusive jurisdiction it assumes the duties of a State. Who is educating the Indians? In the District of Columbia is not the nation acting in the matter exactly as a State?

Throughout the nation, then, we see clearly that any community whatever finds itself educationally subject to the direction of its State government, and that the State government causes the expenses of education to be borne by its taxable property.

Now let us turn to West Point. Where does it stand in the matter of educational control; under the State of New York? Certainly not

for a minute. The Federal Government is now asking the question of itself. If we pass to the second question, What money should pay the expense of educating these children? shall we say the taxable property of West Point? There is no taxable property in this community. There is no real estate, and there is not in these humble houses anything appreciable that might be termed personal property.

The committee of Congress comes here to inquire why should the Federal Government assume this duty. We place the facts before the committee and ask, Is there any way that the United States can honorably evade the duty? We repeat again the cardinal American doctrine that the education of the electorate is the first duty which a self-governing State owes to itself, and the second doctrine is that a proper education is the birthright of every American child. It is not a gift; it is not a charity. It is a right that must be granted. Because these children are of humble parentage is all the greater reason, under our form of government, why they should be given the full measure of their birthright in this matter. Because their parents serve the Federal Government at a wretched salary, that suggests missionary work rather than the just compensation for their labors, the career of their children must not be handicapped at its very outset by a denial of the equality that is laid down in the Declaration of Independence itself.

The committee will notice that the request upon Congress to maintain this school has been incessant for some years. It is a problem that can never be set aside until it is solved, but will become more acute with time. It is not the request of an administration nor of an individual.

The commissioner of education of the State of New York says on the same matter:

> The educational purpose of this nation is a law unto itself. It is a force which all must regard. It acts upon government. It does not desist; it is not discouraged when government hesitates or statesmen can not see. It is independent of dogmatism, of politics, of racial prejudice or religious bigotry, of language, of State or sectional lines, of partisanship or exclusiveness, of selfishness or sectionalism in every form.

What we ask, therefore, is that Congress shall annually appropriate money in the Military Academy bill for the support of this school, as follows:

For teachers:	
One master (male), at $1,000	$1,000
Three teachers (women), at $700	2,100
For school supplies, annually	500
Total	3,600

SUMMARY.

We have endeavored to point out these thoughts:

1. The proper elementary education of every American child is not a gift, nor a charity, but a right.
2. A self-governing state owes to itself a paramount duty, for its own existence, to educate its citizens.
3. With nearly 300 actual American children at West Point, waiting to be educated, a very grave responsibility rests upon some party.

4. The Federal Government has exclusive jurisdiction on this territory. It acts, in respect of educational matters, in the capacity of a State. The soldiers at this Academy are ill-paid agents of the Federal military authority. The United States is therefore in law and equity solely responsible that the children of these agents shall develop into strong, intelligent, God-fearing citizens.

We pray, therefore, that the committee of Congress in their wisdom will earnestly consider these representations to the end that the United States may see its grave responsibility here and may extend its benign hand over the destinies of these splendid children.

Very respectfully,

M. J. McDonough,
Captain, Corps of Engineers, in Charge of Children's School.

The Adjutant, United States Military Academy, Present.

[Indorsement.]

Headquarters United States Military Academy,
West Point, N. Y., May 28, 1907.

Respectfully forwarded to Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, United States Army, retired, President of the Board of Visitors. In connection with this subject attention is invited to the clause in the act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, approved March 2, 1907, which clause reads as follows:

The members of the Senate and House of Representatives appointed to serve on the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point for the year nineteen hundred and seven are directed to investigate as to the advisability of maintaining a children's school at Government expense at said Academy and to report their findings to the next session of Congress.

H. L. Scott,
Colonel, United States Army, Superintendent.

Highland Falls, N. Y., *May 29, 1907.*

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned committee, appointed by the inhabitants of school district No. 2, town of Highlands, and the members of the board of education of said district, respectfully wish to present to your notice the following matter pertaining to the attendance of children from the reservation at West Point, N. Y., at the school at Highland Falls:

For more than fifteen years a considerable number of children living at West Point have attended the school at Highland Falls, the number at one time being more than 90. Under the conditions which now prevail in this school district, the school facilities are not more than what are adequate for the accommodation of pupils living in this district, and the additional number of pupils which are received from West Point cause an overcrowded condition in the Highland Falls school.

Appended hereto is a communication from the State department of education, which recommends that additional school room be provided in the Highland Falls school. The district has already increased its

school facilities very largely during the past few years, and at present has a bonded indebtedness for a new schoolhouse erected within the past five years.

Conditions have now reached the stage where the continued attendance of children from West Point at this school so overcrowds the school that no room exists for our increasing school population unless the district issues additional bonds to build a new schoolhouse.

In view of the high rate of school taxes which prevails in this district, and the existing bonded debt, it would be a considerable burden for this school district at this time to make any addition to its school accommodations.

The crowded condition of which the State authorities have complained would be relieved and the buildings and seating capacity of this school would accommodate the school population of this district were it not for the attendance of children from the reservation at West Point.

The people of this school district, during the past fifteen years, have expended more than $35,000 to provide school buildings and apparatus, and during that time they have expended more than $165,000 to pay the running expenses of the school.

The tax rate for school purposes is higher in this district than in any other district in Orange County, and is equaled by very few school districts in the State of New York.

In consequence of the bonded indebtedness and high rate of school tax, additional school accommodations can not well be provided, as the State authorities urge, without imposing an excessive tax rate on the people of the school district.

This condition of affairs is extremely prejudicial to the educational interests of this community, which has put forth such efforts to bring its school up to the highest standards; but the district is badly handicapped in its efforts to provide school accommodations for its own population as well as that of an adjoining community.

We would respectfully call your attention to the following facts:

The people of school district No. 2, town of Highlands, for more than fifteen years have provided school facilities for a large part of the school population of West Point; that they willingly did this so long as the buildings and seating capacity permitted it.

That undoubtedly they would continue to do so had not conditions in the district reached such a stage that school facilities are sufficient only for their own school population; that it is impracticable and unreasonable to impose an excessive school rate on a community to provide school accommodations for the school population of an adjoining community; that a spirit of fairness and of equity justifies us in assuming that your honorable body, when made acquainted with these facts, will see the necessity of providing adequate means of educating the school population of West Point and not permitting it to become a burden upon an adjoining community; and

That you will not fail to appreciate the fact that a community like West Point, with a large, growing, permanent school population, is not less entitled to a modern, well-regulated system of education for children than other communities.

We therefore ask that you use your efforts to establish at West Point a school for soldiers' children, with properly qualified civilian teachers.

By so doing you will remedy the conditions which exist in the Highland Falls school as a result of the attendance of children from the military reservation at West Point, and at the same time you will confer a vast benefit on the school population of West Point by providing means of educating the children in a manner in keeping with the dignity and spirit of our institutions.

We are, sirs, very respectfully,

JACOB L. HICKS,
Supervisor.
GEO. W. HOOD,
School Commissioner.
C. H. STARK,
President of Board of Education, Highland Falls, N. Y.
D. F. MERKIL.
WILLIAM J. DUFFY.
WM. H. BROOKS.

The BOARD OF VISITORS,
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y.

Following shows for the school year ending July 1, 1906, the expenses and the amount it costs to educate each pupil in several of the largest school districts in Orange County:

	School expenses.	Number of pupils.	Cost per pupil.
Highland Falls	$16,246.98	612	$26.58
Cornwall on Hudson	10,376.60	460	22.52
Walden	12,992.99	770	16.87
Montgomery	4,660.84	223	20.84

GEORGE W. HOOD,
School Commissioner, First District, Orange County, N. Y.

Resolution adopted by the Orange County board of supervisors June 1, 1906.

Whereas the people of school district No. 2, town of Highlands, are burdened with the education of children living on the West Point Military Reservation to the number of seventy-five and upward, which has necessitated the employment of additional teachers and the acquirement of additional room; and

Whereas the National Government has not aided nor contributed in any way toward the education of children of citizens and soldiers living on its territory and attending the Highland Falls school: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Government is responsible for the education of all children living on its territory, and that the imposition of the education of said children upon the taxpayers of school district

No. 2 of the town of Highlands is an unjust, unwarranted, and heavy burden that the National Government should assume through a sense of plain duty, and reimburse the said town and school district for its expenditures as a matter of simple justice; and be it further

Resolved, That the board of supervisors of Orange County hereby urge the National Government to take such steps as may be necessary to relieve the taxpayers of school district No. 2 from the unjust burden complained of and reimburse them for the outlay made necessary by the neglect of the National Government.

Resolved, That the clerk of this board be directed to forward a copy of the above resolution to Gen. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy; to the Hon. Thomas W. Bradley, Member of Congress, and to the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy.

I, Ingham Stubley, clerk of the board of supervisors, do hereby certify the above to be a true copy of resolution passed by said board this 1st day of June, 1906.

INGHAM STUBLEY, *Clerk.*

NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
INSPECTIONS DIVISION,
Albany, N. Y., March 26, 1907.

DEAR SIR: The report of our inspector, Mr. Johnson, on your Union school calls special attention to the need of an enlarged teaching force and additional room. I find that there are only 13 teachers engaged for 632 pupils, an average of about 50 to a teacher. This average is excessive. An addition to the building should be constructed and additional teachers should be engaged.

In constructing an addition provision should be made to obviate the difficulty now experienced in the academic department, whereby the students of that department are required to pass down a pair of winding stairs and then up another flight to reach the laboratory and other recitation rooms.

Kindly notify me what action is taken by your board in relation to this matter.

Yours, respectfully, FRANK H. WOOD,
Chief Inspections Division.

Mr. WILLIAM RUNK,
Clerk Board of Education, Highland Falls, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: At the annual meeting of the legal voters and taxable inhabitants of Union free school district No. 2, town of Highlands, Orange County, N. Y., held in said district August 4, 1906, the undersigned were appointed a committee to lay before you, for the purpose of bringing before the proper committee of Congress, the facts regarding the attendance of children living on the military reservation at West Point, N. Y., at the school in this district, and to ask that you urge upon said committee the necessity of making some adequate provision for the education of soldiers' children at West Point, so that

it will not be necessary for these children to attend the school in this district, thereby relieving the people of Highland Falls from the burden, which they can not well afford to sustain, of providing school facilities for children whom it is manifestly the duty of the National Government to provide with educational facilities, at least up to the standard which prevails in nearly every civil community in the land.

In a decision made by the superintendent of public instruction of the State of New York about fifteen years ago it was held, in the case of Edward McEnaney, a former resident of Highland Falls and a civil employee of the United States, employed and residing at West Point, that the said McEnaney had a right to send his children to the public school at Highland Falls without payment of tuition, inasmuch as said McEnaney did not lose his rights of residence in said school district as a result of his residence at West Point, in the employment of the United States.

Since that decision was made a large number of children living at the military reservation at West Point, N. Y., have attended the school in this district without the payment of tuition, claiming that the decision applied to the children of enlisted men as well as to those of civilian employees living on the reservation at West Point.

It was a matter of small consequence to the school district when only a few children came from West Point to the school of this district, but when the number rose to more than 90 it became a source of considerable expense and of great inconvenience to this school district, which was already taxed to its limit to provide adequate school facilities for its own school population.

The attendance of pupils from West Point at the school at Highland Falls finally became so large that the authorities at West Point recently issued an order to the effect that only those above the sixth grade shall be permitted to attend the school at Highland Falls, N. Y.

This school district has the highest rate of taxation of any school district in Orange County. It has issued more than $35,000 school bonds during the past fifteen years to increase the school facilities, and it expends more than $17,000 per year to pay the current expenses of maintaining its school, yet the school is in a crowded condition, with no room to provide for the increasing school population of the district.

It is evident that a village of less than 3,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are of very limited means, reaches about the limit of its ability to provide educational facilities for its own population when it maintains a public school in which more than 600 pupils are instructed, 17 teachers employed, and the annual cost of maintenance exceeds $17,000.

That it should also be required to provide school facilities for the population of an adjacent military reservation does not seem just, when it is apparent that to educate its own school population it has reached the limit of expenditure beyond which it is unable to go.

Conditions prevailing in this school district, as a result of the attendance of soldiers' children from the military reservation at West Point, have reached a stage where some remedy is necessary both in justice to the people of Highland Falls and to the school population at West Point.

To impose upon the people of Highland Falls the expense of providing school facilities for children living on a military reservation of the

United States is not just; and to deprive soldiers' children of the opportunity to acquire proper instruction is neither wise nor just.

West Point is a community of itself, of vast importance to the welfare of the nation; the seat of a great institution of learning, containing all the elements of refinement and culture, a permanent community with a comparatively fixed population, which of necessity requires most of the things found to be indispensable to all communities, whether civil or military.

Proper means of providing for the education of the young is a requirement of all civilized communities, both for the betterment of the individual and for the safety of the State. The necessity for providing for the education of children in the military community at West Point is as indispensable as in any other community in the nation; yet no adequate means are provided for this wise and beneficent purpose at West Point.

A government of unlimited means, whose beneficent activity in the field of education has led it to send hundreds of teachers into distant lands to build model schools for the education of alien races, should not be so unmindful of its own wards at home as to practically deprive them of the means of education, or permit them to become a burden upon a small community already taxed to its limits to provide schools for its own population.

Even if there existed no doubts regarding the legality or the wisdom of the decision of the superintendent of public instruction in the McEnaney case, the fact remains that a perpetual tax is imposed on the community in consequence of the decision, unless the same shall be set aside by the courts, or unless the National Government shall make such provisions for the education of soldiers' children at West Point that the necessity shall no longer exist for them to leave the reservation to acquire an elementary education.

The school population numbers more than 150. Nearly all of these children were born at West Point.

That they are children of soldiers in the service of the United States should not militate against their opportunity to acquire proper elementary instruction; yet if it were not for the adjoining village of Highland Falls the only instruction open to these children would be the antiquated system which now prevails at West Point of detailing enlisted men to instruct soldiers' children.

It is evident that a school without proper teachers can have no efficiency, and that proficient teachers can not be detailed at random from among the enlisted men of the Army.

With an appropriation sufficient to employ four or five civilian teachers at West Point a school can be maintained equal in every respect to those maintained in all civil communities of this State.

A suitable building with the necessary apparatus and equipment is at hand, and the only thing lacking is the teachers, and without thoroughly equipped teachers there can be no school worthy of the name.

We therefore request that you represent to the Military Committee of Congress the necessity of—

First. Providing for the education of soldiers' children at West Point, N. Y., by establishing a school which shall be taught by civilian teachers, whose qualifications shall be of the standard necessary to teach primary and intermediate grades.

Second. That the taxpayers of Union free school district No. 2, town of Highlands, State of New York, be relieved of the charge now imposed on them of providing free tuition for the school population living on the reservation of the United States at West Point, N. Y.

Hon. THOMAS W. BRADLEY,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: The board of education has indorsed this letter and signed the same with the committee. We forwarded same to-day to Colonel Bradley.

Very truly, D. F. MERKIL.

Lieutenant McDONOUGH

APPENDIX A.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *May 17, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a few suggestions referring to the United States Military Academy band.

The three classes into which the band is at present divided does not, nor never will, prove satisfactory. Two classes of not so much difference in pay would remove the jealousy and ill feeling which now exist. The duties of the band are very exacting—in fact, much more so than any other band in the Army—and the amount of duty far surpasses that of any other band. Most of the men have to double on string instruments for the winter concerts, and these concerts should be kept up to the highest degree of efficiency (which can only be done with the best material) as a source of pleasure to the officers, cadets, and residents of the post, and as a means of education in good music, particularly to the Corps of Cadets. For this service we need men of good musical ability and of unusual intelligence.

Since the musical unions all over the United States have declared war on the army and navy bands, no more outside money can be earned, and this action on the part of the unions has harmed some of the members of the band to the extent of $200 and over per annum. The cost of living is now much higher than ever and many little items have increased to almost double in the past few years. It would be a great benefit if this band could be reorganized with better pay (and accordingly much better material). It would keep the band to the highest degree of artistic efficiency, also to its full strength, which has never been accomplished with the greatest effort up to the present day.

The increase of four men would give the band the so-much needed saxophone quartette, and would make the organization 45 pieces. The plan of reorganization should be as follows: One teacher of music, as the leader of the band as already established; 1 enlisted band sergeant and assistant leader, with the pay and allowances of chief musician in the Army; 1 corporal, with the pay of $50 per month; 28 first-class musicians, at $45 per month; 15 second-class musicians, at $35 per month. Forty-five men in all.

The above estimate is about the lowest figure that would secure the desired results.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE ESSIGKE,
Teacher of Music.

The ADJUTANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y.

[First indorsement.]

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 31, 1907.

Respectfully forwarded to the adjutant, recommending that the subject of increasing the pay of the Military Academy band be brought to the attention of the Board of Visitors.

With the present organization of the band into three classes it has been found almost impossible to fill the third class, and no musician possessing the necessary qualifications for membership in the West Point band feels that he is receiving his just dues if assigned to this class. I believe the organization suggested by Mr. Essigke will put the band on a basis commensurate with its importance and the work which is required of it.

This work consists of attending all military ceremonies in which the Corps of Cadets participates and in furnishing during the winter months for the entertainment of the residents of the post, including cadets, concert music of a high order. The band also furnishes all of the music for the dances given by cadets and officers. With this work it is impossible for the members of the band to make very many outside engagements; frequently if such engagements are made they have to be broken on account of post work. Moreover, the location of West Point is not favorable to the securing of many outside engagements. Some bands, of which the Marine Band is probably the most noted instance, derive an income, I am informed, amounting to several hundred dollars a year for each of its members.

A copy of section 1111, Revised Statutes, giving the present organization of the band, is inclosed herewith.

F. W. COE,
Captain, Coast Artillery, Commanding United States Military Academy Band and Field Music.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 31, 1907.

Respectfully forwarded to Gen. Thomas Ward, United States Army, president Board of Visitors, requesting that the Board investigate the organization of the Military Academy band and make such recommendation on the subject as seems advisable. I believe that measures were introduced in the last Congress looking to the reorganization of all bands in the military service. While the Academy band is probably on a better footing than the service bands, the work which it performs is certainly more exacting than in the case of any of the others, and it is desirable that its importance be recognized by a proper and efficient organization with adequate compensation for the high-class services which it is required to render.

H. L. SCOTT,
Colonel, United States Army, Superintendent.

[Inclosure.]

Extract from Military Academy appropriation bill, 1905–6.

* * * * * * *

Section eleven hundred and eleven of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1111. The Military Academy band shall hereafter consist of one teacher of music, who shall be the leader of the band, one enlisted band sergeant and assistant leader, and of forty enlisted musicians. The teacher of music shall receive the pay of a second lieutenant, not mounted; the enlisted band sergeant and assistant leader shall receive six hundred dollars per year; and of the enlisted musicians of the band, twelve shall each receive thirty-four dollars per month, twelve shall each receive twenty-five dollars per month, and the remaining sixteen shall each receive seven-

teen dollars per month; and each of the aforesaid enlisted men shall also be entitled to the clothing, fuel, rations, and other allowances of musicians of cavalry; and the said teacher of music, the band sergeant and assistant leader, and the enlisted musicians of the band shall be entitled to the same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments, and retirement arising from longevity, reenlistment, and length of service as are, or may hereafter become, applicable to other officers or enlisted men of the Army.

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APPENDIX B.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 27, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following information relative to the execution of the general plan for the improvement of the buildings and grounds of the Military Academy during the year commencing June 1, 1906. Reports of previous boards of visitors contain brief summaries of the work on this plan prior to that date, and attention is also invited to the reports of the Superintendent of the Military Academy for 1902 to 1906, inclusive, which give in somewhat more detail the work which has been accomplished.

APPROPRIATION.

The limit of the appropriation was raised by Congress in June of last year to $7,500,000, thus providing funds sufficient for the execution of all the essential features of the general plan of improvements approved by the Secretary of War January 28, 1904. Several copies of the general plan, embodying minor changes made subsequent to the date of its approval, are inclosed herewith for the use of the Board.

PLANS FOR BUILDINGS.

Plans for the following buildings and improvements have been submitted to the War Department and approved by the Secretary of War since June 1, 1906: Gymnasium, hotel, elevator tower, battalion guardhouses, officers' quarters, and memorial gate.

The plans for the laundry, army service barracks, additional officers' quarters, and quarters for enlisted men are in process of preparation by the architects and all will probably be completed during the summer.

BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The cavalry and artillery barracks and stables and the gun shed at the south end of the post are nearing completion. It is expected that the stables and gun shed will be ready for use by August 1, and that the barracks will be ready by October 1 next. Owing to financial difficulties connected with work elsewhere, the Church Construction Company, the original contractors, went into the hands of a receiver on March 1, and it was found necessary to cancel their contract. The work is being completed by the Metropolitan Surety Company, which bonded the original contract. The Church Construction Company were also the original contractors for the bachelor officers' quarters and the masonry work on the heating and lighting plant. The Surety Company is completing the work on the latter building, and it is hoped that it will be ready for operation early in the fall. Delay in

furnishing the steel work on this important structure accounts for the slow progress which has been made up to this time. The bachelor officers' quarters were scarcely begun before the Church Company failed. It is hoped that the building will be finished by the bonding company by April 1, 1908. There will be accommodations in it for 40 unmarried officers, each being provided with a study, two bedrooms, and a bath. Eight of the 40 suites will be left in an unfinished state for the present. The building consists of two wings. The south wing, adjacent to memorial hall, with its front parallel to the front of that building, will correspond in dimensions and general appearance to the officers' mess. It will have three floors, with a two-story basement on the east front. The north wing, at right angles to the south wing, will consist of four stories with a three-story basement. A square tower, containing the main entrance, hall, stairway, and elevator, connects the two wings. The basement walls of this building are to be faced with stone similar to the basements of memorial hall and the officers' mess. The superstructure will be of buff-colored brick, with artificial stone trimmings, and tile roof.

The original contractors for the cadet barracks, which was to be completed by October 1, 1906, also failed. The Surety Company is completing the contract, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy in September next.

Sixteen sets of officers' quarters were completed during the winter, and are now occupied. The accommodations which they provide are ample but reasonable, and I am informed that they are giving excellent satisfaction to the occupants.

Great difficulty was encountered in securing a proper foundation for the new administration building. The concrete pier footings go down in places a distance of nearly 50 feet to solid rock. The difficulty, while anticipated to a certain extent, was greater than expected, and will result in several months' delay in the completion of the building. It will probably not be ready for occupancy before the latter part of 1908.

Work on the foundations for the gymnasium was started by the officer in charge of construction on January 10, 1907. It was thought advisable to have the excavation work and foundations for this building done by hired labor, directly under the supervision of the construction office, rather than by contract, with a view to economy, and also because there was delay in completing the heating and ventilating plans. The work is well advanced and will be ready for the superstructure by September 1 of this year.

OTHER WORK.

A number of minor improvements have been completed or are under way. Among these may be mentioned the storm and surface drain and house sewer at the south end of the post, which is completed; the conduit system for electric-light and telephone wires, which is now being laid; the construction of various roads and retaining walls in the vicinity of the new officers' quarters; the remodeling of the heating and lighting system of the old cadet barracks.

The quarry from which the stone is procured for the work requiring it has been operated under the supervision of the officer in charge of construction. A compressed-air plant has been installed and it was

found possible to extend pipes from this plant to the sites of the gymnasium and chapel and also to operate a portion of the drills used in opening up new roads. The Government operation of this plant and the furnishing of quarried stone to the contractors have probably resulted in no small saving.

WATER SUPPLY.

The project for a new water supply has been completed, and through a 6-inch nozzle a flow of about a million and a half gallons per day is now turned into Lusk Reservoir. This amount can be trebled in case of need. Steps are being taken to promulgate rules under the laws of the State of New York which will insure the supply against possible contamination. There is no cause for anxiety on this point, as the filter beds are believed to be in perfect condition to perform their function. At the same time it is well that every precaution should be taken.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES.

Messrs. Olmsted Brothers, of Brookline, Mass., are progressing favorably with the general plan for landscape treatment which they have undertaken to prepare. Their advice has been of material assistance in fitting to the site many of the new buildings. Together with the building architects, Messrs. Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, they have, I believe, reached a satisfactory solution of several difficulties which have been encountered on account of the rugged and precipitous character of the ground with which we have to deal.

A number of criticisms alleging the obstruction of the view by the new officers' quarters, which are to be erected on the site of the present hotel, appeared in the newspapers some months ago. They were due to a lack of understanding of the real situation. The plans of the architects for this group of buildings have met with the warm approval of all who have seen them and have studied them, including the officers of the Academy and the War Department. Not only will the view not be obstructed by the buildings, but a road will be built opening up to the public many views in this vicinity which are now very much restricted.

Very respectfully,

H. L. SCOTT,
Colonel, United States Army, Superintendent.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS WARD, United States Army, retired,
President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.

APPENDIX C.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 27, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to invite the attention of the Board of Visitors to the question of the advisability of the purchase of Constitution Island. In my opinion, the Government should acquire this piece of property without delay.

The island comprises about 230 acres of high land and some 50 acres of low-lying meadow land, situated directly across the river from

West Point and distant about 300 yards. It has excellent rail and water communications, is easily accessible from the Government reservation of West Point, and bears upon its surface the remains of some ten breastworks commenced in 1775 and later completed by Kosciusko.

In forming an estimate as to the value to the Government of Constitution Island, it may be well to consider the facts under three heads:

1. *The direct advantage to the Government resulting from its ownership.*—It does not appear that the island is required as an engineer, ordnance, or torpedo depot, although its position with a view to its possible use for one of such purposes should not be entirely disregarded. On account of the ease with which it may be reached by either land or water, and its impregnable position as regards attack, it might readily prove of great value.

Its acquisition by the Government has been favored by two Secretaries of War and it has been recommended as a drill ground for ponton building and other practical military engineering work by two former chiefs of engineers, by former superintendents, and by former instructors in the department of practical military engineering. For exercise in range finding and fire drill its ownership by the Government would enhance the value of the present plant for the instruction of cadets in these subjects during the summer time. It is nearer to the camp than any other ground suitable for practical work in trench digging, demolitions, etc.

2. *The probable damage to the Government should the island pass into other hands.*—The location on the island of objectionable manufacturing establishments, such as are found at other less suitable points along the river, would be very unfortunate for West Point. The turning of the island into a picnic ground or other resort, for which its proximity to New York City renders it well fitted and which is known to have been seriously contemplated by parties who have sought to acquire it, would result in placing at the very doors of the Military Academy a serious menace to its welfare. Any reasonable expenditure of money to insure against such a result is, I believe, not only warranted but a duty owed to the nation.

3. *The sentimental value attaching to the property.*—On account of the remains of Revolutionary works thereon and the historical associations of the island with some of the most stirring events in the history of the country, it may be well regarded as a duty of the Government to purchase the island and preserve the remains of the fortifications thereon as object lessons and as a memorial to men and deeds which should never be forgotten by our people.

The present owner of the island, one of the Warner sisters, is well known to all of the older graduates of West Point. It has long been her desire that the island, which is her home, should pass into the hands of the Government. Several bills looking to its purchase have been introduced into Congress, but have failed to pass. An investigation made a year ago into the value of property in this vicinity possessing less or equal advantages for most purposes than does Constitution Island showed that $1,000 per acre is the minimum price at which sales of such property have been made within the last few years; yet the owner of the island offers it to the Government at a price considerably less than $1,000 per acre.

To my mind there is every reason why the Government should acquire this property as soon as possible at the reasonable figure at which the owner offers it.

Very respectfully,

H. L. SCOTT,
Colonel, United States Army, Superintendent.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS WARD, United States Army, retired,
President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.

APPENDIX D.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 27, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that the Board of Visitors investigate the subject of instructors at the Military Academy and the method of detailing them now in force. This subject was reported upon by the Board of Visitors last year and attention is invited to their recommendations and also to the recommendations of the Superintendent of the Military Academy set forth in his reports of 1904, pages 6, 7, and 8; 1905, pages 8 and 9; and 1906, pages 8 and 9.

I believe that the method of detail recommended in these reports is not only of importance to the contentment, welfare, and efficiency of the Army at large, but also that it would prove a potent factor in improving methods of instruction at the Military Academy and in remedying what is felt and recognized as being one of the serious handicaps which the Military Academy has to face as an educational institution. I refer to the difficulty of obtaining experienced instructors. No educator who has ever made a study of the Military Academy has failed to note this weakness in our system, and that it has been allowed to exist to the present time can only be accounted for by assuming its unreasonableness has not been sufficiently impressed upon the Military Committees of Congress.

There are persons who go so far as to think that the educational needs of West Point demand that no small portion of its instructors should be permanent. I do not agree with this view; I believe that the detail system is correct, but that in its present form, involving the absence of an officer from his regular duty, with no one to take his place, it can not possibly result in producing the most efficient corps of instructors. Instead of a sentiment that one tour of duty at the Academy fits an officer for a second tour, the feeling exists that one tour is his share of detached service and that he should give way to some one else, thus dividing up the personal advantage accruing from a pleasant station. To my mind this is all wrong. The pleasant station and the personal advantage are purely incidental and should be given the most meager consideration. The question at stake is the interest of the service—personal advantage is incidental. Experience and efficiency in the performance of special duties are considered and taken advantage of in connection with the detail as now applied to the various staff departments. It is equally reasonable, and perhaps more important, that the instructors in the academic departments of the Academy should receive similar recognition. I doubt very much if

the average efficiency of an officer for his respective duties is as much improved by four years' detail in the Quartermaster's Department as it is by four years of duty as instructor at the Military Academy. In the one case he is performing semimilitary duties for which he has been more or less prepared by his entire service. In the other case he is performing more specialized duty and work for which only a small percentage of the graduates of any institution are at all qualified by temperament, taste, or mentality.

It may be said that the present system permits of a redetail of instructors, and it is true that there are a number of officers now on duty here who have served, in part or in whole, a former tour. These officers are here, however, in spite of the present system rather than on account of it. Their retention or redetail here has in some cases been accomplished only after the most earnest representations have been made to the War Department and against the earnest protests of the officers commanding the organizations to which they belong. The situation would be much worse but for the fact that the War Department has recognized the needs of the Academy in this regard and has assisted the Academy authorities by its considerate action.

With a view to appreciating the situation from the investigation of concrete instances, I would invite the particular attention of the Board of Visitors to the departments of drawing, philosophy, and mathematics, which, during the coming year, will all be seriously handicapped by the loss of experienced instructors at a critical time in the history of the Academy. I think investigation will reveal the fact that an elastic detail system whereby the right man could be retained in the right place, when he is needed and without prejudice to the interests of any other person, would be of benefit to the Academy which can hardly be calculated. In connection with this subject, I would ask the attention of the Board of Visitors to the recommendation which has been adopted by the academic board—that associate professors be provided for each department. Under conditions prior to the Spanish war practically all of the instructors here were lieutenants; an assistant professorship was provided for each department, giving that officer the pay of a captain mounted. Under present conditions the senior officer in each department is already a captain, and, as a rule, I think these seniors will be captains for all time to come. I believe that the conditions which permitted men of 50 with grandchildren about them to still wear a lieutenant's shoulder straps will probably never again obtain in our service. In the case of two departments (the two which have under instruction more than one class—i. e., mathematics and modern languages) the senior instructor is provided for by a position which has been named the associate professorship and which gives the officer the pay of a major. I believe that with the increased size of classes and the increased importance of the duties they perform and the responsibilities which rest upon them, the senior instructors of all departments might justly receive the same consideration. It is now almost impossible for a professor to personally know the qualities and characteristics of each man of the class he is teaching. He may probably be thoroughly acquainted with the lower half or the upper half, but hardly with both; and an experienced instructor is necessary with whom the professor may share the responsibility for the proper development of one or the other portions of the class in his *department.* This development is a thing which must be constantly

watched, supervised, and directed, and a personal acquaintance with each student is a requisite to its satisfactory accomplishment.

With the senior instructor of each department receiving only the pay of a captain, it is frequently impossible to secure the proper officer for this work, because there is no increased pay for the officer sought in connection with the duties, and he feels that without it he is sacrificing his interests in accepting a position to which the stigma of detached service clings. Were his place to be filled in case of such detail, the criticism of his brother officers would no longer be a retarding influence to his accepting it, and the additional pay would be an incentive to excel in those qualities which make him valuable.

Very respectfully,

H. L. SCOTT,
Colonel, United States Army, Superintendent.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS WARD, United States Army, retired,
President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.

APPENDIX E.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 27, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to invite the attention of the Board of Visitors to the necessity for providing two battalion commanders in the department of tactics under the conditions which will exist as soon as the new cadet barracks are completed. The pay commensurate with these positions is that of major. It is likely that captains will be selected for these positions, but if so they should receive pay appropriate to the command and responsibilities involved.

The new barracks now under construction are at right angles to the old, and the relative positions of the two buildings make the division of the Corps of Cadets into two battalions absolutely necessary. In fact, the division has been approved by the War Department, to take effect when the new barracks are occupied. At present the single battalion, consisting of six companies of about 80 cadets each, is unwieldy in size; and for drill and practical military instruction the division into two battalions has been in operation for some time. When the two battalions are organized, it is the intention to divide each into four companies. In addition to other advantages, this will afford the opportunity to increase the number of cadet officers and noncommissioned officers, thus giving more cadets training and instruction in the duties and responsibilities of such positions.

The increased number of cadets over that of several years ago has added to the number of reports, requisitions, and other papers pertaining to their individual affairs to such an extent that it has forced the commandant of cadets to devote a large proportion of his time to these matters and has prevented his giving proper attention to more important questions. With two battalion commanders many of these papers and a large part of the administrative details of the office could be left to them, thereby giving the commandant time to give his attention where it is most needed and where it will do the most good.

The size of the drill ground available at West Point for infantry drill is limited and can not be enlarged. It is sufficient in extent for parades and ceremonies, but is inadequate for the instruction of a battalion of 500 men in either close or extended order. This limitation is largely the reason why the present battalion has been practically divided into two battalions for drills heretofore. The permanent division can not be properly made and carried out unless an officer is detailed to command each battalion and to take charge of the drills, examine explanations for delinquencies, permits, and other official papers, and exercise supervision over his battalion under the general direction of the commandant of cadets. As head of the tactical department, the commandant is responsible for the discipline of cadets, their soldierly deportment and appearance, their efficiency in military maneuvers, and their theoretical instruction in the drill regulations of the three arms of the service, and in security and information. His time should be devoted to this work, to the end that the system of training as prescribed may be properly carried out and improved. The minor routine duties now performed by him can not be delegated to six or eight subordinates commanding companies, as uniformity of action and policy is an absolute necessity. It is, however, practicable to secure these results with a responsible officer, directly under the control of the commandant of cadets, in command of each of two battalions.

The pay of a major for these positions, as recommended, in addition to being commensurate with the duties and responsibilities involved, will place the department of tactics on a basis similar to that of the other departments if the recommendations relative to associate professors, made in another communication of this date, are carried into effect.

Very respectfully,

H. L. SCOTT,
Colonel, United States Army, Superintendent.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS WARD, United States Army, retired,
President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.

APPENDIX F.

DEPT. OF TACTICS, DETACHMENT OF FIELD ARTILLERY,
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 13, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the necessity for an increase in the strength of the detachment of field artillery.

The equipment for field artillery instruction consists of 2 batteries of 3-inch field guns, with 72 horses; 1 battery of mountain guns, with packs; 1 battery of siege guns; 1 battery of siege howitzers; 1 battery of siege mortars. In addition, there is a complete fire-control system for coast artillery, and a battery of 6-inch guns on disappearing carriages will be mounted this year.

All of this material should be kept in serviceable condition, and there should be a trained detachment for each class of guns to assist

in handling them. Men must be provided for drivers at mounted drills, and noncommissioned officers are needed to assist the instructors. In addition to the regular duties, many men are required for guard and other necessary post details, and the effective strength is further reduced by sickness, confinement, and absence with and without leave. There is continually a number of vacancies, and the shortage from this cause alone amounted last winter to 39 per cent of the authorized strength. The detachment will occupy the new barracks and stables this summer, and the police and care of the buildings and grounds will add greatly to the daily labor of the men.

A single 4-gun battery in the service is allowed 131 men. It is manifest, therefore, that 75 men, even if all were present, can not meet the demands here. They must work harder than troops at other posts.

Noncommissioned officers, including the first sergeant, are required to drive teams and to clean and to repair the guns and carriages.

Much discontent exists.. Desertions have been frequent. Reenlistments are rare and recruits can not be obtained. The men regard themselves as mere laborers, and it is impossible to inculcate in them that soldierly pride necessary to the efficiency of a military organization. An increase to meet the demands of the situation is imperative.

To be efficient the detachment must have the strength and the organization of a battery, and must include an electrician sergeant and a master gunner for the coast artillery.

Extra pay must also be provided for the classes of men most necessary and for those employed as laborers on work not connected with their duties as artillerymen.

If the increase mentioned can not be obtained at once, provision for at least 25 men should be made in the next appropriation for the support of the Military Academy.

Very respectfully,

C. P. SUMMERALL,
Captain, Artillery Corps, Commanding Detachment.

The ADJUTANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y.

(Through the Commandant of Cadets.)

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES CORPS OF CADETS,
West Point, N. Y., May 23, 1907.

Respectfully forwarded to the adjutant, United States Military Academy.

The necessity for the increase is urgent, and the matter should be given immediate consideration. The increase in the artillery equipment here, and the completion of the new detachment barracks and stables, which are at considerable distance from the place of instruction of cadets, increases materially the work imposed upon this detachment.

ROBT L. HOWZE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Army,
Commandant of Cadets.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 29, 1907.

Respectfully forwarded to Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, United States Army, retired, president of the Board of Visitors, with the recommendation that the Board give consideration to the question of increasing the strength of the detachment of artillery. The present strength is 75 men, which is entirely inadequate to meet the demands made upon this detachment in connection with the instruction of the Corps of Cadets in practical artillery work. I believe that the detachment should have the same organization as that of a field battery of the regular service, and that in addition there should be provided an electrician sergeant and a master gunner to assist in caring for the coast artillery material and the instruction of cadets in its use.

H. L. SCOTT,
Colonel, United States Army, Superintendent.

APPENDIX G.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES CORPS OF CADETS,
West Point, N. Y., May 23, 1907.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADJUTANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

(Subject: *Target practice for cadets. Competitions.*)

In giving instruction to cadets in target practice, the object set forth in the firing regulations, viz, "to produce uniformity rather than develop expertness in particular men," is kept constantly in view. We strive to give them, as far as possible in the limited amount of time we have, such theoretical and practical knowledge of the work that they will be able, when they join their commands as second lieutenants, to intelligently instruct the men under them.

The importance of developing expert shots is not lost sight of. However, the limited amount of time and the facilities and capacity of the range at this post are such that individuals can not be made experts without serious loss in instruction and development to the remainder of the Corps of Cadets.

We endeavor to prepare every graduate with a working knowledge of target practice, range work, and the rifle. We prefer fair proficiency for all rather than a few experts who can only be made experts at the certain and serious expense of the many. We instill into the minds of cadets that the officer who can so instruct and train the individual man in his company as to obtain a higher general figure of merit than any other organization in the regiment is of much greater value to the service than one who devotes his entire time to developing himself for winning medals at competitions. With these ends in view, a progressive scheme is followed.

The courses are limited, because of the want of time and because of the facilities and capacity of the range, but within these limitations

every effort is made to get the best for the cadets out of the work. Both officers and cadets put their best efforts into the work, and after two years' trial the scheme must be pronounced a success.

The scheme carried out now is as follows:

Fourth class (*first year*).—1. Nomenclature of the rifle; care and preservation of the rifle; preliminary instructions upon the principles governing the motion of projectiles. 2. Tripod-setting drills. 3. Position and aiming drills. 4. Gallery practice. 5. Subtarget machine practice.

Careful and extended instructions are given the fourth class in this preliminary work in order that they shall have proper ground work before the actual shooting on the range.

Third class (*second year*).—1. Limited amount of estimating distance drills. 2. Individual range and skirmish firing, instruction practice. 3. Individual range and skirmish firing, record practice. 4. Subtarget machine practice.

This class takes Special Course A in rifle practice. For the reasons already stated, the instruction of this class is limited, but it is thorough within the limits.

Second class (*third year*).—1. Serve as assistant instructors, under the supervision of officers, for the fourth class. 2. Preliminary course in revolver practice.

This class is away on furlough during the summer months, the only time when range practice can be held.

First class (*fourth year*).—1. Subtarget machine practice. 2. The regular course prescribed in the firing regulations. 3. Serve as assistant instructors for the third class. 4. Full course, with preliminary and supplementary practice in revolver firing, both mounted and dismounted. 5. A study of general principles governing the motion of projectiles (ordnance and gunnery).

The range practice is limited to the summer months; that is, from June 15 till August 18. It can not be held during the academic term because of the limited time--one hour—allowed daily for military instruction. An attempt has heretofore been made to do range work during that hour, but because of the distance to the range (nearly half of the hour being required to go to and from the range) the hour is now devoted, with marked success, to preliminary instruction, gallery practice, and subtarget machine practice. The attempt to have range practice during the academic term resulted, unquestionably, in an absolute waste of time.

An inspection of the range will show how unsuited it is in facility and capacity. During the spring and fall months it is constantly used by enlisted men stationed here. On or about August 18 the whole corps goes on the annual practice march. Soon after returning therefrom the academic term begins.

The scheme as outlined is progressive, and with the main objects constantly in view, it has proven highly successful.

The improvement in the figure of merit of the class which takes the full course is marked and the interest taken is satisfactory. The number qualifying as marksmen and better has been largely increased under the progressive scheme.

All available time within the capacity of the range has been devoted to target practice.

For the reasons already stated, and because of the following disadvantages, cadets should not enter into competitions.

In 1905 we attempted to prepare a team to compete as such and individually in the national match at Sea Girt, with more or less disastrous results. We economized every moment of time consistent with the requirements of the local regulations, and at the expense of the whole Corps of Cadets, for the benefit of the team. With all that could be done, the members were able to get but about 800 or 1,000 shots each in extra practice, as against tens of thousands fired by the individuals of other teams. There could be but one result—failure. No one here was surprised, except possibly because the team made a better showing than we had any right to expect, everything considered.

Disadvantages incident to preparing the team—and they can not be overcome—were as follows: 1. The whole corps, excepting the team, was deprived of valuable practical instruction which should have been given and which each cadet had a right to receive. 2. The team itself missed the annual practice march and practical field instruction, which is of much more value to the cadet than taking part in a contest which could only result in discouraging failure. 3. Any team entering the national contest must necessarily be absent several days at the beginning of the academic duties. This loss will certainly prove a serious one to every member of such a team.

There can be no doubt as to the correctness of the main objects of the scheme of instruction followed here, and there can be no doubt as to the impracticability, even impossibility, of properly preparing a team here for competitions, and it should not be demanded or required.

Expert shooting is, and properly so, post-graduate work. We encourage the good shots, and really keep up a very commendable interest in target work, but we can not be expected to train a few to become expert at the certain expense of the whole, and with serious loss in other equally important matters to the experts.

To repeat, our progressive system is working well. We have given the subject our best attention, and under the conditions which govern here it is a fact that no better system can be followed or devised. We train cadets to know how to shoot and how to instruct quite satisfactorily, and better than ever before. Anything beyond this is out of the question, impossible, and should be avoided.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. L. HOWZE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Army,
Commandant of Cadets.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., May 31, 1907.

Respectfully forwarded to Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, United States Army, retired, president of the Board of Visitors, in compliance with the request made for information on this subject by the members of the Board. I concur in the views of the commandant of cadets expressed within. The present course of instruction in target practice gives satisfactory results and awakens the interest of all cadets in rifle shooting, giving to every individual a good foundation for future

work of this kind and giving to each the chance to acquire the distinguished mark of expert rifleman, the highest individual trophy for expertness in this line awarded in the Army. The developing of a team among cadets to enter competitions would involve the sacrifice of the general interest now aroused and prevent the proper instruction of the many for the benefit of more complete instruction of a few. It would also be at a sacrifice of other most important instruction for the team selected.

H. L. SCOTT,
Colonel, United States Army, Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., August 31, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Military Academy for the year ending August 31, 1907:

I assumed the office of Superintendent August 31, 1906, and have performed the duties thereof throughout the year, except for short periods of time when absent on leave or in connection with the affairs of the academy.

PERSONNEL.

The number of officers and instructors on duty here at the present time is as follows:

Professors	9
Associate professors	2
Other commissioned officers	83
Librarian	1
Master of the sword	1
Chaplain	1
Contract dental surgeons	2
Teacher of music	1
Civilian instructors of languages	4
Civilian instructors in fencing, broadsword exercises, and other military gymnastics	3
Contract surgeon (on temporary duty)	1
Total	108

The total August 31, 1906, was 104.

The difference in total between this year and last is accounted for by the increase of 1 dental surgeon, by the retention of 1 officer on temporary duty, and by carrying on the rolls 2 officers whose successors have arrived but whose dates of relief occur September 1 and September 15.

The authorized strength of the Corps of Cadets is 523, and 4 foreign cadets receiving instruction under the provisions of joint resolutions of Congress:

Costa Rica	1
Venezuela	1
China	2
Total	4

The academic year opened with 451 cadets on the rolls of the academy, divided among the four classes as follows:

First class	109
Second class	108
Third class	92
Fourth class	142
Total	451

The number of cadets discharged, resigned, and graduated during the year is as follows:

Discharged for deficiencies in studies	37
Discharged for physical disability	4
Resigned	15
Withdrew	1
Graduated	111
Total	168

The usual examination of candidates for admission was held at various army posts beginning May 1. For this examination there were appointed 378 candidates, including principals and alternates, and including also 8 former cadets. Subsequent to the examination in May, 3 former candidates (alternates) who qualified in 1906, for whom there were then no vacancies, and 3 ex-cadets were reappointed. This number was disposed of as follows:

Failed to report	79
Failed to complete the examination	18
Rejected by the medical board, being qualified mentally	48
Rejected mentally, being qualified physically	41
Rejected both mentally and physically	20
No vacancies for qualified alternates	34
Qualified alternate declined	1
Qualified and admitted	143
Total	384

Admissions were as follows: In June, 132, including 1 foreigner for instruction; in July, 1, and in August, 10—a total of 143, 2 of whom (reappointed third-class cadets) joined the third class. The following table gives the number of those admitted on examination, on certificate, etc.:

Admitted on certificate (101 principals and 16 alternates)	117
Admitted on examination (13 principals and 4 alternates)	17
Ex-cadets admitted (physical examination only)	8
Foreign cadet	1
Total	143

The recommendation made by my predecessor, General Mills, that provision be made for the appointment of 3 alternates instead of 2, under the same conditions as now authorized by law, thereby insuring a slightly larger percentage of vacancies being filled at the annual entrance examination and giving the academic board a wider field in the selection of the best qualified alternates, is renewed.

In this connection attention is invited to the large and increasing number of appointees in recent years who have failed to report (79 this year); to the fact that the Corps of Cadets is 73 below its authorized strength, and to the increasing number of resignations from the Army (9 of this year's graduates, it is understood). In the matter

of trained young soldiers, the output of the Military Academy can not with safety be permitted to fall below the rate of consumption of those who have gone before, plus the increased requirements of a great and growing nation. It is believed that the more lucrative pursuits and greater fields for promotion of private life are diverting young men from these careers of small pay and slow promotion in our country's service.

HEALTH.

The surgeon and his assistants have been most careful, prompt, and skilful. The health of the cadets has been unusually good. Although various epidemic diseases have occurred in the post, such as chicken pox, mumps, scarlet fever, and measles, often brought in by the large number of workmen engaged in construction work, yet no case of any of these occurred among the cadets. The malarial cases have been fewer than usual, owing partly to a dry summer and partly, no doubt, to the incessant war made upon mosquitoes on the reservation. Many mosquitoes, however, are undoubtedly blown from the swamps about Constitution Island across the river, which are not under military control. Four cases of typhoid fever occurred upon the return of the cadets from the Jamestown Exposition, undoubtedly contracted there from food and water taken outside their camp in violation of orders. The cases are all convalescent. No deaths have occurred among the cadets during the year. There has been a gain of 5,232 days of study over the number reported lost last year from sickness.

The work of the dental surgeon, Doctor Oliver, had greatly fallen behind, owing to the volume of work being too great for him to manage. Through the assistance of the Surgeon General, Congress was brought to see the necessity of more help in this direction, and an extra dental surgeon was provided for in the army bill. This officer has been appointed and is now at work with greatly beneficial results. New and suitable dental offices will be provided in the new scheme of buildings.

CADET ALLOWANCES AND SUPPLIES.

The cadet mess, cadet store, and cadet laundry have been kept to the high standard of efficiency reached by Capt. Thomas Franklin, treasurer. The cadet mess hall has been improved by the flooring and wainscoting with tile of the north serving room, the north hall way, the north scullery, and butcher shop. The corresponding rooms in the south wing are now being treated in the same manner, making them cleaner and more sanitary. A dough-dividing machine, a potato peeler, and a steam oven have been added, lessening the cost and improving the sanitation of the preparation of the food. The cost of the food has averaged 61 cents per day for the past year, the variety and amount of which are ample and the preparation most sanitary and tasteful.

As an example of the strict supervision exercised over all articles of the cadets' diet, attention is invited to the following specifications, which form part of the contract with the dairyman, governing the milk supply for the Military Academy:

1. The milk required to be delivered by the terms of the annexed agreement shall be produced entirely from one dairy, and the expense of establishing,

maintaining, and operating the dairy farms shall be borne entirely by the party of the second part.

2. The cows shall be of good average dairy breed, shall be perfectly healthy, and the milk shall at all times pass the tests prescribed by the New York State board of health and the New York State department of agriculture. The cows shall at all times be fed on clean, wholesome food, and be supplied with pure drinking water. No brewers' grains, slop, or swill food shall be used. The cows shall be subjected to the tuberculin test at any time when required by the Superintendent of the Military Academy, and any animal found diseased shall at once be removed from the dairy.

3. The barns in which the cows are stabled shall be well constructed, with sufficient floor space to prevent crowding, and shall be properly lighted, kept dry and well ventilated at all times.

4. The milk shall be thoroughly aerated as soon as milked and quickly and thoroughly cooled in ice water.

5. The milk cans and all vessels used in handling the milk must at all times be kept scrupulously clean, and all water used in cleaning the vessels must be sterilized by boiling or by steam if required, and the vessels themselves must be also sterilized by steam if required.

6. All means of transportation used in hauling the milk must be kept clean.

7. The buildings and plant itself must be kept in proper hygienic condition. The employees shall observe strict cleanliness in their persons and clothing, and use the utmost care at all times to prevent any contamination of the milk.

8. Sickness of any of the employees at the dairy shall be at once reported to the surgeon of the post of West Point, so that the nature of the illness may be investigated and measures taken accordingly.

9. The entire plant is to be subjected at all times to the inspection of the Superintendent of the Military Academy, or of such person or persons as he may designate for that purpose, and any suggestions that may be made by such authorities regarding the general conditions of sanitation or the handling of the milk shall be observed by the party of the second part to said agreement.

The law referred to in paragraph 2 of these specifications is the agricultural law of New York (Heydecker's, vol. 3, p. 2700). It provides a penalty for the sale of adulterated milk (sec. 22). The term "adulterated milk" is defined (sec. 20) as follows:

1. Milk containing more than 88 per centum of water or fluids.
2. Milk containing less than 12 per centum of milk solids.
3. Milk containing less than 3 per centum of fats.
4. Milk drawn from cows within fifteen days before and five days after parturition.
5. Milk drawn from animals fed on distillery waste or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction or on any unhealthy food.
6. Milk drawn from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition.
7. Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed.
8. Milk which has been diluted with water or any other fluid, or to which has been added or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the Corps of Cadets is generally satisfactory. There have been a small number of minor infractions which were promptly checked and offenders punished, with salutary results. The practice of the past few years of drilling and disciplining the new cadets by the first-classmen has most beneficial results, and it is a matter of wonder that this method has not been in vogue from the beginning. The commandant of cadets, Lieutenant Colonel Howze, and his assistants are entitled to much credit for the rapid and efficient manner in which the new cadets were made ready to enter the corps.

The schedule of hours of study and attendance at recitations recommended by the academic board and put in operation by my predecessor, General Mills, and referred to in his last annual report, *continues to* be very satisfactory.

There were but two cadets tried by court-martial during the year.

Since the arrival of the new cadets this year I have convened at different times two boards under paragraph 128, Regulations United States Military Academy. The instructions to the boards were to make a careful investigation to determine whether or not the regulations of the United States Military Academy referring to hazing are being strictly observed by cadets, and to this end they were directed to summon all persons who might be necessary and submit a written report of the result of the investigation. These investigations are thorough and will be ordered from time to time.

Responding to the invitation of the president of the Northfield conference, and in accordance with the custom of late years, a delegation composed of 12 cadets was permitted to go to Northfield. It is gratifying to note that the presence of West Point cadets was a source of inspiration to other delegations and their conduct was so satisfactory, as indicated in the following letter received from J. R. Mott, president of the International Student Conference:

As the president of the International Student Conference, which has just closed at Northfield, I write to express to you our deep appreciation of your kind action in permitting the delegation to come from the academy to he conference. They made a splendid impression on the delegations from the one hundred and more universities and colleges that we had in attendance. The character and spirit of your entire delegation were such as to make them a very helpful factor in their intercourse with the students. Coming, as they did, from our national institution, in which we are all so deeply interested, they helped to strengthen the patriotic spirit of the conference. In every way it has seemed to me a fine idea to have such a representation at Northfield. I trust that the results will so commend themselves to your best judgment that you will look with sympathetic favor on continuing to send such a fine representation.

CADET CLUB.

It has long been my opinion that the discipline of the Corps of Cadets should be more efficiently looked after by the first class. These young gentlemen have had the benefit of three years' training in the academy and should have outgrown their schoolboy ideas, and should recognize the fact that they are a part of the Government and feel their responsibility as such; it is believed that many do this, but that some do not. Anything which will tend to increase the feeling of responsibility and pride in their profession should be most carefully fostered, and the members of the first class should be in the Corps of Cadets as the first sergeant is in the company—in close touch with the enlisted men as well as with the company commander, and invariably on the side of discipline and order. As a step to this end a club has been provided, easily accessible and solely for the first class, and privileges given this class alone, which segregates it and gives it a prestige it has never had before. It has been carefully watched during the short time it has been in operation, and so far has had no deleterious effect on the prosecution of the academic course, but on the other hand results are being obtained in discipline which it is hoped will increase with time.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The usual instructive visits by the first class to Gettysburg, Watervliet, and Sandy Hook, and by the second class to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, were made this year.

BATTERIES.

It has been customary in recent years to send the first class to a seacoast fort for instruction in coast artillery, target practice, and submarine mining. These visits are made on account of the want of adequate facilities at West Point. The cadets have not been able to get the maximum benefit of the visit, because they go without having had the requisite preliminary instruction with modern guns, for want of proper batteries here. An appropriation of $7,000 was secured at the last session of Congress to erect a suitable battery, and through the kindness of the Chief of Ordnance two modern 6-inch guns with disappearing carriages have been designated for transfer to the Military Academy, and they have been ordered sent here. The construction of the emplacements has been begun. This will permit subcaliber practice under present-day conditions, instruction in drill and manipulation of the modern seacoast battery, fire control, range and position finding, and vessel tracking. The cadets of the first class made the usual visit to Fort H. G. Wright, and upon their return the following gratifying letter was received from Col. C. D. Parkhurst, Coast Artillery Corps, commanding Fort H. G. Wright:

1. It affords me especial pleasure to express my hearty appreciation of the hard and zealous work and gentlemanly behavior of the cadet class while here in camp during the week ending to-day; in every class of duty, zeal and intelligence were very marked, and manliness in all the hard work they performed was the especial characteristic.
2. The officers with the class were zealous and active in their various duties, and did everything possible to make the tour of duty a success; everything passed off smoothly and rapidly, without any incident to mar the harmony of the occasion.
3. The week just passed will ever be a pleasant memory, and I hope that next year the then first class may come here for a similar tour of duty.

Thanks to the courtesy and interest shown by Colonel Parkhurst and the members of his command at Fort Wright, the cadets received great benefit from their sojourn.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The following summary of the result of the prescribed course of target practice this season by the cadets shows creditable progress in this important branch of practical instruction:

Individual figure of merit, 105.83; last year it was 87.43.

Expert riflemen.—Cadets Sturdevant, Bailey, Williams, J. C., Shephard, Cotton, Gordon, Muhlenberg, Peterson, Hickam, Garey, Beavers, Williams, S. M., Stockton, Nulsen, and Matile.

Sharpshooters.—Cadets Woodbury, Hughes, E. S., Ayres, Barker, Dixon, Edgerton, Deans, Donovan, Sumner, Baird, Crea, Erwin, Drennan, Hester, and Coulter.

Marksmen.—Cadets Loustalot, Cummins, Hill, R. A., Higley, James, Johnson, Dickinson, Bowen, G. C., Shiverick, Weeks, Peyton, Hall, H. W., Marshall, Lyon, Avery, Lonergan, Burns, Wilbourn, Dougherty.

First-classmen.—Cadets Hartman, Groninger, Goethals, Parrott, O'Brien, Hall, C. L., Fitzmaurice, Chaney, Miller, Jacobs, Muncaster, Coiner, Curry, Kennedy, Glover, Sneed, Schulz, Oakes, Sward, Hazlehurst, Slaughter, Bonesteel, Cullum, Meredith, Garrison, Baker,

Elting, Geiger, Spencer, Smith, R. H., Lykes, Hobley, Cutrer, Marks, Y. M., Newman, McIntosh, Buckner, Cunningham, Hayes, E. S.

Second-classmen.—Cadets Atkisson, Gottschalk, Jackson, Dunn, Weaver, Grisell, Rodgers, Brown, Terry, Pendleton, Watson, Fletcher, Jarman, Putney, Whitley, Hanlon, Ellis.

Third-classmen.—Cadets Smith, T. J., Desobry, Bouton, A. E.

Absent (sick).—Cadet Ricker.

The following cadets of the third class qualified as marksmen in special course "A:" Cadets Harmon, Dunn, W. K., Pullen, Odell, Muir, Heard, Davies, J. A., Richart.

The target range is small, narrow, and inconvenient at present. Negotiations are under way with the West Shore Railroad Company looking to the moving of their tracks so as to improve and enlarge the target grounds. Space for gallery practice is contemplated in the new gymnasium, which will permit of shooting during the entire winter.

DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS.

I desire to renew the recommendation made by my predecessor, General Mills, that an additional artillery officer be provided. Two officers are not enough to command the artillery detachment of enlisted men and to properly carry on the practical instruction of the cadets in artillery, which, at certain seasons of the year, includes simultaneous instruction in coast, field, siege, and mountain artillery and standing gun, howitzer, and mortar drill. This year and last an additional artillery officer was sent here on temporary duty during July and August to assist in these duties. This should be made a permanent detail.

The battalion of cadets, accompanied by details from the Military Academy detachments of engineers, cavalry, and artillery and a detachment of the signal corps, was sent out on the usual practice march August 19 to 24. Problems in minor tactics, involving the use of the combined arms—cavalry, field and mountain artillery, infantry, signal, engineer, and hospital troops—were solved daily, and instruction given on the subjects of castrametation, pack and wagon transportation, under the supervision of the tactical department, and in reconnaissance and military map making by the practical military engineering department.

DETACHMENTS.

The inspector general reports, after his recent inspection, "the improved conditions of the artillery and cavalry detachments are very noticeable and deserve especial mention, as the detachment commanders have had many difficulties to contend with." The small pay, compared with that received by civilians at work in the improvements on the post, and the extra duty imposed by the instruction of cadets have caused dissatisfaction always in the past, especially in the cavalry. Last winter it was suggested by The Adjutant General that the cavalry detachment be changed so as to be composed of colored men. This was done with very good results. The men are better satisfied, the equipments and horses are in better condition than when the detachment was composed of white men, and no desertions have occurred among the colored men as compared with 13 desertions among the white men from September 1, 1906, to date of change, March 7, 1907.

It is recommended (estimates have been submitted) that the organization of the artillery detachment be that of a regular field battery, with an electrician sergeant, first class, and a master gunner in addition to assist in caring for the electrical apparatus and valuable instruments provided for the coast artillery fire-control system and the service of the guns, and the instruction of cadets in their use. Only trained and skilled men can handle the equipment, and they can not be obtained unless they are given the pay and rank allowed such men in the service. The equipment of the field artillery here is much greater than that of a regular field battery, and it has but an authorized strength of 75 men to take care of it, as compared with 133 authorized for a regular battery at present and 160 enlisted men provided by the field-service regulations. This equipment consists of 2 batteries of 3-inch field guns with 76 horses, 1 battery mountain guns with packs, 1 battery siege guns, 1 battery siege howitzers, 1 battery siege mortars. In addition there is a complete fire-control system for coast artillery, and a battery of 6-inch guns on disappearing carriages will be mounted in the near future. As a single 4-gun field battery in the service is allowed 133 men, it is apparent that 75 men, even if all were present, which they never are, can not perform all the duties required of the artillery detachment at the Military Academy.

Estimates have been submitted for the construction of permanent buildings of the standard type for the primary station, the secondary station, the battery commander station, the searchlight station, and emplacement booths for the fire-control system coast artillery, as well as for a searchlight with a 48 or 60 inch projector, with the necessary operating machinery to teach the use of the position-finding service in night work. It is recommended that an allowance of ammunition for field and coast artillery be authorized for the Military Academy. At present there is no authorized allowance of artillery ammunition for the Military Academy. A request is made each year for authority to expend coast-artillery ammunition. Such quantities of field-artillery ammunition are expended as are allowed on requisitions. This is very unsatisfactory, and a regular allowance should be fixed.

The following amounts are considered necessary for the Corps of Cadets:

Coast artillery.

Guns.	Full service charges.	Subcaliber.	Additional primers.	
			Service.	Drill.
15-pounder rapid-fire gun	13	500	50	500
6-inch Ordnance Department rapid-fire gun	13	1,000	100	1,000
8-inch rifle	.....	800	.....	400
10-inch rifle	9	200	.....	200

Field artillery.

Guns.	Shrapnel.	High explosive shell.	Common shell.	Subcaliber.	Blank cartridges.	Primers.
5-inch siege gun	100	50	50	.....	.....	500
3-inch field gun	400	100	.....	3,000	1,000	.....
2.95-inch Vickers-Maxim mountain gun	400	.....	100	2,000	500	.....

The subcaliber ammunition and primers for the 6-inch gun and the 3-inch rifle will be used during the drills at West Point, as a 6-inch battery is to be constructed this year.

The 5-inch siege gun will continue to be used till a new model siege gun is constructed. Target practice is held at the fortifications with the 15-pounder, the 6-inch gun, and the 10-inch guns, and at West Point with the 5-inch, the 3-inch, and the 2.95-inch field guns.

The following allowance is necessary for the detachment of field artillery:

	Shrapnel.	Common shell.	Subcaliber.	Blank cartridges.
3-inch field gun	240	20	2,000	300

The members of the detachment are drilled as a battery and are instructed in gunnery. There are now 38 qualified gunners on the rolls.

In order to complete their instruction they must be given the same course in target practice as is prescribed for a battery.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY BAND.

The United States Military Academy band has maintained its high standard of excellence under the able direction of Mr. Essigke. In point of numbers, however, the band is weak, it being impossible to attract the required number of musicians at the present rates of pay. It is recommended that this band have a membership commensurate with the importance of this station, as follows: One leader, with pay and allowances of first lieutenant; 1 assistant leader (enlisted band sergeant), $75 per month; 30 first-class musicians (enlisted), $60 per month; 30 second-class musicians (enlisted), $50 per month.

The band sergeant and assistant leader and the enlisted musicians to be also entitled to the clothing, fuel, rations, and other allowances of musicians of cavalry, and the said leader, the band sergeant and assistant leader and the enlisted musicians to be entitled to the same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments, and retirement arising from longevity, reenlistment, and length of service as are or may hereafter become applicable to other officers or enlisted men of the Army.

DETAIL OF OFFICERS AND DETACHMENTS FROM THE MILITARY ACADEMY DURING THE SUMMER TO ASSIST AT MANEUVERS, STATE CAMPS, ETC.

Under the authority from the War Department, the Military Academy detachment of engineers, under command of Capt. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, with the necessary boats for ponton instruction, was sent to the New York State camp, near Peekskill, from June 15 to 22, for the purpose of assisting in the instruction of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, State of New York.

Under instructions from the War Department this command furnished a detail of 14 officers for duty with the National Guard, State of New York, during the maneuvers from June 8 to 15 at Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, Schuyler, and Totten, N. Y. The purpose of detailing these officers was in order that the National Guard

might have with it regular officers capable of devising simple maneuvers, beginning with outpost and patrol duty by companies, and ending with exercises with the various companies combined in repelling attacks of landing parties, etc., the object being to keep the militia busy and interested during its participation in the artillery maneuvers. Each of these officers was furnished from these headquarters with the following instructions relative to this duty:

1. This duty should not be regarded lightly, but looked upon as of importance and worthy of your best efforts.
2. Only by the exercise of tact, patience, and consideration can this duty be efficiently performed.
3. The members of the National Guard are particularly quick to resent harsh criticism or slighting remarks, and every endeavor should be made to give them no cause for such resentment.

It is gratifying to report that the efforts of the officers from West Point were so successful, as evidenced by most enthusiastic appreciation on the part of all the National Guard regiments participating in the maneuvers, that the ties between the National Guard and the Regular Army were cemented more strongly than ever.

Under authority of the War Department the officers and noncommissioned officers of the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry were also permitted to accompany the corps on its practice march and to join in the maneuvers. Their presence added interest to the problems by increasing the numbers engaged, and the privilege was greatly appreciated by them.

ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION.

The academic board has recognized for some years past the need of a revision of the curriculum, and began to work on the question in 1904. In the fall of 1906 it concluded that an effort should be made through the War Department or Congress to increase the length of the course by three months, and made the following argument therefor:

The congestion of the courses was severely felt over fifty years ago when, in 1854, the academy adopted a five-years' course, which was abandoned in 1858, was reestablished in 1859, to be abandoned again under the pressure of war necessities. This lack of time, recognized as detrimental to best results for certain portions of the classes, has been brought about and continued by two, in general, laudable aims: First, that the requisites for admission to the academy should be within the reach of the industrious youths of the entire country, so that these requisites have always been very moderate; second, that the general and professional education of our officers should be as full as possible and every graduate cadet should reach a minimum proficiency over as large a part of all the courses of study as possible.

It is the conviction of the committee that these two aims are incompatible with the best educational results for a large portion of the cadets in certain subjects of study. Any very material elevation of the requisites for admission is probably beyond the power of the academic board, but even if it were not, it is believed that a higher proficiency and a more thorough and practical knowledge of a less extent of several of the courses would be of far more educational and professional value to many cadets of every class. The great progress in technical knowledge and its varied applications to military affairs in recent years has greatly increased the amount of scientific information demanded of all officers. The academy has attempted to meet the increasing demands of undergraduate instruction, but it finds itself now, as heretofore, hampered by lack of time for the best methods and best educational results in all the various subjects taught and deemed necessary to this instruction.

The committee are convinced that this addition of three months to the course, *as suggested*, will permit the arrangement of a far more desirable programme *than can possibly* be contrived for the term limited strictly to four years. The

time asked for would be sufficient to provide for the elementary matter necessarily retained in the present curriculum, and enable a readjustment to be made with general advantage to the whole course, with diminutions in some subjects and additions to others, and without injury to any. A preliminary three months also has some intrinsic advantages. It gives a period in which the newcomer can become accustomed to our academic methods and learn proper habits of study, thus making his work during the remaining four years more effective. It distributes the period of preparation for entrance into the battalion through three months of spring instead of crowding it into a few weeks of the heated term, and gives the battalion its normal size for the full summer. It affords a period in which the hopelessly deficient can be eliminated, and in many ways accomplishes a good deal of what could be effected in a preparatory school, which has been thought by many to be a desideratum, and which was suggested by General Scott, in 1860, as "a proper and effectual remedy."

The committee wish to emphasize the fact that in asking added time for the course they do not desire to attempt any increase in the extent of those subjects now traversed by cadets and in which unsatisfactory results are observed, but on the contrary, they hope to arrive at more satisfactory results, by greater thoroughness, a higher standard in fundamentals, and a more practical and professional knowledge in these subjects by the devotion of more time to the *same*, or even a *less extent* of the subjects. In some of the nonscientific subjects, as history, law, languages, etc., these results are looked for both by slight extension and greater thoroughness. The accomplishment of the results aimed at is also to depend upon a strictly defined limitation of the extent of the adopted courses that shall be taught in each department, and to different portions of the class, as determined by the academic board itself. This important intention has always been approved by the board, but it has not been fully executed, and this failure has been one of the causes of unsatisfactory instruction and acquirement. This limitation of the amount of the subjects taught to the aptitude of the students will permit extensions in all directions where such extension is warranted by thorough mastery of the subjects; but it is mainly to improve educational results to that class of students which is not able, in the time available, to acquire a beneficial mastery of these subjects. These results will be attained by explanation, illustration, and application of principles until a clear apprehension is gained; by a wise sacrifice of the amount attempted, to a more thorough understanding. A better coordination of the branches of study, which will be possible by added time, will also be instrumental in securing better results.

In conclusion, it is desired to place on record the statement that in seeking to accomplish better results in the academy's work, any criticisms made have not been made in a spirit of derogation of past efforts or a lack of appreciation of past results. These are fully and proudly recognized, but such criticism and suggestions as have been made only embody our admission that our academic system is not perfect, but susceptible of material improvement. It should furthermore be stated that there are a great many other sources of difficulty in the operation of our academic system—as those connected with the detail of instructors, the proper apportionment of assisted and unassisted labor of cadets, etc.—which have not been referred to, but these difficulties are in every case mitigated rather than increased by more academic time. Again, in every academic system, there are mechanical difficulties of operation relating to recitation rooms, hours of study, recitations, exercises, etc., but it is confidently believed that an academic schedule of great perfection in this regard can be arranged with the added three months, and that it can be put in effective operation as soon as the building construction now in progress has sufficiently advanced. These questions of minor detail have been given much consideration, but as they need not be finally determined until the fundamental question of the time addition is approved, they are not here referred to.

This recommendation received the sanction of the War Department, and Congress made the following proviso: "*Provided*, That cadets appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, New York, for admission after the year nineteen hundred and seven, may be admitted on the first day of March in place of the first day of June;" and made the necessary appropriation for their pay and subsistence during these extra three months.

This action taken, the way was paved for the revised schedule which was adopted by the academic board and forwarded to the War Department with the following letter, July 31, and returned by The Adjutant General, approved by the War Department, August 10. 1907, and is now being gradually put in force:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., July 31, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith copies in duplicate of the revised schedule of studies at the Military Academy, which was adopted by the academic board at its meeting on June 23, 1907. The new schedule provides for the following:

1. For the instruction of the class of new cadets for the period from the date of their admission, March 1, to the date of the following annual examination in June.

2. It provides for the teaching of Spanish in the first-class course and materially increases the time to be devoted to this subject. It is thought that, being one of the last subjects studied, the graduate will be more proficient in the use of the language than heretofore, and there will be a tendency to fix it permanently in his mind by its practical use in case he is ordered soon after graduation to duty in a Spanish-speaking country.

3. Provision is made for the establishment of a separate department of English and history. In the estimates heretofore submitted an item has been inserted providing for the pay of a head for this new department. Should Congress not take favorable action upon this prior to March 1 next, it is recommended that the department be established by Executive order and an officer selected and detailed in charge of it. The reasons for the establishment of this department are, briefly, that the department of modern languages is as large as can properly be supervised by one officer when it includes the two subjects of French and Spanish; that the subjects of English and history are so related as to lend themselves to coordination in teaching; that the subjects of history and law are not so related, and that, as a rule, the head of the department of law will be an officer having devoted many years of his life to specialization in law, and therefore not generally an individual who will bring to the teaching of history the interest and special qualifications deemed desirable and even necessary to secure the best results from the study of this important subject.

4. Other less radical and less important changes in the schedule of studies will be readily understood from the diagram itself and need no special mention.

With a view to a full understanding of the action of the board in adopting this schedule, there are inclosed herewith various reports from the committee considering the subject, which have been adopted from time to time during the last two years, together with letters from this office bearing upon the subject. These papers show that the present schedule is the result of serious, thorough, and painstaking effort, and that the important questions which have been raised in the consideration of this subject have been thoroughly considered and discussed by the academic board. The documents supplement the brief explanation given above of the general features of the revised scheme. The reports are perhaps so voluminous and involve the consideration of so many questions as to make it an effort to even give them thorough perusal, but it would hardly be right to submit the final action of the board without attaching thereto this complete record of its labors.

It is a pleasure to make special mention of the sincerity and seriousness with which the individual members of the board, as well as the entire body, approached the subject of the revision of the curriculum; and the broadmindedness and liberality with which each member has accepted changes or limitations in his own particular department which have been agreed upon by the entire board indicate the fact (which is recognized by those who have been in contact with the board during its deliberations) that the welfare of the institution as a whole, rather than that of any separate or distinct department, has been kept constantly in view.

The board still has under consideration and is giving much thought and study to a more explicit definition and restriction of the separate courses of study. It is believed that each course should be outlined in very great detail, and that the board, as a whole, should make a study of each course and decide whether the ground which is covered by the outline is sufficient in extent to accomplish the purposes of the course, and that when this decision has been reached there

should be a rigid limitation of the subject-matter taught to that prescribed and laid down. In accomplishing this the board has been divided into as many subcommittees as there are courses, and these subcommittees are now engaged in preparing their reports for presentation to the board for its consideration. Particular attention will be given to the subject of mathematics by the subcommittee in charge of that subject, with a view to so prescribing and limiting the course that the fundamentals of this subject may be thoroughly acquired and understood by the student without being obscured by the harder but relatively less important details. It is not believed that the time devoted to this subject at present can be materially altered with benefit to the graduate, but it is believed that a more limited scope with greater thoroughness will result to its advantage. When the reports of the subcommittees are eventually adopted by the academic board they will be submitted to the War Department for final action, with the necessary recommendations for changes in the present regulations to carry them into effect.

There are also inclosed herewith minority report of the professor of law and history upon the resolution of the academic board expressing the opinion that the department of law and history should be divided and history placed in the third class year, together with the report of the committee on revision of curriculum on the above minority report.

I recommend the approval of the schedule submitted. It is impracticable at the present time to make this schedule a part of the regulations, because for the next two or three years it will be necessary to vary from it in many ways in order to adjust the differences which exist between the present schedule and the one submitted. It is, therefore, further recommended that the Superintendent be authorized to put the schedule in operation as expeditiously as may be practicable without disrupting the instruction in any department.

Very respectfully,

H. L. SCOTT,
Colonel, United States Army, Superintendent.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

MARKING.

The system long in vogue of marking cadets upon their daily recitations has been under discussion for some time past. In the olden time the cadet received but little instruction and was left to acquire what he could by his own unaided efforts. This made a strong and active student, but it has been felt that more and better results could be obtained by a combination. It has been believed by many graduates that at least a portion of the time in the recitation room should be given up to instruction. If this is carried out, it will not be possible for the instructor to examine every cadet every day. On the other hand, if too much instruction is given, the cadet is made to rely too much upon the instructor to teach him and is apt to relax his own efforts. The experiment was carried out in the fourth class for one year with partial results, as shown forth in the resolution adopted by the academic board December 7, 1906:

The committee on the revision of the curriculum, to which was referred by resolution of the academic board the subject of marking of cadets in academic courses of instruction, has the honor to submit the following report:

All papers submitted to the committee bearing on the subject were carefully considered, and all instructors charged with conducting the modified system of marking pursued last year were examined by the committee. The professor of mathematics was invited to be present during the examination of the instructors, and also expressed his views on the questions considered. The consensus of opinion of the instructors in the department of mathematics, the department in which the modified system was tried, and of Captain Blakely, the acting head of the department during the year, is that the experiment as tried was a success in so far as the acquisition of a better understanding of the subjects taught was concerned. This benefit was especially noticeable in

the lower sections. There was more difference of opinion as to the influence of no marks upon the effort made by the cadets themselves, but the consensus of opinion on this point also seemed to be that the majority of cadets made a proper and reasonable amount of personal effort, as much, perhaps, as under the system of daily marks, while a minority did not. After a careful consideration of the views of all the officers of the department, both oral and written, in which the experiment of modified marking was tried and all supposed results therefrom, and after a full discussion among the members of the committee, the conviction reached is that the old method generally employed at the academy in all departments of limiting the recitation period of personal examination, with little or no general explanation, is not the best: that this system should be combined with full and clear explanation of all subjects and points which are beyond the power of the student to master by the proper amount of honest effort. This course should be pursued both because it is necessary for the acquisition of a proper knowledge of the subjects, and because the study of a subject brings no proper return for the labor expended unless it be understood. The explanation stated should be given on all necessary occasions to accomplish the aims intended, at whatever expense of personal recitation and marks. However, the difficulty of accomplishing this desirable result includes several of the most persistent and universally recognized problems involved in education, to wit: The proper apportionment of value between mental training and discipline, and the acquisition of knowledge; the relative worth of conscious power secured by successful effort in overcoming difficulties, and the benefits of information secured by less strenuous effort; the value of subordinating inclination to effort in securing an end by unhesitating work rather than reaching that end by easier means. While these difficulties are all involved in properly apportioning the assisted and unassisted labor of cadets, it is beyond question that a great improvement can be and has been made in the former methods of the academy by ready and willing general explanation on the part of the instructors of all those portions of the courses which experience shows are beyond the reasonable and conscientious efforts of their sections. To this end it is believed that omission of recitation, and consequently of marks, should be made whenever the requirements of the course are as above stated. It is thought that in all courses the experience of the head of a department and of the older instructors can, with fair accuracy, decide those portions of each course that can not be satisfactorily mastered by the proper individual efforts of the cadets. This committee accordingly recommends that the head of each department, assisted by his instructors, shall decide upon the portions of each subject that come under the above head, and that full explanation of such portions be made to the class; the explanations preferably being made to each section, or at least to numbers so small as to accomplish the desired results. In the greater proportion of the matter considered to require explanation, the explanations should be given whether asked for by the cadets or not, and the heads of departments should assure themselves that all sections receive full explanations and that the members thereof be made to feel free to ask questions and to have explanations repeated until understood. This method carried out would probably, in some of the more difficult subjects, prevent all recitations on many days and permit only a small number on other days, so that the maximum mark for the week would not be determined at all by the number of recitation periods but by the maximum number of recitations by any one cadet; this maximum being made as nearly as possible the same for all members of the section. If this system be properly carried out, it is hoped and believed that the cadets will avail themselves of the privilege to freely ask questions, and that they will receive all proper assistance on the points of the course requiring it, and that there will be little temptation for the cadets to neglect to do the proper amount of honest and conscientious work. The result of such a system would be a large decrease in the number of individual recitations and marks, with a corresponding increase in general explanation and instruction.

The success of this method would depend, of course, upon the thoroughness with which it is carried out, and this in turn depends, to a large degree, upon the efficiency of the instructors. In this respect the Military Academy is under a considerable handicap owing to the impossibility of having at all times equally and thoroughly competent instructors, and this handicap exists with any method of instruction attempted at the academy; but under the method just proposed the head of the department and his more experienced assistants could manage to make the more difficult explanations and see that all sections were properly *assisted*. It is believed by the committee that the aim of our instruction can

be more nearly obtained by the system thus generally outlined than by any other, and that it can be made to retain the advantages of the old system of the academy (simple examination, recitation, and marks) and combine with it a greater interest in and a more thorough understanding of the subjects of study without material discouragement to individual effort; this last-named element is of great importance and should be most carefully preserved, and an objection in addition to those already suggested to the system of not marking at all on advance in any subject is, that the marks received in advance through the unassisted efforts of the cadets are believed by most instructors to be the best test of capacity when equal preparation of all is assumed, and accordingly very important in grading the cadets. With the system above recommended for adoption in our instruction the committee believes that there should be introduced a greater familiarity of the head of each department with the work and methods of every other. This familiarity with the work of other departments has been greatly diminished by the general elimination of oral examinations at the end of the academic term. The committee recommends that it be made the duty of each head of department to be present frequently at the recitation exercises of other departments.

This system is now in practice, and it is believed that it will be fruitful of good results.

ADMISSION ON CERTIFICATES IN LIEU OF THE MENTAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The admission of candidates on certificates from local schools and colleges (frequently secured after brief and inadequate attendance) in lieu of the entrance examinations, after having been given an exhaustive test for six years, was, with the authority of the Secretary of War, discontinued this year, the class entering in 1907 having been made the last one to enter on certificates. The certificate system gave very unsatisfactory results and a great number of candidates admitted by this method were found to have been poorly grounded in the entrance requirements, which deficiency often resulted in a very laborious career at the Military Academy and not infrequently in ultimate failure to master the course. It was found that the classes would be much better grounded if reasonable and uniform entrance examinations were required.

METHOD OF DETAILING INSTRUCTORS.

Attention is invited to the method of detailing instructors at the Military Academy reported on by my predecessor in 1904, 1905, and 1906, by the Board of Visitors last year and this. It is recommended that all assistant professors and instructors be placed on the same footing as members of the detailed staff, and that officers thus detailed who show especial proficiency be kept here for longer periods. It is believed that the time has come to acknowledge the superiority of specialists in the art and science of war as well as in other professions, such as law, medicine, surgery, etc. When an officer, after having made the sacrifices incident to the attainment of recognition as an authority on some particular branch of the science of war at the Military Academy, is taken off his work and exchanged (before the service gets the full benefit of his labors) for a novice, it is certain there is a loss of efficiency and contentment. By the system of filling the place of the officer when detached from his regiment or corps for duty as an instructor here, his tour of duty, or an extension of his tour, will neither cripple his company nor require double duty of

another in his absence; while his unrestricted service at the Military Academy will benefit his classes of cadets and at the same time permit him to advance himself still further in that branch of the science of war in which he particularly excels, and thereby benefit the service at large.

WATER SUPPLY.

The storage capacity of the various reservoirs is as follows:

	Gallons.
Lusk Reservoir	92,000,000
Round Pond	48,000,000
Delafield Pond	9,000,000
Sinclair Pond	1,300,000
Cro' Nest Reservoir	300,000
Total	150,600,000

As the daily consumption is 800,000 gallons, it will be noted that there is on hand six months' supply in case of drought or other reason operating to cut off the flow. In case the water supply of any one reservoir is cut off, the others, or any one of the others, can be turned on. Rules and regulations for the protection from contamination of the West Point water supply have been enacted by the New York State commissioner of health, under chapter 661 of the laws of 1893; chapter 251 of the laws of 1899; chapter 484 of the laws of 1904, and chapter 582 of the laws of 1906. As soon as these regulations are put in force, it is believed that the water supply can be maintained in a very healthy condition; the necessary funds are on hand to carry out the purpose. In the meantime the filter bed surface is being doubled and the following order has been issued:

Weekly bacterial tests of the water supply of the post will be made by the surgeon and reports rendered to this office.

The officer in charge of the water supply will cooperate with the surgeon and furnish for analysis such samples as the surgeon may require.

The reports of the examination by the surgeon have heretofore all been favorable.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The completion of the buildings under construction has been considerably delayed by the failure of contractors, whose work is now being performed by their bondsmen. Sixteen sets of captains' and lieutenants' quarters are now occupied and give great satisfaction. The steam and light tunnels, also cavalry and artillery barracks, stables, and gun shed, are rapidly approaching completion, as are the cadet barracks and the power house, and it is believed that all these buildings will be occupied by January 1. The foundations for the new gymnasium and headquarter building have been completed, and those for the bachelor officers' quarters and the new chapel are under way. A new proposition for making the contracts for construction was submitted to, and received the sanction of, the War Department. This provides for competition only among first-class builders who are able to do the work for a percentage of the cost of construction under the rigid supervision of the quartermaster, who, knowing the market price of material and labor, visés all orders for material and labor. A small bonus is given for early and a corresponding penalty for

lateness in completion. It is believed that this method will greatly facilitate the future construction. Divisions of the old barracks have been overhauled, putting in new electric and gas fixtures whose location has been made according to the advice of the expert for the best advantage of the eyes of cadets.

FORESTRY.

Prof. Roy L. Marston, the forester, serves purely for his love of the Army and without pay, and I hereby extend to him the thanks of the Military Academy for his valued assistance in his special science during the year.

ESTIMATES.

As directed, the estimates for the next fiscal year were forwarded in advance of this report, together with full notes explaining the necessity for the few new items submitted.

OFFICERS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

On behalf of the Military Academy I take pleasure in recording appreciation of the many courtesies extended by the officers of the War Department. The achievements of the academic board and the corps of officers and instructors at the Military Academy during the year deserve high commendation. I wish to invite especial attention to the capable and faithful services of Capt. Frank W. Coe, Coast Artillery Corps, whose tour of duty as adjutant of the Military Academy ended to-day. In no office has the growth of the academy made heavier demands than in that of the adjutant, which demands were met by Captain Coe in a most capable and efficient manner.

Very respectfully,

H. L. SCOTT,
Colonel, United States Army, Superintendent.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *U. S. Army.*

GENERAL REPORT OF THE INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL, STAFF COLLEGE, AND SIGNAL SCHOOL.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL, STAFF COLLEGE, AND SIGNAL SCHOOL.

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL,
STAFF COLLEGE, AND SIGNAL SCHOOL,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., August 31, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following general report as commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Staff College, and Signal School for the year beginning September 1, 1906, and ending August 31, 1907:

COMMANDANT.

Brig. Gen. Charles B. Hall, U. S. Army.

I assumed command of the service schools August 20, 1906, as colonel Eighteenth Infantry, relieving Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell (then brigadier-general United States Army), having been assigned to duty as commander per paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 196, War Deportment, series of 1906, and was appointed brigadier-general, United States Army, April 11, 1907.

PERSONAL STAFF.

First Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. William Lay Patterson, Eighteenth Infantry.

Lieutenant Fitch was directed to report to me for duty as aid-de-camp per paragraph 16, Special Orders No. 106, War Department, May 6, 1907, and was announced as such per Infantry and Cavalry School Orders No. 14, May 21, 1907.

Lieutenant Patterson was directed to report to me for duty as aid-de-camp per paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 93, War Department, current series, and was announced as such per Infantry and Cavalry School Orders No. 10, April 24, 1907.

ASSISTANT COMMANDANTS.

Maj. Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers.
Maj. D. H. Boughton, Eleventh Cavalry.
Maj. George O. Squier, Signal Corps.
Maj. Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps.

Major Beach, instructor, department of engineering, being the senior instructor at the service schools, was announced as assistant commandant per Infantry and Cavalry School Orders No. 50, of November 12, 1906. On August 13, 1907, Major Beach was relieved from duty at schools and college by the War Department.

Major Boughton, assistant commandant from August 15, 1907.

Major Squier, assistant commandant, signal school, from August 15, 1905, to June 28, 1907, when he was relieved by order of the War Department and assigned to duty in office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Major Saltzman, assistant commandant, signal school, from August 15, 1907.

SECRETARY AND DISBURSING OFFICER.

Capt. Milton F. Davis, Tenth Cavalry.
Capt. E. E. Booth, Seventh Cavalry.

Captain Davis, from September 1, 1906, to August 15, 1907, when he was relieved by Captain Booth, appointed secretary and disbursing officer.

Captain Davis was absent in Washington on duty in the office of the Chief of Staff from April 6, 1907, to May 2, 1907, and with the Chief of Staff on an inspection trip from July 8, 1907, to August 14, 1907.

Captain Booth performed the duty of secretary, etc., during the absence of Captain Davis. (No orders issued.)

Captain Booth, from August 15, 1907.

LIBRARIAN.

Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, U. S. Army, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller, detailed per paragraph 23, Special Orders No. 168, War Department, July 18, 1906, and reported August 15, 1906.

In submitting this report as commandant, I desire to express my appreciation of the untiring interest shown, the hard and ceaseless work performed, the good feeling and commendable conduct developed, and the flattering results obtained by the faculty and student officers during the past year.

The term just closed has not been without its dark days, its setbacks, and its uncertainties. At the very beginning we were overshadowed by a war cloud so great as to threaten the very existence of the schools for the time being. This cloud fortunately passed over, but not until it had robbed us of 19 of our members, namely:

Capt. C. E. Dentler, Eleventh Infantry;
Capt. James A. Ryan Fifteenth Cavalry;
Capt. James Ronayne, Twenty-eighth Infantry;
Capt. Frank L. Wells, Eleventh Infantry;
Capt. Jens Bugge, Twenty-Eighth Infantry;
Capt. Howard R. Hickok, Fifteenth Cavalry;
Capt. Charles F. Crain, Twenty-seventh Infantry;
Capt. C. F. Baltzell, Fifth Infantry;
Capt. Seaborn G. Chiles, Eleventh Infantry;
Capt. Le R. Eltinge, Fifteenth Cavalry;
Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps;
Capt. Irving J. Carr, Twenty-eighth Infantry;
Lieut. Theodore B. Taylor, Eleventh Cavalry;
Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Seventeenth Infantry;
Lieut. Creed F. Cox, Eleventh Cavalry;
Lieut. A. L. Singleton, Fifth Infantry;
Lieut. B. D. Foulois, Twenty-fourth Infantry;
Lieut. Robt. P. Updyke, Seventeenth Infantry;
Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, Fifth Infantry.

who were ordered away September 30, 1906, per orders War Department, to participate in the active service required of them in Cuba.

This was disheartening to all of us, but was especially a disappointment to those who came here enthusiastic to take the course of study, congratulating themselves upon their good fortune, and filled with the hope of seeing their names announced in orders as graduates of this, one of the greatest, and now recognized as the most desirable and most finished institution for military education in this or any other country; an institution which has been brought to its present high standard of excellence, of honorable and world-wide reputation, by the untiring interest and efforts of its former commandant, Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff; an institution which confers upon its graduates honor and preferment among military men.

I do not need to defend this last statement, for I point with pride, which I feel is pardonable, to the work that has been done by its graduates on every field, and in every land where our army has seen service, and to the complimentary reports of their work, made by the commanding generals of the maneuver camps at Fort Riley, Mount Gretna, and at other places during the summer of 1906.

As umpires, observers, and instructors they have attracted attention by the excellence of their work and by their knowledge of the modern requirements of our profession.

Since the graduation exercises June 29, last, many of our graduates of this year were detailed by the War Department to attend the maneuvers connected with the joint army and militia coast defense exercises, and the national guard encampments of different States, during the months of July and August.

Although many of the officers so detailed had reason to expect they would be granted leaves of absence for this period instead of being ordered to summer camps, they very enthusiastically entered upon the discharge of their duties; and the flattering letters received from commanding officers of troops, governors of States, and other State officials commenting upon their work have been particularly gratifying to me and to all of us, because these letters go to show the dawn of a new era in public opinion among the prominent men of the country and the National Guard as to the ability of the Army for all the duties it may be called upon to perform and to the usefulness and willingness of our graduates to impart instruction to State troops.

I am able to state from personal knowledge that the entire Army, the National Guard of all the States, and many prominent men of educational institutions are becoming more and more interested in these schools and taking a just pride in the success attending us, and all who under the law can do so, are seeking to enter our classes and participate in our great military advantages. This was not so a few years ago, when in the beginning of this institution a detail here was not sought after, was considered not necessary, and something to be avoided. As the years have passed improvements in the methods pursued and the curriculum adopted here have steadily improved, until to-day we feel we are standing almost on the pinnacle of success in imparting military education in all its branches.

A most gratifying success has attended the work in each of the departments, namely:

Department of military art;
Department of engineering;
Department of languages;
Department of law;
Department of care of troops;
The Army Signal School;
The Army Staff College;

and this satisfactory condition is due to the unceasing labor and attention of all the instructors and assistant instructors, as well as the interest shown by student officers.

The reputation of any institution of learning is very largely made by its students, and no matter how carefully its curriculum may be prepared or how perfect in theory may be its system of imparting instruction, if it does not meet with the approval of the student body it is doomed to failure. Every student must feel that he has personally received valuable and lasting instruction and that his college is capable of imparting it. In this respect this institution has been signally successful; and every student officer knows he has received here invaluable instruction, and he is both willing and anxious to so testify to his brother officers. This goes to show that in the future, as in the past, the greatest care and consideration must be given the proper selection of instructors and assistant instructors, and that none but competent, careful, moral, and tactful officers be detailed for the positions, and the same holds good in the selection of student officers.

After repeated experiments in the manner of conducting recitations, arranging the members of the infantry and cavalry school for class standing, etc., I believe that we have now arrived at a system of instruction and marking as nearly perfect and satisfactory as it can be made. The only question upon which we of the faculty and student body are not united in opinion is that of the marking system. But the great majority favor the system of marking as now adopted; that is, no marking on daily recitations, but marking on examinations which are held frequently. This system seems to give satisfaction even to those who are not fully in favor of it, but who are unable to suggest a better plan.

The former commandant, General Bell, has devoted much time to the study of this subject, as will be seen by examining his report for 1906–7. He has, since he became Chief of Staff, called for an expression of opinion in this matter from members of this year's staff class, and also from former graduates of these schools and has issued an appendix to his report in which he has quoted and comments fully upon the letters he has received.

I have watched this year with the most intense interest the result of our marking system and have endeavored to obtain the views on this subject of different student officers, and the conclusion is that I am satisfied with it, and I would not willingly have any change made. The posting of marks as soon as announced, for the information of students, has had a very quieting and satisfactory influence. It is proper, in my opinion, that students should know promptly just how they stand. They are able then to correct errors should any be found, and also to govern their future studies accordingly. If post-

ing marks is delayed or not announced but once or twice a year, you will never be able to satisfy the student who unexpectedly finds himself low in standing that gross injustice has not been done him, and he will never recover from the shock.

Class standing is necessary, and without it this institution would deteriorate until before many years it would die a natural death. Years ago, before I came to Fort Leavenworth and consequently before I knew much about this school, I had, in common with many who then knew as little as I did of the matter, the idea that it was a great mistake to mark students. Without class marking every officer who was not taken from the infantry and cavalry class for the staff class would have grounds to feel, and probably would always feel, that he was a victim of great favoritism. For the reason that "to err is human" can we blame him? I am proud to state that I have never known of a case—so strong is the belief by students in the fairness and justness of instructors—where an officer has felt he did not receive as high a mark as he was entitled to. Class marking causes "boning for tenths" and active competition it is true, facts which have been adversely commented upon by some outside of the school, but this is a healthy form of rivalry and this competition for first honors is not injurious to discipline and that good feeling which should always exist to obtain the best results. Its cause is ambition that has developed among students in every school, and in every college, and in every institution of learning since the beginning of history. Its result here has been to develop the very best that is honorable in the heart of man, and he who is one, or five or ten, in class standing receives the sincere and hearty congratulations of his comrades who are spurred to greater efforts and who realize that victory to the deserving reflects credit on all.

In this connection I desire to submit the following extract from a report of Col. F. K. Ward, Seventh Cavalry, special inspector, who, under orders from the War Department, made a critical inspection of the schools and college on June 21–24 last:

> The spirit of competition among the student officers runs high, perhaps in some cases too high. The system of marking is principally effective in developing this struggle for class standing. Much has been said on this subject. The matter is one difficult to handle and may best be left for development or improvement to those most experienced in dealing with it. There must be marking of some kind or the work done will become perfunctory, spiritless, and eventually valueless.

Now that the separation of the light (or field) artillery from the coast artillery has been effected, it is hoped that a proper proportion of officers of the field artillery will be annually detailed for the Infantry and Cavalry School, as it is now called, and instruction in field artillery will form a part of our curriculum.

It is doubted if it is advisable, or necessary, to detail officers of the coast artillery to attend the service schools here, but there can be no objection to the detail in proper numbers of those who make application for same.

The policy that has been announced and which goes into effect with the incoming class, of detailing young ranking majors and old ranking captains as student officers here, is one that is bound to give general satisfaction, and will result in immense benefit not only to the officer detailed, but to the Army at large. The good effect of

this system will be apparent just as soon as the next class is graduated, if the moral influence is not sooner realized. The detailing of lieutenants for instruction here has been, in my opinion, a mistake, not for the reason that the officers detailed did not receive immense personal benefit and professional knowledge, but because after graduation they were never, or very rarely, able to put this newly acquired information into practice either in their companies or regiments. Too often a young lieutenant, returning to his regiment from this institution after graduation and wishing to do things as he had been taught, has been suppressed and discouraged by his superior officers who had little knowledge of or sympathy with these schools. A lieutenant, unless allowed, can have no influence in teaching new drills, new practices, or new maneuvers to his company or troop, and certainly none to higher units, while captains and majors can and will and even take pride in so teaching.

In the new War Department order which, I understand, is about to be issued for the regulation and government of the schools and college here, the name "Infantry and Cavalry School" will be changed to "The School of the Line," a much more descriptive, elastic, and fitting designation, in my opinion, for it will then admit, as it should, of instructing a proper proportion of engineer, signal corps, infantry, field artillery, and cavalry officers. The Signal Corps, although now a branch of the staff, is so closely connected with the line for tactical purposes and duties, that it can properly be considered in this connection as belonging to it.

The work on the subject of minor tactics, including security and information, which has been in the course of preparation by the department of military art during the past year, and to which reference was made in the last annual report by the former commandant, has progressed most satisfactorily. The map to be used with this book has been completed and several studies have been prepared and used in the department. It is proposed the work shall contain some eighteen or twenty studies on minor tactics in addition to problems for solution. The work is after the style of Griepenkerl and adapted to American units.

THE ARMY SIGNAL SCHOOL.

The subject of military signaling in all its branches has been brought to such great prominence during the past few years that it has occupied the minds of all thinking military men and stimulated the inventive genius of our experts along these lines.

The vast possibilities opened by a well-equipped and competent signal corps, the satisfactory results already obtained, the celerity of transmitting orders on the battle field, and the immense number of miles of wire required for this purpose even in a great battle[a] makes this branch of our service of the utmost importance, calls for the careful consideration of those in authority as to its requirements

[a] Colonel Haldane in his report on the Japanese army states: "At the battle of Mukden the Third army on the left was linked with headquarters and with the army next to it by telephone, and the quantity of wire laid during that battle amounted to no less than 155 miles. This will give some idea of the trouble taken to maintain lines of information between headquarters and the units engaged, and between these units themselves."

and favorable action by Congress in furnishing men and money to carry out its work.

It is believed that great advance has been made in the application of military lines of information to the art of war by the faculty and student officers of the United States Signal School during the past school year.

The facilities of this school have been extensively used to cooperate with the department of military art of the Infantry and Cavalry School and Army Staff College in the execution of practical terrain exercises and maneuvers of the combined schools.

This constructive work, it is believed, will prove of the greatest benefit to the military service and has already resulted in radical improvements in the methods of instruction in the field exercises carried out by the service schools. There has been available but one small company of signal troops for these exercises, and experience has shown that two companies of approximately 100 men each are absolutely required for the purposes of the schools at the earliest moment. These troops should form part of the personnel of the schools, and the transfer of one company (A) from the post of Fort Leavenworth to the schools has just been ordered by the War Department.

Detailed plans and specifications for a suitable double barracks for two companies, with a storehouse, balloon loft, stable, and vehicle shed, have already been submitted to the War Department, these buildings to be located in the college section of the post, and there is good reason for believing that some of these buildings will be erected at once.

Very careful calculations have been made during the past year looking to a conservative estimate of the proper proportion of signal troops to efficiently serve the line of the army in the field. Opinions from all branches of the service here have been sought and considered, and actual field tests made in the field excercises to determine as far as possible the minimum number of men and officers required for this indispensable service.

The concensus of opinion at present is that a minimum of 2½ per cent of the strength of the command is absolutely necessary in order to attempt this service. This percentage shows that for each division of an army there should be provided a battalion of three companies of signal troops of approximately 100 men each. Any less number than this means a serious curtailing of this service.

Since these highly trained troops for tactical lines of information in war can not be obtained after the declaration of war, it is necessary that the full complement of these troops for our authorized army of 100,000 men be provided and instructed in time of peace. These troops should be organized into 24 companies of 100 men each, and these companies into battalions of 3 companies each—the battalion being the division unit. It will be noted that this would provide only 2.4 per cent of the authorized strength of the Army.

Under letter order from the Secretary of War dated Adjutant-General's Office, May 13, 1907, Col. F. K. Ward, Seventh Cavalry, special inspector, made an inspection of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School and Army Staff College and extracts from his report are embodied in my reports on the different schools.

On the schools in general he reports as follows:

Inquiries regarding the various departments of the school disclosed nothing for adverse criticism. The departments are well managed, and instructors competent and efficient, and the work is well done by the student officers as well as by the instructors.

It is necessary that a rigid and careful physical examination be made of all officers being sent here as students and that none be detailed unless physically sound. Six officers of the class 1906-7 were physically disqualified from taking the full course of instruction, 4 by reason of being unable to ride, 1 on account of bad eyes, and 1 for deafness; and 1 officer who reported this month with the class of 1907-8 has already been pronounced physically unable to take the course on account of his eyes. This officer states he was examined at his post under the requirements of circular letter January 23, 1907, from The Military Secretary's Office to commanding officers of regiments.

The recommendations for improvements made by the former commandant in his last annual report, and also those made by the instructors, have been carefully considered by me and carried out as fully as possible.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES B. HALL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army,
Commandant.

The CHIEF of STAFF, *U. S. Army.*

REPORT OF THE INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

REPORT OF THE INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., August 31, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the Infantry and Cavalry School for the year commencing September 1, 1906, and ending August 31, 1907:

COMMANDANT.

Brig. Gen. Charles B. Hall, U. S. Army.

I assumed command of the Service Schools August 20, 1906, as colonel Eighteenth Infantry, relieving Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell (then brigadier-general, United States Army), having been assigned to duty as commandant per paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 196, War Department, series of 1906, and was appointed brigadier-general, United States Army, April 11, 1907.

PERSONAL STAFF.

First Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. William Lay Patterson, Eighteenth Infantry.

Lieutenant Fitch was directed to report to me for duty as aid-de-camp per paragraph 16, Special Orders, No. 106, War Department, May 6, 1907, and was announced as such per Infantry and Cavalry School Orders, No. 14, May 21, 1907.

Lieutenant Patterson was directed to report to me for duty as aid-de-camp per paragraph 8, Special Orders, No. 93, War Department, current series, and was announced as such per Infantry and Cavalry School Orders, No. 10, April 24, 1907.

ASSISTANT COMMANDANTS.

Maj. Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers.
Maj. D. H. Boughton, Eleventh Cavalry.

Major Beach, instructor, department of engineering, being the senior instructor at the service schools, was announced as assistant commandant per Infantry and Cavalry School Orders, No. 50, November 12, 1906. On August 13, 1907, Major Beach was relieved from duty at the schools and college by the War Department.

Major Boughton, assistant commandant from August 15, 1907

SECRETARY AND DISBURSING OFFI

Capt. Milton F. Davis, Tenth Cavalry.
Capt. E. E. Booth, Seventh Cavalry.

Captain Davis, from September 1, 190
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August 15, 1907.

REPORT OF THE INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., August 31, 1907..

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the Infantry and Cavalry School for the year commencing September 1, 1906, and ending August 31, 1907:

COMMANDANT.

Brig. Gen. Charles B. Hall, U. S. Army.

I assumed command of the Service Schools August 20, 1906, as colonel Eighteenth Infantry, relieving Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell (then brigadier-general, United States Army), having been assigned to duty as commandant per paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 196, War Department, series of 1906, and was appointed brigadier-general, United States Army, April 11, 1907.

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ASSISTANT COMMANDANTS.

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Maj. D. H. Boughton, Eleventh Cavalry.

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August 15, 1907.

Capt. J. A. Moss, Twenty-fourth Infantry, assistant instructor, ordered to duty at service schools and college per paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 196, War Department, August 20, 1906.

Capt. F. Le J. Parker, Fifteenth Cavalry, assistant instructor.

Capt. O. L. Spaulding, jr., Fifth Field Artillery, assistant instructor.

Captain Parker has been relieved from duty as assistant instructor in this department per Orders No. 48, Schools and College, August 30, 1907, to enable him to attend the Infantry and Cavalry School as a student during the coming year.

Much excellent work has been done in this department, and great interest manifested by the students, as shown by the wonderful progress made. The use of the phonograph as a means of education has been most successful. We have been able to furnish one phonograph to every two officers, and also all the cylinders necessary in Spanish, French, and German.

I invite attention to the following quotation from the inspection report of Colonel Ward, special inspector, before referred to:

I was especially impressed with the excellence of the method followed in the language department. Captain Traub, who is at the head of this department, deserves great credit for it. The phonograph is used as an auxiliary, and the system developed looks to the acquirement of the best speaking knowledge of the language possible in the time allotted to that study.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Capt. H. O. Williams, Fifth Infantry, instructor from August 31, 1903, to August 31, 1907.

Capt. Herbert A. White, Eleventh Cavalry, instructor from September 1, 1907.

First Lieut. E. A. Kreger, Twenty-eighth Infantry, assistant instructor. Capt. Tenney Ross, Seventh Infantry, instructor since August 15, 1907, detailed for duty at schools and college per paragraph 21, Special Orders, No. 156, War Department, July 15, 1907.

Capt. C. F. Bates, Twenty-fifth Infantry, relieved from duty at schools and college at his own request, per paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 196, War Department, dated August 20, 1906.

Captain Williams has been relieved from duty under provisions of paragraph 84, General Orders, No. 145, War Department, August 31, 1906, on account of expiration of detail.

Lieutenant Kreger has been on duty in Cuba since March 3, 1907, as assistant to Col. E. H. Crowder, General Staff, Department of State and Justice, per telegraphic orders dated February 28, 1907. He will return to duty here about the first of October next.

The course in this department has been most successful and instructive. New and interesting points of law as they have come up in the higher civil or military courts were taken up and carefully studied.

DEPARTMENT OF CARE OF TROOPS.

Maj. Edward C. Carter, medical department, instructor.

Capt. Jere B. Clayton, medical department, assistant instructor.

Capt. Roderic P. O'Conner, medical department, assistant instructor.

Capt. Horace D. Bloombergh, medical department, assistant instructor.

Upon the recommendation of the academic board, approved by the commandant, this department was, on February 27, 1907, transferred the staff college, where the course of instruction will hereafter be pht by lecturers and practical exercises.

The " department of care of troops " does not in this report appear under the head of " staff college " for the reason that at the time of the transfer instruction in the department had been finished for this year's course.

STUDENT OFFICERS.

Allison, James B., Capt., Seventh Infantry.
Ball, Frank W., First Lieut., Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Beebe, Royden E., Second Lieut., Twenty-ninth Infantry.
Birnie, Upton, jr., First Lieut., Artillery Corps.
Brabson, Fay W., Second Lieut., Twelfth Infantry.
Bristol, Matt C., Second Lieut., Thirteenth Cavalry.
*Brockman, John A., First Lieut., Seventeenth Infantry.
*Bugge, Jens, Capt., Twenty-eighth Infantry.
Büttgenbach, Walter J., Second Lieut., Fourth Infantry.
Cass, Lewis W., First Lieut., Twelfth Cavalry.
Collins, Robert L., Second Lieut., Second Cavalry.
Cowan, Arthur S., First Lieut., Fourteenth Infantry.
*Crain, Charles F., Capt., Twenty-seventh Infantry.
Currie, Dennis H., First Lieut., Artillery Corps.
Dawson, Frank W., Second Lieut., Twenty-ninth Infantry.
*Dentler, Clarence E., Capt., Eleventh Infantry.
De Witt, John L., Capt., Ninth Infantry.
Dougherty, Clarence A., Second Lieut., Thirteenth Cavalry.
*Eltinge, Le Roy, Capt., Fifteenth Cavalry.
Fisher, Ronald E., Second Lieut., Fourteenth Cavalry.
Fuqua, Stephen O., First Lieut., Twenty-third Infantry.
Goodwin, Robert D., Second Lieut., Fourth Infantry.
Henkes, David A., First Lieut., Twenty-second Infantry.
Hennessey, Peter J., Second Lieut., Fifth Cavalry.
Herron, Charles D., First Lieut., Eighteenth Infantry.
Hodges, Harry L., Second Lieut., First Cavalry.
Hurst, Paul, First Lieut., Third Infantry.
Jackson, Rhees, First Lieut., Twelfth Infantry.
Kerth, Monroe C., Capt., Twenty-third Infantry.
Landa, Jorge, Lieut., Mexican Infantry.
Locke, Morris E., First Lieut., Artillery Corps.
Marshall, George C., jr., Second Lieut., Thirtieth Infantry.
Minus, Josiah C., First Lieut., Tenth Infantry.
Monter, Luis, Lieut., Mexican Infantry.
Morey, Lewis S., First Lieut., Twelfth Cavalry.
Moss, J. Alfred, First Lieut., Twenty-second Infantry.
Nelly, Henry M., Second Lieut., Twentieth Infantry.
Olson, Hans O., Second Lieut., Eighteenth Infantry.
Ovenshine, Alexander T., Capt., Seventh Infantry.
Palmer, Bruce, First Lieut., Tenth Cavalry.
Raymond, John C., Capt., Second Cavalry.
Rhodes, Charles D., Capt., Sixth Cavalry.
*Ronayne, James, Capt., Twenty-eight Infantry.
Sharp, Bernard, First Lieut., Third Infantry.
*Singleton, Asa L., First Lieut., Fifth Infantry.
Stodter, Charles E., Capt., Ninth Cavalry.
*Taylor, Theodore B., First Lieut., Eleventh Cavalry.
*Updyke, Robert P., Second Lieut., Seventeenth Infantry.
Ware, James E., Second Lieut., Fourteenth Infantry.
*Wells, Frank L., Capt., Eleventh Infantry.
West, Robert J., Second Lieut., Twenty-sixth Infantry.
Weyrauch, Paul H., Second Lieut., Fourteenth Cavalry.
*Wiley, Noble J., Second Lieut., Fifth Infantry.
Winter, John G., jr., Second Lieut., Sixth Cavalry.

Asterisks opposite the names of officers indicate those who were ordered to Cuba with their regiments September 30, 1906. These officers were not considered in class standing.

Second Lieut. Walter J. Büttgenbach, Fourth Infantry, of above list, was relived from duty at school, per paragraph 19, Special Orders, No. 293, War Department, dated December 13, 1906, and left college on sick leave December 19, 1906.

First Lieut. Josiah C. Minus, Tenth Infantry, of above list, was constructively on sick report suffering from amœbic dysentery from date he reported for duty as student officer, Infantry and Cavalry School, until January 1, 1907, when he left en route to general hospital, Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C., for treatment, in obedience of paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 304, War Department, dated December 27, 1906.

Second Lieut. Paul H. Weyrauch, Fourteenth Cavalry, of above list, was relieved from duty at school per paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 272, War Department, dated November 16, 1906. Left school en route to join his station, November 21, 1906.

The following-named officers of the foregoing list, having attained the highest standing and having been recommended by the academic board, were announced as

HONOR GRADUATES.

Marshall, G. C., jr., Second Lieut., Thirtieth Infantry.
Kerth, M. C., Capt., Twenty-third Infantry.
Rhodes, C. D., Capt., Sixth Cavalry.
Beebe, R. E., Second Lieut., Twenty-ninth Infantry.
Hodges, H. L., Second Lieut., First Cavalry.

The following-named, having attained an average of not less than 95 per cent, were announced as

DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES.

Locke, M. E., First Lieut., First Field Artillery.
Currie, D. H., First Lieut., Third Field Artillery.
Stodter, C. E., Capt., Ninth Cavalry.
Morey, L. S., First Lieut., Twelfth Cavalry.
Birnie, U., jr., Capt., Sixth Field Artillery.

The remaining members of the class present at end of term having attained not less than 75 per cent in all the tests and examinations were graduated.

From June 17, 1907, to June 21, 1907, the members of this school were in camp near Beverly, Mo., under command of Major Boughton, instructor, engaged in practical field exercises. This encampment was somewhat of an innovation on old customs, but the results were so satisfactory, not only from a physical standpoint as giving a much needed outing to the students, but also in imparting military instruction, that I strongly recommend its adoption each year.

Attention is invited to the following extract from the inspection report of Colonel Ward, before referred to:

The Infantry and Cavalry School and the Staff College are so closely connected in their work that a separate report upon each would involve much repetition, and they are therefore included in one report.

When I arrived at the post the school year was practically ended. The classroom work was over, and the final examinations were in progress. The student officers were in camp on the reservation a few miles from the post, engaged in practical exercises. The camp was broken and they returned to the post on Friday, 21st instant.

The following exercises were witnessed by me, though they were not held for me:

A discussion in the evening in camp, the various solutions proposed, of a problem involving the contact of two opposing forces of which the locations were given while they were yet considerably separated and before either had definitely located the other.

A field exercise, without troops, contact of two opposing brigades, the forces being represented by the officers only of the various subdivisions, all three arms being represented.

An advance guard exercise of a command composed of the three arms, the troops supplied from the Fort Leavenworth garrison, all the fractions of the command under student officers assigned to them for the exercise, the opposing force being imaginary.

A description in detail of these exercises would be out of place in this report. They were well conducted and creditable both to the instructors and the student officers who took part in them. It was evident that all were interested and working hard and harmoniously for the purpose for which the exercises were held and for which these schools are maintained.

Inquiries regarding the various departments of the school disclosed nothing for adverse criticism. The departments are all well managed, the instructors competent and efficient, and the work is well done by the student officers as well as by the instructors.

We have been particularly fortunate this year in securing as lecturers before the combined schools the services of Col. M. M. Macomb, Sixth Field Artillery, and Col. G. J. Fiebeger, U. S. Army, professor, Military Academy, who kindly consented to honor us in this way.

Colonel Macomb officially visited the service schools from 6th to 12th of June, inclusive, and delivered a series of six lectures on the subject "Personal observations and experiences with the Russian army in the Russo-Japanese war." As Colonel Macomb was officially attached to the Russian army as an observer, his lectures were of particular value on that account. They were illustrated by lantern slides from pictures taken on the field by the lecturer and were of absorbing interest.

Colonel Fieberger was officially present at the schools on 14th and 15th of June and delivered a most interesting, scholarly, and instructive lecture on the subject of "The revolutionary armies of France."

All of these lectures were listened to not only by the faculty and student body, but also by many of the officers and ladies of the garrison.

Our thanks are due to Colonels Macomb and Fiebeger for their efforts.

During the year's course it has been necessary to call upon the commanding officer of Fort Leavenworth for troops to carry out our field maneuvers and for individual details for temporary duty of both officers and men. Many of these requests were necessarily made at a time when it was particularly inconvenient for the post commander to comply, but in every case a prompt and full response was made, and both officers and men contributed very largely by the interest, willingness, and intelligence displayed in making all of our maneuvers a great success. My thanks are due to all the troops.

Our field maneuvers are admittedly so instructive to the troops of the garrison taking part in them, that I am of the opinion it would be well for the post commander to cooperate with the commandant, for the purpose of having as many troops as possible present and participating in all our outdoor work, such as terrain exercises and staff rides in addition to field maneuvers. These exercises could form a

part of the course of field training, and it is possible our maneuvers, etc., could be extended over a longer period.

The recommendation of the assistant commandant that the school year begin in January and end in November of each year possesses many points that are deserving of the attention of higher authority. The months of July and August are so intensely hot during the nights, as well as the days, that successful study then is out of the question, and I am of the opinion that a vacation during the hot period at the very middle of the course when work is the hardest and the interest the greatest would be very prejudicial to proper instruction and class standing.

On June 4 Lieut. Gen. Baron Kuroki of the Japanese army honored the service schools by his presence. He was accompanied by his suite, and all expressed interest in our work.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. B. HALL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commandant.

The CHIEF OF STAFF. *U. S. Army.*

REPORT OF THE STAFF COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE STAFF COLLEGE.

STAFF COLLEGE,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., August 31, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on this college for the year commencing September 1, 1906, and ending August 31, 1907:

COMMANDANT.

Brig. Gen. Charles B. Hall, U. S. Army.

I assumed command of the service schools August 20, 1906, as colonel, Eighteenth Infantry, relieving Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell (then brigadier-general, United States Army), having been assigned to duty as commandant per paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 196, War Department, series of 1906, and was appointed brigadier-general, United States Army, April 11, 1907.

PERSONAL STAFF.

First Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. William Lay Patterson, Eighteenth Infantry.

Lieutenant Fitch was directed to report to me for duty as aid-de-camp per paragraph 16, Special Orders, No. 106, War Department, May 6, 1907, and was announced as such per Infantry and Cavalry School Orders, No. 14, May 21, 1907.

Lieutenant Patterson was directed to report to me for duty as aid-de-camp per paragraph 8, Special Orders, No. 93, War Department, current series, and was announced as such per Infantry and Cavalry School Orders, No. 10, April 24, 1907.

ASSISTANT COMMANDANTS.

Maj. Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers.
Maj. D. H. Boughton, Eleventh Cavalry.

Major Beach, instructor, department of engineering, being the senior instructor at the service schools, was announced as assistant commandant per Infantry and Cavalry School Orders, No. 50, November 12, 1906. On August 13, 1907, Major Beach was relieved from duty at the schools and college by War Department orders.

Major Boughton, assistant commandant from August 15, 1907.

SECRETARY AND DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Capt. Milton F. Davis, Tenth Cavalry.
Capt. E. E. Booth, Seventh Cavalry.

Captain Davis, from September 1, 1906, to August 15, 1907, when he was relieved by Captain Booth, appointed secretary and disbursing officer.

Captain Davis was absent in Washington on duty in the office of the Chief of Staff from April 6, 1907, to May 2, 1907, and with the Chief of Staff on an inspection trip from July 8, 1907, to August 14, 1907.

Captain Booth performed the duty of secretary, etc., during the absence of Captain Davis. (No orders issued.)

Captain Booth, from August 15, 1907.

LIBRARIAN.

Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, U. S. Army, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller was detailed per paragraph 23, Special Orders, No. 168, War Department, July 18, 1906, and reported August 15, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY ART.

Maj. Daniel H. Boughton, Eleventh Cavalry, instructor from January 3, 1906, to August 15, 1907, when appointed assistant commandant.
Maj. John F. Morrison, General Staff, instructor from August 15, 1907.
Capt. Matthew F. Steele, Sixth Cavalry, assistant instructor.
Capt. Ferrand Sayre, Eighth Cavalry, assistant instructor.
Capt. Charles Crawford, Twentieth Infantry, assistant instructor.
Capt. John P. Ryan, Sixth Cavalry, assistant instructor.
Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., Fifth Field Artillery, assistant instructor.
Capt. Campbell King, First Infantry, assistant instructor.
Capt. Ewing E. Booth, Seventh Cavalry, assistant instructor from September 1, 1906, to August 15, 1907, when appointed secretary of the school.
Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, First Cavalry, aid-de-camp, assistant instructor, from August 21, 1907.
Veterinarian Sydney L. Hunter, Second Field Artillery, assistant instructor.

Major Morrison was detailed for duty at this school and reported September 6, 1906, immediately after his return from service as military attaché with the Japanese army during the Russo-Japanese war, and his observations and deductions there have been of great help to him as an instructor in military art and also of much value and interest to the students.

Captains Sayre and King, graduates of the staff college, class 1905–6, were retained as assistant instructors under provisions of paragraph 84, General Orders, No. 145. War Department, series 1906.

Lieutenant Fitch was, in addition to his other duties as aid to the commandant, detailed as assistant instructor in this department August 21, 1907.

Under the provisions of paragraph 84, General Orders, No. 145, War Department, series 1906, Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, Third Cavalry, Arthur L. Conger, Twenty-ninth Infantry, and Duncan K. Major, jr., Twenty-seventh Infantry, graduates of the staff college, class 1906–7, have been retained as assistant instructors in this department to replace Captains Crawford and Ryan (J. P.), who have been relieved, August 31, 1907, upon expiration of detail, and ordered to their regiments.

Maj. Charles H. Barth, Twelfth Infantry, was on duty in this department from May 8, 1907, to July 1, 1907, engaged in completing his work on applied tactics.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

Maj. Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers, instructor, from August 19, 1905, to August 15, 1907, when relieved per War Department orders.
Capt. E. T. Cole, Sixth Infantry, assistant instructor to August 15, 1907, when appointed instructor.
Capt. E. R. Stuart, Corps of Engineers, assistant instructor.
Capt. H. B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers, assistant instructor.

Captain Stuart was relieved from duty at this school July 16, 1907, by expiration of detail, and ordered to proceed to station designated by War Department.

Captain Ferguson was relieved from duty at this school August 15, 1907, by expiration of detail, and ordered to proceed to station designated by War Department.

Capt. H. E. Eames, Tenth Infantry, and First Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers, graduates of the staff class 1906–7, have been retained as assistant instructors in this department under the provisions of paragraph 84, General Orders No. 145, War Department, series of 1906, to replace Captains Stuart and Ferguson, relieved.

Capt. J. A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, detailed to duty at this institution per paragraph 9, Special Orders 113, War Department, dated May 14, 1907, has been assigned to duty as assistant instructor in this department per paragraph 2, Orders No. 35, Infantry and Cavalry School, August 15, 1907.

The work performed in this department has been most satisfactory. The art of rapid field sketching has been brought to a high state of perfection by Captains Cole and Stuart, and its military value is fully recognized.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the following extract from the report of Colonel Ward, before referred to:

An explanation the same evening and at the same meeting, by Capt. E. R. Stuart, Corps of Engineers, of an improved method devised by him for rapidly surveying and mapping, for military purposes, a section of country.

The explanation by Captain Stuart of the rapid mapping was especially interesting because the method was entirely new. The results accomplished are astonishing. A contour map on a scale suitable for battle purposes was shown of a section including about thirty square miles. The party had started out in the morning, divided up the section to be covered, made the surveys, joined the sketches, and when they returned to camp before dark they had a blue print contour map of the whole section, made on the ground before starting to return. And it was surprising how well this map, so quickly made, joined with a map of the surrounding country made from regular surveys.

Photographic reproduction of maps and lantern slides for use in lectures in the various departments has occupied much of the time of Captain Cole, who has made some 1,600 slides this year. He has also taught photography, to a necessary extent, in the signal school.

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES.

Capt. Peter E. Traub, Thirteenth Cavalry, instructor from December 12, 1904, to July 25, 1907, when he was relieved, having been detailed by the War Department as associate professor of modern languages at West Point Military Academy.
Capt. Arthur Thayer, Third Cavalry, instructor from August 15, 1907, detailed for duty per paragraph 1, Orders No. 35, Infantry and Cavalry School, August 15, 1907.

Capt. J. A. Moss, Twenty-fourth Infantry, assistant instructor, ordered to duty at service schools and colleges per paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 196, War Department, August 20, 1906.
Capt. F. Le J. Parker, Twelfth Cavalry, assistant instructor.
Capt. O. L. Spaulding, jr., Fifth Field Artillery, assistant instructor.

Captain Parker has been relieved from duty as assistant instructor in this department per Orders No. 48, schools and college, August 30, 1907, to enable him to attend the Infantry and Cavalry School as a student during the coming year.

Much excellent work has been done in this department, and great interest manifested by the students, as shown by the wonderful progress made. The use of the phonograph as a means of education has been most successful. We have been able to furnish one phonograph to every two officers, and also all the cylinders necessary in Spanish, French, and German.

I invite attention to the following quotation from the inspection report of Colonel Ward, special inspector, before referred to:

I was especially impressed with the excellence of the method followed in the language department. Captain Traub, who is at the head of this department, deserves great credit for it. The phonograph is used as an auxiliary, and the system developed looks to the acquirement of the best speaking knowledge of the language possible in the time allotted to that study.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Capt. H. O. Williams, Fifth Infantry, instructor, from January 3, 1906, to August 31, 1907.
Capt. Herbert A. White, Eleventh Cavalry, assistant instructor.
First Lieut. E. A. Kreger, Twenty-eighth Infantry, assistant instructor.
Capt. Tenney Ross, Seventh Infantry, instructor, since August 15, 1907, detailed for duty at schools and college, per paragrph 21, Special Orders, No. 156, War Department, July 15, 1907.
Capt. C. F. Bates, Twenty-fifth Infantry, relieved from duty at schools and college at his own request, per paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 196, War Department, dated August 20, 1906.

Captain Williams has been relieved from duty under provisions of paragraph 84, General Orders, No. 145, War Department, August 31, 1906, on account of expiration of detail.

Lieutenant Kreger has been on duty in Cuba since March 3, 1907, as assistant to Col. E. H. Crowder, General Staff, Department of State and Justice, per telegraphic orders dated War Department, February 28, 1907. He will return to duty here about the first of October next.

The course in this department has been most successful and instructive. New and interesting points of law as they have come up in the higher civil or military courts were taken up and carefully studied.

STUDENT OFFICERS.

Of the 24 officers constituting the staff class all were members of the infantry and cavalry class of 1905–6 with the exception of Lieutenant Winterburn, who was a member of the infantry and cavalry class of 1904.

Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., Eighth Infantry.
Capt. George F. Baltzell, Fifth Infantry.
First Lieut. John B. Barnes, Twelfth Infantry.
Capt. Seaborn G. Chiles, Eleventh Infantry.
Capt. Arthur L. Conger, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

First Lieut. Creed F. Cox, Eleventh Cavalry.
Capt. Henry E. Eames, Tenth Infantry.
First Lieut. Samuel R. Gleaves, First Cavalry.
Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, Third Cavalry.
Capt. Howard R. Hickok, Fifteenth Cavalry.
Capt. Ora E. Hunt, Eighteenth Infantry.
First Lieut. Walter Krueger, Twenty-third Infantry.
First Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure, Fourteenth Infantry.
First Lieut. Duncan K. Major, jr., Fourteenth Infantry.
First Lieut. William T. Merry, Twenty-third Infantry.
First Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, Fourteenth Cavalry.
First Lieut. E. Holland Rubottom, Ninth Cavalry.
Capt. James A. Ryan, Fifteenth Cavalry.
Capt. Wyatt O. Selkirk, First Infantry, Texas National Guard.
First Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers.
First Lieut. Walter H. Smith, Eighth Cavalry.
First Lieut. George W. Winterburn, Ninth Cavalry.
First Lieut. William H. Winters, Thirteenth Cavalry.
First Lieut. Frederick S. Young, Twenty-third Infantry.

Of the above-named officers, Captains Baltzell, Chiles, Hickok, Ryan, and Lieutenant Cox were relieved from duty at the college on September 30, 1906, and ordered to duty with their regiments in Cuba.

With the exception of Captain Ryan, who is still on duty in Cuba, all the others were ordered by the War Department to report for duty with the staff class for the year 1907–8, and so reported during the present month.

From June 17, 1907, to June 21, 1907, the members of this college were in camp near Beverly, Mo., under command of Major Boughton, instructor, engaged in practical field exercises. This encampment was somewhat of an innovation on old customs, but the results were so satisfactory, not only from a physical standpoint as giving a much-needed outing to the students, but also in imparting military instruction, that I strongly recommend its adoption each year.

Attention is invited to the following extract from the inspection report of Colonel Ward, before referred to:

The Infantry and Cavalry School and the Staff College are so closely connected in their work that a separate report upon each would involve much repetition, and they are therefore included in one report.

When I arrived at the post the school year was practically ended. The classroom work was over and the final examinations were in progress. The student officers were in camp on the reservation, a few miles from the post, engaged in practical exercises. The camp was broken and they returned to the post on Friday, the 21st instant.

The following exercises were witnessed by me, though they were not held for me:

A discussion in the evening in camp of the various solutions proposed, of a problem involving the contact of two opposing forces of which the locations were given while they were yet considerably separated and before either had definitely located the other.

A field exercise without troops, contact of two opposing brigades, the forces being represented by the officers only of the various subdivisions, all three arms being represented.

An advance guard exercise of a command composed of the three arms, the troops supplied from the Fort Leavenworth garrison, all the fractions of the command under student officers assigned to them for the exercise, the opposing force being imaginary.

A description in detail of these exercises would be out of place in this report. They were well conducted and creditable both to the instructors and the student officers who took part in them. It was evident that all were interested and working hard and harmoniously for the purpose for which the exercises were held and for which these schools are maintained.

Inquiry regarding the various departments of the school disclosed nothing for adverse criticism. The departments are all well managed, the instructors competent and efficient, and the work is well done by the student officers as well as by the instructors.

From the 2d to the 15th of July last the members of the staff class, with instructor, were absent in the field engaged in a staff ride over the battlefields of the Chattanooga campaign of the civil war. This ride was very instructive and successful. I can not too strongly recommend that these staff rides, as now conducted, to the various battlefields of the civil war, be continued each year. They are very valuable lessons and involve much study and research on the part of student officers. The cost for transportation, etc., is money well expended. The rides should be participated in by as many of the student officers as possible, in addition to the staff class.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. B. HALL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commandant.

The CHIEF OF STAFF, *U. S. Army.*

REPORT OF THE SIGNAL SCHOOL.

REPORT OF THE SIGNAL SCHOOL.

SIGNAL SCHOOL,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., August 31, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on this school for the year commencing September 1, 1906, and ending August 31, 1907.

COMMANDANT.

Brig. Gen. Charles B. Hall, U. S. Army.

I assumed command of the service schools August 20, 1906, as colonel, Eighteenth Infantry, relieving Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell (then brigadier-general, U. S. Army), having been assigned to duty as commandant per paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 196, War Department, series of 1906, and was appointed brigadier-general, United States Army, April 11, 1907.

PERSONAL STAFF.

First Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. William Lay Patterson, Eighteenth Infantry.

Lieutenant Fitch was directed to report to me for duty as aid-de-camp per paragraph 16, Special Orders No. 106, War Department, May 6, 1907, and was announced as such per Infantry and Cavalry School Orders No. 14, May 21, 1907.

Lieutenant Patterson was directed to report to me for duty as aid-de-camp per paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 93, War Department, current series, and was announced as such per Infantry and Cavalry School Orders No. 10, April 24, 1907.

ASSISTANT COMMANDANTS.

Maj. George O. Squier, Signal Corps.
Maj. Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps.

Maj. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, assistant commandant from August 5, 1905, to June 28, 1907, when he was relieved by order of the War Department and assigned to duty in office of chief signal officer of the Army.

Maj. Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, from August 15, 1907.

SECRETARY AND DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Capt. Milton F. Davis, Tenth Cavalry.
Capt. E. E. Booth, Seventh Cavalry.

Captain Davis from September 1, 1906, to August 15, 1907, when he was relieved by Captain Booth, appointed secretary and disbursing officer.

Captain Davis was absent in Washington on duty in the office of the Chief of Staff from April 6, 1907, to May 2, 1907, and with the Chief of Staff on an inspection trip from July 8, 1907, to August 14, 1907.

Captain Booth performed the duty of secretary, etc., during the absence of Captain Davis. (No orders issued.)

Captain Booth from August 15, 1907.

LIBRARIAN.

Lieut. Col Ezra B. Fuller, U. S. Army, retired

Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller was detailed per paragraph 23, Special Orders, No. 168, War Department, July 18, 1906, and reported August 15, 1906.

STUDENT OFFICERS.

Capt. Irving J. Carr, Twenty-eighth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, Seventeenth Infantry.
First Lieut. William N. Hughes, jr., Thirteenth Infantry.
First Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, Thirteenth Infantry.
First Lieut. David A. Lindsay, First Infantry.
Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps.
First Lieut. Edwin J. Nowlen, First Infantry.
First Lieut. William R. Standiford, Second Infantry.

Of the above named, Captain Carr and Lieutenants Foulois, Knowles, Lindsay, Nowlen, and Standiford were graduates of the infantry and cavalry class of 1905–6.

Lieutenant Hughes was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School class of 1902–3. Lieutenant Jeunet was an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School class of 1903–4. Both of these officers, together with Captain Mitchell, were authority of the War Department admitted as members of the signal school class of 1906–7.

Captains Mitchell and Carr, and Lieutenant Foulois were relieved from duty with the signal school class September 30, 1906, and ordered to duty in Cuba; and under orders from the War Department these three officers have been relieved from duty in Cuba and reported in August, 1907, for duty at the service schools as members of the signal school class of 1907–8.

DEPARTMENTS OF SIGNALING AND SIGNAL ENGINEERING.

INSTRUCTOR.

Maj. Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps.

Major Saltzman, Signal Corps, was an instructor from September 1, 1906, to August 15, 1907.

As this school is now only two years old its wonderful success in teaching a science that is considered as also in its infancy and the firm foundation upon which the school is already established reflects great credit on both instructors and students. It has a finely equipped laboratory, and it is hoped in the near future a balloon house and a gas-generating plant will be added and that practical military aeronautics will form a part of the course.

In compliance with paragraph 35, Special Orders, No. 137, current series, War Department, Maj. Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, assistant

to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, reported to me for temporary duty, and particularly to observe and report on the work of the signal school.

As his report made to me contains so much of general interest I quote from it very fully:

* * * * * * *

My assignment to duty at Fort Leavenworth was for the purpose of giving me an opportunity to participate in the field exercises in which the Signal Corps was engaged with the officers of the various schools at the camp of instruction. The encampment near Beverly, Mo., gave most excellent opportunities for satisfactorily carrying out such work and I was given every facility in gaining the knowledge of the work of the Signal Corps at Fort Leavenworth.

The encampment of the student officers, the instructors, detachment of cavalry, and Company A, Signal Corps, was in the midst of a country whose diversity gave a terrain admirably adapted to the working out of such problems, and the opportunity was heartily appreciated by all concerned.

Upon my arrival at the camp I was at once impressed with the energy and enthusiasm with which everyone entered into the problems. The student officers and instructors were working together in a manner indicating a full appreciation of the opportunities presented. It would appear that the great amount of work required of the student officers at Fort Leavenworth in the limited time puts them on their mettle and arouses professional enthusiasm to its highest pitch.

Although my sphere was largely limited to the observation of Signal Corps work, I received a valuable lesson on the excellent results of having the instruction of the line and Signal Corps officers carried on together and the surprisingly satisfactory results from their cooperation in field problems.

Upon my arrival in the camp the student officers of the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College had just completed the solution of a practical castrametation problem. That evening I noted the interest with which instructors and student officers entered into the discussion.

The next day I had the pleasure of participating in a staff ride which covered a considerable portion of the country northeast of Beverly.

The Signal Corps this day took a minor part, but it was no less useful in assisting the instructors in conducting such work and keeping every phase of the problem in hand.

On the next day the student officers of the Signal Corps had a field problem. Following 3 simulated brigades on diverging roads running south from the camp, 3 lines were carried out to distances of approximately 3, 5, and 7 miles, respectively, the wire being put out at a rate at which was about that of the infantry on the march. Communication was constantly maintained with the brigades, and at several halts light buzzer lines were thrown out at places where deployments were supposed to be made. Telegrams were continually sent in to headquarters at camp and, by means of the map and colored pins, the positions of the commands were known at all times. During the time voluminous reports were made. The wires were reeled up at the rate of over 3 miles per hour. The weather condition and the roads were very favorable for the work. On the same day the other student officers were engaged in making a map of all the adjacent country by a method which had been largely devised by Captain Stuart, Corps of Engineers. The result of this map work was to produce, in a time amazing to one unacquainted with its possibilities, a contoured map which accurately showed this large section of country. This map was used the next day in the large problem in which all of the student officers and Company A, Signal Corps, were engaged.

On June 21 the problem involved the operations of 2 opposed brigades, one advancing south and the other north, along various roads in the country west of Beverly.

The work laid out for the Signal Corps was to keep the commander of each brigade in constant connection with his forces, advancing along from 2 to 4 roads, and at the same time in connection with the chief umpire, who was with the northern brigade, and the assistant umpire, with the southern brigade. It began raining soon after the field exercises began and, in the midst of a heavy rain storm, the problem was developed as satisfactorily as if the weather were perfect. The buzzer lines of the Signal Corps operated excellently in the midst of the mud and heavy rain. During the three hours of

active operations there was not a break in the line or any delay of consequence in a single message. The 2 umpires were in constant communication, and at the chief umpire's tent the large map and colored pins showed continually the positions of the opposing forces.

It was evident to all present that without such assistance the information available to the umpires would be meager, and their decisions would necessarily in many cases be erroneous. The lines of information laid by the Signal Corps enabled everything to be kept well in hand and made possible the working out of problems in a few hours much better than it would be otherwise possible in days.

The material of the Signal Corps gave a good account of itself in all this work. The reel carts and wagon were of new designs, and while still capable of small improvements, in the opinion of the signal officers are most satisfactory advances. The buzzer continued to keep up its reputation as the simplest and most satisfactory of all forms of field telegraph instruments ever tested.

The new portable wireless telegraph sets were given some successful tests, one set being at the Signal School laboratory at Fort Leavenworth, the other being set up at the camp, the distance being about 4 miles. The complete aerial wire equipment did not arrive in time to be used. It is thought with this that distance up to 20 miles may be easily obtained. The rôle of the wireless telegraph can not as yet be determined.

The pack equipment for the wireless sets had not yet been sent to Leavenworth by the Quartermaster's Department, but upon its receipt the utility of these portable sets will no doubt become immediately apparent.

* * * * * * *

The undersigned was given every opportunity to study the character of the laboratory and recitation-room work of the Signal School. The student officers in the laboratory are thrown largely upon their own resources, only receiving assistance when it seems absolutely necessary. This method seems to have produced most excellent results.

It is certain that the student officers of the Signal School constitute an invaluable asset to the Signal Corps of the Army. I have read some of the papers on signal corps subjects which these students have written, and consider them a valuable contribution to signal corps literature. Their work in the field has simply been surprising in its thoroughness and excellence.

I feel that my brief period of duty at Fort Leavenworth has been of the greatest benefit to me, in enabling me to note the increasing usefulness of the Signal Corps to the line with the greatly improved appliances which have been recently supplied, and to appreciate anew under the present auspicious conditions the close relation which the Signal Corps will bear to the line of the Army in future operations.

* * * * * * *

In addition to the regular course of instruction special lines of electrical work were studied and investigated during the year by individual students, among which might be mentioned many improvements in the apparatus and vehicles used with electrical field lines and the remarkable results obtained by one student officer in maintaining constant telephone and buzzer communication between mounted men while in motion, the horses forming a portion of the circuit.

During the year the Signal School prepared a set of drill regulations for signal troops, previous to this time no authorized drill book having been provided for signal troops.

Photographic reproduction of maps and lantern slides for use in lectures in the various departments has occupied much of the time of Captain Cole, who has made some 1,600 slides this year. He has also taught photography to a necessary extent.

DEPARTMENT OF TOPOGRAPHY.

Maj. Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers, instructor, from August 19, 1905, to August 15, 1907, when relieved per War Department orders.
Capt. E. T. Cole, Sixth Infantry, appointed instructor, August 10, 1907.
Capt. E. R. Stuart, Corps of Engineers, assistant instructor.
Capt. H. B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers, assistant instructor.

Captain Stuart was relieved from duty at this school July 16, 1907, by expiration of detail and ordered to proceed to station designated by War Department.

Capt. J. A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, detailed to duty at this institution per paragraph 9, Special Orders, No. 113, War Department, dated May 14, 1907, has been assigned to duty as assistant instructor in this department per paragraph 2, Orders No. 35, Infantry and Cavalry School, August 15, 1907.

The work performed in this department has been most satisfactory. The art of rapid field sketching has been brought to a high state of perfection by Captains Cole and Stuart, and its military value is fully recognized.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the following extract from the report of Colonel Ward, before referred to:

An explanation the same evening and at the same meeting, by Capt. E. R. Stuart, Corps of Engineers, of an improved method devised by him for rapidly surveying and mapping, for military purposes, a section of country.

The explanation by Captain Stuart of the rapid mapping was especially interesting because the method was entirely new. The results accomplished are astonishing. A contour map on a scale suitable for battle purposes was shown of a section including about 30 square miles. The party had started out in the morning, divided up the section to be covered, made the surveys, joined the sketches, and when they returned to camp before dark they had a blueprint contour map of the whole section, made on the ground before starting to return. And it was surprising how well this map, so quickly made, joined with the map of the surrounding country made from regular surveys.

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES.

Capt. Peter E. Traub, Thirteenth Cavalry, instructor, from December 12, 1904, to July 25, 1907, when he was relieved, having been detailed by the War Department as associate professor of modern languages at West Point Military Academy.
Capt. Arthur Thayer, Third Cavalry, instructor, from August 15, 1907, detailed for duty per paragraph 1, Orders No. 35, Infantry and Cavalry School, August 15, 1907.
Capt. J. A. Moss, Twenty-fourth Infantry, assistant instructor, ordered to duty at service schools and college per paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 196, War Department, August 20, 1906.
Capt. F. Le J. Parker, Twelfth Cavalry, assistant instructor.
Capt. O. L. Spaulding, jr., Fifth Field Artillery, assistant instructor.

Captain Parker has been relieved from duty as assistant instructor in this department per Orders No. 48, schools and college, August 30, 1907, to enable him to attend the Infantry and Cavalry School as a student during the coming year.

Much excellent work has been done in this department, and great interest manifested by the students, as shown by the wonderful progress made. The use of the phonograph as a means of education has been most successful. We have been able to furnish one phonograph to every two officers, and also all the cylinders necessary in Spanish, French, and German.

I invite attention to the following quotation from the inspection report of Colonel Ward, special inspector, before referred to:

I was especially impressed with the excellence of the method followed in the language department. Captain Traub, who is at the head of this department, deserves great credit for it. The phonograph is used as an auxiliary, and the system developed looks to the acquirement of the best speaking knowledge of the language possible in the time allotted to that study.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. B. HALL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commandant.

The CHIEF OF STAFF, *U. S. Army.*

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF APPLICATION FOR CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF APPLICATION FOR CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY.

FORT RILEY, KANS., *August 31, 1907.*

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of paragraph 9, General Orders, No. 133, War Department, 1906, I have the honor to report the progress of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery during the year ended this date and to set forth its present needs.

PERSONNEL.

Below appear the personnel of the school on September 1, 1906, and changes during the year.

COMMANDANT.

Col. Edward S. Godfrey, Ninth Cavalry. Colonel Godfrey was promoted to the grade of brigadier-general on January 18, 1907, and continued on duty as commandant.

DIRECTOR, SCHOOL OF CAVALRY.

Lieut. Col. James Parker, Thirteenth Cavalry, September 1 to October 3, 1906, on which date he was ordered on detached service in Cuba, per paragraph 10, Special Orders, No. 233, War Department, series of 1906.

Maj. George H. Morgan, Ninth Cavalry, successor by seniority, October 3 to December 13, 1906.

Maj. Walter L. Finley, Ninth Cavalry (assigned to regiment from Military Secretary's Department per paragraph 28, Special Orders, No. 281, War Department, series of 1906), successor by seniority, December 13, 1906, to March 9, 1907.

Col. Peter S. Bomus, Ninth Cavalry, successor by seniority, March 9 to April 19, 1907, on which date he left post with his regiment for the Philippine Islands per General Orders, No. 207, War Department, series of 1906, and General Orders, No. 5, Department of the Missouri, series of 1907.

Lieut. Col. Walter L. Finley, Thirteenth Cavalry, successor by seniority, April 19 to July 1, 1907. Colonel Finley was promoted from major, Ninth Cavalry, April 18, 1907.

Col. Frederick K. Ward, Seventh Cavalry, successor by seniority, July 2, 1907, to date.

DIRECTOR, SCHOOL OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

Maj. Eli D. Hoyle, Artillery Corps, September 1 to 30, 1906.

Lieut. Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, Artillery Corps, October 1, 1906, to date. Lieutenant-Colonel Macomb was promoted to colonel,

Artillery Corps, April 5, 1907, assigned to the Field Artillery May 4, 1907, per General Orders, No. 102, current series, War Department, and assigned to the Sixth Regiment of Field Artillery June 6, 1907, per paragraph 21, Special Orders, No. 132, current series, War Department.

SECRETARY.

Capt. William J. Snow, Artillery Corps, September 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907. Captain Snow was assigned to the Field Artillery May 4, 1907, per General Orders, No. 102, current series, War Department, and was relieved as secretary June 30, 1907, to enable him to accept the adjutancy of the Sixth Regiment of Field Artillery.

Capt. George H. Cameron, Fourth Cavalry, July 1, 1907, to date, per paragraph 52, Special Orders, No. 150, current series, War Department.

INSTRUCTORS.

Equitation.—Capt. Walter C. Short, Thirteenth Cavalry, September 1, 1906, to June 23, 1907, on which date he left this post en route to Saumur, France, to attend the French Cavalry School of Application.

Hippology.—Veterinarians Alexander Plummer, Fourth Cavalry, and Charles H. Jewell, Artillery Corps, under the direction of Capt. George H. Cameron, Fourth Cavalry.

Horseshoeing.—Eugene A. Dowd, D. V. S., and Frank Churchill, both civilians, under the direction of Capt. George H. Cameron, Fourth Cavalry.

Forage.—Veterinarian Alexander Plummer, Fourth Cavalry.

Quartermaster harness and transportation.—Capt. William J. Snow, Field Artillery, and Edward Stone, master of transportation, Quartermaster Department.

Topography.—Capt. George H. Cameron, Fourth Cavalry.

Cavalry pioneer duties.—Maj. Thomas H. Rees and Capt. Edward M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, casually at the post constructing the bridge across the Kansas River.

Tactics.—Capt. J. D. L. Hartman, First Cavalry (per paragraph 13, Special Orders, No. 228, War Department, series of 1906), and Capt. Fox Conner, Field Artillery.

STUDENT OFFICERS.

First Lieut. Varien D. Dixon, Fifth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, Twelfth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Clarence Lininger, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, Sixth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Emil Engel, Ninth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Joseph C. King, Tenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Ralph McT. Pennell, Thirteenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Pierre V. Kieffer, Second Cavalry.
Second Lieut. George L. Converse, Fourteenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. James W. Riley, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Charles G. Mettler, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. James S. Bradshaw, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Harold W. Huntley, Artillery Corps.

NOTE.—The above officers were detailed in special orders from the War Department.

Capt. A. M. Miller.* Ninth Cavalry.
First Lieut. J. W. Moore, Second Cavalry.
First Lieut. S. B. Pearson,* squadron adjutant, Ninth Cavalry.
First Lieut. F. M. Jones,* Ninth Cavalry.
First Lieut. H. Bowie,* Ninth Cavalry.
First Lieut. H. A. Meyer, jr., Fourteenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. C. E. Hathaway,* squadron quartermaster and commissary, Ninth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. R. R. Love,* Ninth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. E. A. Buchanan,* Ninth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. C. McH. Eby, squadron quartermaster and commissary, Second Cavalry.
Second Lieut. J. F. Taulbee, Second Cavalry.
Second Lieut. S. W. Winfree,* Ninth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. E. V. Armstrong, Thirteenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. A. W. Holderness,* Ninth Cavalry.
First Lieut. H. R. Casey,* Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. F. B. Hennessy,* Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. G. R. Allin, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. P. D. Glassford,* Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. R. M. Danford,* Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. W. H. Dodds, jr., Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. C. Roemer, Artillery Corps.

NOTE.—The above officers were detailed by the commandant under the authority contained in paragraph 16, General Orders, No. 133, War Department, series of 1906. Those marked with an asterisk had pursued a portion of the course under previously existing orders.

Upon the invitation of our Government (correspondence conducted through the State Department), the following-named foreign officers also entered the class:

ARMY OF MEXICO.

First Lieut. Felipe Neri, cavalry.
First Lieut. Loretto Howell, cavalry.
First Lieut. Rodolfo Casillas, artillery.
First Lieut. Arturo Certucha, artillery.

ARMY OF GUATEMALA.

Maj. Samuel J. Galvez, Infantry.

All of the student officers cited above completed the course and are entitled to diplomas and to have their names borne upon the Army Register as graduates of this school, except the following:

Second Lieut. James W. Riley, Artillery Corps, failed in hippology.

Second Lieut. Harold W. Huntley, Artillery Corps, failed in hippology.

Second Lieut. C. McH. Eby, Second Cavalry, failed in tactics.

First Lieut. J. W. Moore, Second Cavalry, sprained his wrist and was unable to continue practical work.

Second Lieut. Charles G. Mettler, Artillery Corps, sprained his ankle, and was unable to continue practical work. Relieved from duty at the school per paragraph 15, Special Orders, No. 108, War Department, May 8, 1907.

The five foreign officers, who through lack of familiarity with the English language were unable to reach the required standard in all subjects. They have had, however, a profitable year in practical work and have improved, especially in horsemanship. Two, and possibly more of them, will repeat the course next year.

PROGRESS.

OFFICERS' CLASSES.

As the results of this, the first year's progress under the scheme of detailing officers for a course of one year's duration, should be recorded with care, I shall take up the different branches of work in the order in which they were pursued.

Cavalry pioneer duties.—Fortunately for the school, the Third Battalion of Engineers, under the command of Maj. Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers, was in camp on the reservation in November, engaged in the construction of the new bridge across the Kansas River. Cheerfully acceding to my request, Major Rees arranged and carried out the following excellent programme of instruction:

November 1: Lecture by Major Rees on pioneer duties, pioneer detachments, demolitions, explosives, and fuses.

November 2: Lecture by Major Rees on weights and charges in the case of timber, masonry, bridges, steel construction, etc.

November 5: Exhibition and explanation of carpenter, demolition, pioneer, and supply packs.

Destruction of railroad track by (a) removing rails, (b) twisting rails, (c) cutting rails with dynamite.

Destruction of telegraph lines by (a) cutting wires, (b) crossing wires, (c) grounding wires, (d) cutting poles with dynamite.

Cutting upper chord member of a steel bridge truss with dynamite.

Cutting lower chord member of steel bridge truss with dynamite.

Breaching a stone wall with dynamite.

November 6: Throwing down a stone wall with dynamite. Firing a land mine. Firing a fougasse. Destruction of barbed wire entanglements. Cutting palisade with dynamite.

November 7, 8, and 9: Blasting rock with dynamite. Building roadway and approaches to bridge. Building trestle bridge 36 feet long over gully.

The bridge was entirely constructed by student officers, but on account of the limited time available all demolition was done by trained enlisted men under the direction of Capt. Edward M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, to whom also I desire to express appreciation of his successful work.

It is desirable, however, that each detailed officer should himself handle, adjust, and fire the explosives. As a large measure of the success obtained was due to the packs and appliances of the engineer company, I recommend that a similar outfit be supplied for use here. A duly qualified engineer officer should be detailed on duty at this school. If possible, he should be a Leavenworth graduate, in which case, in addition to pioneer work, he could be instructor in topography (replacing Capt. George H. Cameron, Fourth Cavalry, now secretary), and could assist in the preparation of the annual fall problems in the employment of the two arms. The school has been continuously handicapped by a shortage of instructors. Officers have been required to fill two or three positions, each of sufficient importance to require undivided attention.

Forage.—This course was an improvement over that of the preceding year both in the scope of the lectures and in the exhibitions of specimens of grain and grasses used as forage in various parts of the country. It is proposed, however, to hold this instruction next year in the spring, when visits can be made to the agricultural college at Manhattan, Kans. The subjects of nutrition and food assimilation will also be better understood after completing the course in anatomy.

Quartermaster harness and transportation.—In this course the size of the class was first discovered to be a handicap. With limited time and limited available transportation, it was found impossible to give to individual officers the desirable amount of practice in driving four or six animals. In the scheme for the next year the amount of time for this work has been increased.

Hippology and horseshoeing.—These two courses were practically the same as in the preceding year and as fully described in my last annual report.

By holding both morning and afternoon sessions the ground previously covered in two seasons was more advantageously and systematically covered in one. Increased practice in judging conformation and points resulted, as I predicted, in a better eye for the horse. On the whole, progress was entirely satisfactory and interest well maintained.

Equitation.—Last year I commented on the lack of sufficient riding-hall facilities, and it can be readily understood that during the past year (when the work of two seasons was carried out in one) the difficulties were greatly increased. With eighteen organizations to use the riding hall it was impracticable to set aside anything like an adequate amount of time for the officers' classes, and proper progress naturally failed. The new riding hall for the school will be completed about January next, and I anticipate marked improvement this season.

Instruction was along lines similar to those of last year. On account of the size of the class, there were not enough partially trained colts to supply all officers, and therefore the riding-hall work was principally devoted to the handling of the last batch received.

By authority of the War Department there have been sold 20 colts of the 1905–6 and 1906–7 batches, as follows:

To general officers	2
To student officers	11
To other officers	7

As a result of the recommendations of the authorities of the Military Academy at West Point, orders were received to furnish annually 20 selected and trained horses for the use of cadets.

Notification arrived after the colts for the year had been purchased, and I accordingly directed the instructor of equitation to select the most quiet and intelligent of the animals on hand and to handle them in a manner best suited to their use by cadets. Having, myself, had four years' experience as instructor of cavalry at West Point, I was satisfied that the colts here were too high strung for cadet use, particularly for use in ranks, and in a letter on June 11 I recommended that hereafter 20 horses selected from the best of those purchased under contract by the quartermaster's department be sent to Fort Riley to be trained.

It is, of course, impossible to decide just what type is most suitable and just what line of training should be followed until experiment has furnished data. Hearty cooperation between the two institutions assures ultimate and, I trust, early success.

Two of the recommendations made in my last report have been carried out. The new school stable is admirably adapted for our needs, and the detail of Troop M, Tenth Cavalry, for duty with the

school will remove the many annoying difficulties experienced in caring for the horses ridden by student officers.

Capt. Walter C. Short, Thirteenth Cavalry, under whose capable direction the course in equitation has reached its present stage of progress, sailed in August to profit by the comparison furnished by the cavalry school at Saumur, France.

His place for this year will be filled by Capt. Guy V. Henry, Twelfth Cavalry, a graduate of this school, who will return in September from a year's tour of duty at Saumur. The care of the school animals, in the interim, has been left to Second Lieut. Joseph F. Taulbee, Second Cavalry, selected and detailed as assistant instructor from the graduates of this year.

Tactics.—An innovation this year was a course in tactics under the direction of Capt. John D. L. Hartman, First Cavalry, and Capt. Fox Conner, Artillery Corps. The former brought to his position three years' experience as instructor at the Infantry and Cavalry School, and the latter is a graduate of the staff college.

The instructors had planned an extended outdoor course (first without and then with troops), but the breaking up of the school, as explained later, greatly curtailed this part of the instruction.

The result was entirely unsatisfactory to the instructors, who were deprived of the opportunity of putting into practice the principles that had been so thoroughly learned in theory during the winter.

In spite, however, of the gratifying progress made under these capable officers (I wish to record here my appreciation of the zeal and abilities of Captains Hartman and Conner), I became convinced in the early stages of the course that this theoretical instruction was out of place at this practical school.

Cavalry and field artillery officers have opportunities to attend the school at Leavenworth, where experience and facilities have produced a course that cannot be surpassed. To secure the best results in theoretical instruction, it is clear that recitations are necessary (recitations are prohibited at this school by paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 133. War Department, 1906), and I am of the opinion that the competition produced by a system of marks for merit is also essential. Such a system is foreign to the principles of this school. Above all, a course in tactics, to be worthy of the name, requires even more time than was allowed last year, when it seriously crowded other practical branches.

In consequence, when the school board prepared the programme of instruction for 1907-8 it was decided to recommend the discontinuance of this subject in extenso. It is contemplated, however, to give a sufficient number of explanatory lectures, just before and at intervals during the combined maneuvers, to insure intelligent participation of all concerned. Interest would be greatly enhanced by precept and example.

War game.—During the winter months the simplified war game was played in both the School of Cavalry and the School of Field Artillery, all garrison and student officers participating. At the outset, Capt. J. D. L. Hartman, First Cavalry, acted as instructor and senior umpire for the cavalry game, and Capt. Fox Conner, Artillery Corps, in a similar capacity for the field-artillery game. Later, details as participants and umpires were made by the directors. The season was of great benefit to all concerned, but in my opinion the war

game will be of greater value, if, when the participants are sufficiently advanced, enlarged maps of this reservation be used instead of those furnished by the publishers. It will then be possible to follow out step by step, with troops and on the ground, a problem which has been played the day before on that particular portion of the map. Such verification, with comments and criticisms by the instructors, will undoubtedly convince younger officers of the possibilities of the game.

Lectures.—The lectures of the past season, as may be seen from the list that follows, were of high grade. Colonel Macomb, fresh from his experiences with the Russian army in Manchuria, illustrated his lectures by stereopticon views. The lantern slides were made from his own photographs, and as he selected his subjects with keen military discrimination, the exhibition was of more than usual interest.

Captain Mott gave interesting talks on his experience in Europe while military attaché to the French embassy. His notes were highly instructive and his extemporaneous remarks were exceptionally good for an army officer.

LECTURES DELIVERED AT THE SCHOOL OF APPLICATION FOR CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT RILEY, DURING THE WINTER 1906–7.

1906.

Nov. 27. Machine guns with Russian army (illustrated). By lieut. Col. M. M. Macomb, Artillery Corps.

Dec. 4. Army officers traveling abroad. Duties of military attachés. By Capt. T. B. Mott, Artillery Corps.

Dec. 11. Handling of volunteer troops. Maj. Geo. H. Morgan, Ninth Cavalry.

Dec. 18. The importance of military hygiene to the officers of the line of the Army. Lieut. Col. J. M. Banister, medical department.

1907.

Jan. 8. Jackson's Vallley campaign (illustrated). Capt. J. D. L. Hartman, First Cavalry.

Jan. 15. The Peninsular campaign of '62. Capt. J. D. L. Hartman, First Cavalry.

Jan. 22. Russian map making in the Far East, and methods of supplying maps to field armies. Lieut. Col. M. M. Macomb, Artillery Corps.

Jan. 29. The mobile artillery of the Russian armies in the field and methods of fire direction in front of Mukden (illustrated). Lieut. Col. M. M. Macomb, Artillery Corps.

Feb. 5. Siege artillery of the Manchurian army (illustrated). Lieut. Col. M. M. Macomb, Artillery Corps.

Feb. 12. Difficulties encountered in the application of sanitary measures for the prophylaxis of preventable diseases in the Army. Capt. E. A. Dean, medical department.

Feb. 19. The Swiss army. Capt. T. B. Mott, Artillery Corps.

Feb. 26. The Swiss army (continued).

Mar. 5. Target practice in the Swiss army. Capt. T. B. Mott, Artillery Corps.

Mar. 12. Russian cavalry in the Manchurian army (illustrated). Lieut. Col. M. M. Macomb, Artillery Corps.

Mar. 19. The service of the medical department on the battle field. Capt. W. W. Reno, medical department.

Mar. 26. Personal experiences during the retreat from Mukden (illustrated). Lieut. Col. M. M. Macomb.

Topography.—This course was under the direction of Capt. George H. Cameron, Fourth Cavalry, who has had many years experience with classes of enlisted men, cadets, and young officers. With but one instructor it is quite a problem to handle a class who have had such varying amounts of preliminary instruction.

This class included appointees from civil life, graduates of the Military Academy, and graduates of Leavenworth. Instruction by lec-

tures necessitated a call for a certain amount of reading or study by a part of the class, and as no recitations can be required such study was frequently decidedly perfunctory.

Practical work during May and June included work with the plane table, position sketches, contour sketches, route sketches,and prospective sketches. This latter feature, which I consider of the utmost value to the mounted branches, developed results beyond my anticipation. The entire course was too brief, and each attendance was of too limited duration to accomplish satisfactory progress. The board has accordingly recommended for next season a more liberal allowance of time, and has set aside a period in which the class will work at topography throughout the entire day.

Inasmuch as the students of the Ninth Cavalry were under orders to sail for the Philippines on May 5, 1907, Captain Cameron arranged and carried out an abridged course in topography during March and April for the student officers of that squadron. He reports that their work was up to his expectations, and that their spirit and application were exceptionally good.

At the end of May I forwarded the following letter:

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION FOR CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY,
Fort Riley, Kans., May 31, 1907.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to state that at a meeting of the school board held on the 30th instant, it was determined to ask that the present school year end about August 1 instead of October 5, for the following reasons:

1. When the First Squadron, Ninth Cavalry, left on April 29 last for the Philippine Islands, there were withdrawn from the student personnel Captain Miller, Lieutenants Pearson, Jones, Bowie, Herman, Hathaway, Love, Buchanan, Winfree, and Holderness, all of whom belonged to this squadron.

2. By the recent assignment to Coast Artilery, Lieutenants Casey, Glassford, Danford, and Dodds are under orders to leave the school prior to the completion of the school year.

3. By recent orders directing change of station of the squadron of the Second and of the Thirteenth Cavalry from Fort Riley there will be withdrawn from the school about August 1 Lieutenants Moore, Eby, Taulbee, Pennell, and Kieffer.

4. Lieutenant Mettler has been relieved, due to a physical accident, rendering it impossible for him to complete the course.

5. The above changes will leave a student personnel of only Lieutenants Dixon, Meyer, Mayo, Barnard, Lininger, McCabe, Converse, Hennessy, Allin, Roemer, Gardner, Riley, Bradshaw, Huntley, and five foreign officers.

6. Of the officers named in the above paragraph (5), Lieutenants Hennessy, Allin, Roemer, Gardner, Riley, Bradshaw, and Huntley belong to the artillery, and in the present disorganized condition of that arm are badly needed with their organizations.

7. Captain Short, the only instructor in equitation, is under orders to proceed to France, and there is no one here to carry on his work.

8. The school programme for this year contemplated attaching officers of cavalry to the artillery, and vice versa, battle exercises, and combined maneuvers during August and September, but the above changes render this part of the programme impracticable.

Very respectfully,

E. S. GODFREY,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commandant.

The above recommendations having been approved by the War Department, I directed on May 31, 1907, that the officers detailed by me from the garrison be returned to their organizations for duty and instructed the officer in charge of the school for bakers and cooks to prepare an abridged course in baking and cooking for the *remaining* student officers.

The result of the work in this course will be manifest later in organization messes. The efficiency of a mess superintendent depends on his knowledge of the details of the work under his control. The school board has recommended a continuance of the instruction in baking and cooking in the course for next year.

The school year closed on July 19; student officers were relieved and diplomas issued on July 21. During the year much valuable experience has been gained toward the improvement of the work of the school. Several changes in the regulations are necessary. On July 2 I forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army a proposed revision of the regulations governing the school to supersede those published in General Orders, No. 133, War Department, 1906. Accompanying it was the following memorandum of principal changes and reasons therefor:

1. Name changed to Mounted Service School.
Reason: Shorter and more expressive of the proposed functions of the school.
2. Abolishing the school of cavalry and school of field artillery.
Reason: Formerly when the cavalry organizations stationed at this post were from various regiments, and the batteries were independent, some such scheme was necessary, but now that complete regiments are to be stationed here there is no longer any reason for retaining the names.
2. Virtual separation of the mounted service school from the post.
Reason: Experience here and the example of the school at Leavenworth shows that this is essential to progress. On account of conditions at this post, however, it is necessary that the commandant be post commander.
4. Creation of the position of assistant commandant, who will be in immediate charge of the training schools.
Reason: Essential to the coordination of the various branches. The assistant commandant, by giving his entire time to the work of the training schools and by relieving the commandant of routine matters of detail should be a most potent factor in the development of the school.
5. School year to begin September 1. During months of September and October detailed officers to be assigned to organizations of the other arms.
Reason: To conform to school year of the other service schools. Necessary if officers are to be sent to this school from Leavenworth or vice versa. Service with the other arm will be extremely valuable to the individual officer and to the service at large. If the scheme of attaching officers to the other arm be adopted, it is essential that they be so attached at the beginning of the school year. To attach them at the end of the school year after a hard winter's work would tend to cause laxness and would secure very limited results.
6. Introducing baking and cooking in the school course for officers.
Reason: An abridged course in these subjects should be of immense value to the interior economy of organizations.
7. Forming a class of noncommissioned officers as understudies to the detailed officers.
Reason: In order that the service may derive the full benefit of the services of the graduates of this school as instructors in the regiments, it is necessary that noncommissioned officers be trained as assistants.

Memorandum.—Instruction in packing is essential in the training of the cavalry officers. Now that one-third of our artillery is mountain artillery such instruction is no less essential in the training of the field artillery officer.

During this school year it has been impracticable to give this instruction on account of the detaching of the pack train for service in Cuba, and for the same reason the customary five-day reconnaissance with pack transportation was omitted from the course in topography.

A pack train permanently stationed at this school is an absolute necessity. This train should be available for detached service only

in the event of the school being temporarily suspended on account of active service, as was done from 1898 to 1900.

Training school for farriers and horseshoers.—The bacteriological laboratory, which is now in process of construction, will undoubtedly prove of great value to the service. Large numbers of horses come here annually by marching for maneuvers: from past experience there is always danger of thus introducing glanders into the command, and it is therefore important to be able to determine positively and quickly in any suspected cases. Veterinarians are detailed for tours of duty at the school, and others come with their regiments for maneuvers; the laboratory will afford these men facilities for bacteriological work. In my opinion, veterinarians, when first appointed to the service, should be sent to Fort Riley for a tour of duty of one year, so that they may familiarize themselves with army methods under the most favorable conditions. The laboratory will further increase the value of the course in hippology for officers, and will offer facilities for elementary instruction in germ diseases in the training school for farriers. The progress of this training school has been satisfactory throughout the year.

Training school for bakers and cooks.—This school is under the charge of an officer of the subsistence department, who is also post commissary. In my opinion, the duties of post commissary at this large post are sufficient to occupy the time of this officer, and more especially during maneuvers, when the work is decidedly onerous and exacting. An officer in charge of the training school for bakers and cooks should be selected from the line of the Army. He would bring to the position practical ideas and experience concerning the internal economy and administration of an organization, and would be more closely in touch with what is necessary and what desired in the training of a cook. Especially when student officers are undergoing instruction he would be able to select the portions of the course of greatest value to these future organization commanders.

Forestry. The plans for foresting the reservation have progressed quite satisfactorily. Strips 100 feet wide and aggregating about 11½ miles in length were plowed just below the military crests of ridges on the upland prairie, having in view the screening of military movements.

About 17,000 trees have been transplanted and, considering the dry season, the late frost, and inpropitious weather at the time the trees were received from the nurseries for transplanting, they have been doing remarkably well.

Elm, hackberry, catalpa, honey locust, black locust, box elder, ash, Russian mulberry, cottonwood, and long-leaf pine were the principal varieties planted.

About six bushels of acorns, and a half bushel of hackberries were planted on the slopes of Sherman Heights, Sheridan Bluffs, and other hillsides in the vicinity of the post, and cedar berries were planted in the various draws on the reservation. The forester has also planted quantities of peach, cherry, and plum seeds as a matter of experiment.

Finance. The expenditure of the allotment of funds for this school for the past year is set forth in detail in the report of the secretary and disbursing officer. An increase of $2,000 in the allotment

for the ensuing year will provide additional facilities in the school plant which have long been needed. It is hoped that the allotment will be continued at this new figure, which is more in keeping with the importance and enlargement of the school.

Public buildings.—In connection with the proposed enlargement of this post to accommodate a brigade, a map on a large scale was received from Washington, showing the sites of the quarters, barracks, shops, stables, storehouses, and other necessary buildings to accommodate the commanding general with his aides and staff, a company of Signal Corps, a battalion of engineers, and two regiments of infantry. With the map, instructions were received to verify the sites on the ground and to report whether or not the scheme was feasible. It became apparent at once that the map had been prepared from insufficient and inaccurate data. Many of the buildings were in impossible situations, and the whole scheme would have necessitated an enormous expenditure of money for necessary grading. I accordingly convened a board of officers to select sites. The board was so impressed with the need of increased buildings for the present garrison, and especially for the school, that they devoted their time to a careful study of the enlargement of the present post. Colonel Ruhlen, of the Quartermaster Department, who visited the post in July, verified by personal inspection the site of each one of these proposed buildings, and expressed himself as entirely satisfied.

The board has also selected sites for the quarters of the commanding general and his staff and sites for the necessary buildings for the Signal Corps and the Engineer Corps. Concerning the remaining strength of the brigade, I am satisfied that the increase should be of cavalry rather than of infantry. An entire regiment of horse artillery is now stationed at Fort Riley, and this fact naturally suggests the place as the proper one for the training of as great a portion of a cavalry division as can be consistently assembled in time of peace. The size of the reservation and the facilities for cutting hay are inducements for a mounted command. The necessity of the presence of infantry has always been felt in the combined problems of the two arms, but the proper proportion of dismounted troops could be assembled and encamped for this purpose.

The shortage of quarters demands immediate attention. It should be recalled that the quarters in the cavalry post were planned for a regiment of cavalry only, and that no provision whatever (except one small dormitory) has been made for the secretary, the officers in charge of the training schools, and for the officers and veterinarians detailed as instructors in the school of application. At the present time I have been forced to turn over four sets of quarters in the bachelors' building for the use of married officers and their families, and there will be further crowding when the officers of the next class arrive. In this connection I wish to urge that no married officers be detailed to attend the school for the next two years. Quarters for married men are also entirely inadequate. As department commander I have expressed myself in favor of at least four sets of quarters for the married enlisted men of each organization; this as a means of providing a proper circle of acquaintances for enlisted men. Three civilian instructors in the training schools are required to be on duty in the post practically at all hours, but there are no quarters available.

Polo.—Twenty additional ponies for the school were purchased this spring in Arizona and New Mexico by Capt. William Lassiter, Sixth Field Artillery. They have been carefully handled and are progressing exceptionally well. The game of polo which develops both ease and dash in riding, as no other method can, has been recommended for the school course of next year. Heretofore, although making use of the Government ponies, the players have been volunteers, and it was noticed that many of them entered the game before they had mastered the necessary preliminary details. Under competent supervision this defect will be remedied.

A polo team selected from this post took part in the open tournament at Lake Forest, Ill., near Fort Sheridan. Although they were badly beaten, the trip has proved of great value as a means of instruction. The mounts of our officers were in every way inferior to those of the wealthy members of the civilian clubs, but expert players complimented our officers on their riding and the dash of their play.

THE NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

These have been mentioned in passing in the body of my report, but they are here consolidated in brief form:

1. An officer of the Engineer Corps to be instructor in pioneer duties and in topography.
2. Funds to cover the purchase of the necessary apparatus for the laboratory (estimate furnished).
3. A line officer of experience to take charge of the training school for bakers and cooks.
4. Sufficient quarters for the school personnel. If possible, four double sets of lieutenants' quarters should be erected at once to relieve the serious crowding that now exists.

CONCLUSION.

The reorganization of the Artillery Corps, with its resulting examination for promotion and changes of personnel in this artillery command, together with the relief of the entire cavalry garrison, have been adverse to the proper prosecution of the work of the schools of cavalry and of field artillery.

The director of the School of Cavalry has been changed so frequently that it has been impossible for him to get thoroughly in touch with his work or to record the results. Nevertheless, taken as a whole, the year has been successful and the zeal and application of all of my subordinates thoroughly satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

E. S. GODFREY,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *U. S. Army.*

REPORT OF THE COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

REPORT OF THE COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

FORT MONROE, VA., *September 1, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the Coast Artillery School for the year which ended August 31, 1907.

Maj. (now Lieut. Col.) Frederick S. Strong, commanded the school from August 11 to October 23, 1906, by virtue of his rank, being the senior artillery officer on duty at the school. The undersigned was assigned to the command of the Artillery School by paragraph 41, Special Orders, No. 116, War Department, July 16, 1906, and assumed command October 24, 1906.

The following changes in the personnel of the school have been made since last annual report:

THOSE RELIEVED.

Capt. Brooke Payne, Field Artillery, from duty as instructor department for master gunners, July 9, 1907.

First Lieut. Richard C. Marshall, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from duty as assistant instructor, department of electricity, July 25, 1907.

First Lieut. James K. Crain, Coast Artillery Corps, from duty as assistant instructor, department of ballistics and sea-coast engineering, July 25, 1907.

THOSE ASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. George F. E. Harrison, Coast Artillery Corps, as commandant of the Artillery School, October 24, 1906.

Maj. Richmond P. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, to duty at the school by paragraph 28, Special Orders, No. 126, War Department, May 29, 1907.

First Lieut. J. O. Stegar, Coast Artillery Corps, as instructor, department for master gunners, July 8, 1907.

The work of the school during the year has been conducted in acordnance with the orders, regulations, and special instructions governing it, and the progress made has been very satisfactory, the student officers generally evincing proper interest in the instruction given. As a class it can be stated that they were studious, attentive to duty, and displayed a marked determination to avail themselves to the fullest extent of the opportunities afforded them.

In this connection the instructor, department of electricity, remarks:

> Officers under instruction have, almost without exception, shown zeal and conscientious effort in performing every duty required of them, and the result of the year's work is most gratifying.

The instructor, department of artillery, invites attention "to the high average of energy and ability shown in the work of the class of 1907."

The instructors and assistant instructors have been zealous and efficient in the performance of their duties. Their work has been

entirely satisfactory. Free use is made herein of the reports submitted by them to the commandant of the school. During the period covered by this report instruction was given in the subjects prescribed by General Orders, No. 181, War Department, October 20, 1906, namely: Special course in mechanics, ballistics proper, ballistic machines, sea-coast engineering, power and power transmission, electricity proper, electrical mechanism, explosives, artillery proper, and coast defense. A statement showing more in detail the character of the instruction in each department follows:

SYNOPSIS OF THE COURSE OF STUDY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF BALLISTICS AND SEACOAST ENGINEERING.

Instructor, Capt. Alston Hamilton, Coast Artillery Corps.

Assistant instructor, First Lieut. James K. Crain, Coast Artillery Corps.

Seventy school days were allotted to this department.

This time is assigned to the subjects as follows: Mechanics, 18 days; ballistics proper, 40 days; ballistic machines, 6 days; seacoast engineering, 6 days.

I. MECHANICS.

(a) *Logarithms* and their use.

(b) *Elementary mechanics.*—Time, mass, length and their derivatives, including energy, force, velocity, acceleration. Units. Representation of force, velocity, and acceleration by direct lines. Their composition and resolution.

(c) *Geometrical optics.*—Transmission, velocity, and intensity of light. Laws of reflection and refraction. Formation of images. Aberration: Chromatic and spherical, and the correction of same. Optical instruments.

II. BALLISTICS PROPER.

(a) *Exterior ballistics.*—Gunnery definitions, ballistic coefficient, coefficient of form; values to be employed in absence of experiment; resistance of air to the motion of oblong projectiles; empirical formulas for same; ballistic formulas and tables, their construction and use.

1. *Direct fire.*—General formulas for same; auxiliary tables; jump. Numerical solution of all important problems involving range, time of flight, muzzle velocity, angle of elevation, angle of departure, angle of fall, striking velocity, coefficient of form, striking energy, perforation of armor, drift, effect of head, rear or cross wind. Correction for altitude, curvature of the earth and height of sight; principle of rigidity of trajectory; plotting trajectories; determination of danger spaces; velocity of rotation of rifle projectiles. Probability of fire; calculations of 50 per cent zones and probable rectangles. Method of computing a general range table, effect of variation of different elements; deflection correction for wind and drift.

2. *High angle fire.*—Formulas and tables for same. Numerical solution and problems; zones and their determination; drift; computation of mortar range tables.

(b) *Interior ballistics.*—Inflammation and combustion of grains and charges of powder. Comparison of curves of pressure of quick

and slow powders. Density of loading. Velocity and pressure formulas. Maximum pressure. Formulas for smokeless powders and for smoking powder. Variation of velocity and pressure with temperature of powder, weight of projectile, moisture, etc.

III. BALLISTIC MACHINES.

Boulengé chronograph. Practical work in measuring muzle velocities and jump. Setting up and adjusting apparatus.

IV. SEACOAST ENGINEERING.

Laying out and accurately measuring a base with steel tapes. Correction for sag, stretch, temperature, and level. Determination of azimuths of lines by observations of Polaris. Triangulation for determination of harbor base lines and adjustment of observations. Orientation and graduation of gun and mortar azimuth circles. Leveling. Principles of hydrographic surveying.

A list of the text and reference books used in the course of instruction in this department follows:

Issued for temporary use by student officers.—Artillery Circulars M and N; mimeographs; ordnance pamphlet on Le Boulengé chronograph; notes on logarithms, mechanics, and optics.

Furnished by the student officer.—Artillery notes; logarithmic tables.

During this year special effort was made to devote the limited time available to work such as has immediate application in the service, and such analytical work as could be dispensed with was omitted.

SYNOPSIS OF THE COURSE OF STUDY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

Instructor, Maj. Isaac N. Lewis, Coast Artillery Corps.

Assistant instructors, Capt. Wm. P. Pence, Coast Artillery Corps, and First Lieut. Richard C. Marshall, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.

Eighty school days are allotted to this department.

This time is assigned to subjects as follows: Power and power transmission, 20 days; electricity proper, 48 days; electrical mechanism, 12 days.

Each school day has been devoted in part to study, recitation, questioning, and informal discussions relating to the theory and principles of the subject considered, and in much larger part to practical laboratory and shop work, which make the student practically familiar with the construction and operation of all forms of power and electrical mechanism in service. Each student is required to work out the practical problems given him under the eye of the instructor in charge of the test, and must prepare a complete notebook record of the work done in each case.

I. POWER AND POWER TRANSMISSION.

Twenty school days.

Under this head is included thorough practical and theoretical instruction in—

(a) *Applied mechanics.*—Simple machines, shafting, belting, pipe fittings, bearings, lubricants and method of lubrication, pulleys,

clutches, toothed wheels, friction gearing, blocks and tackle, hydraulic and screw jacks, and all usual forms of service power apparatus.

(b) *Machine shop equipment.*—Care, management, and operation of standard machines, lathe, shaper, planer, drills, milling machines, etc.

(c) *Steam plant.*—Installation, care, operation, inspection, and test of service types of boilers; draft, fuels, firing, boiler accessories, condensers, feed water heaters, etc.

(d) *Steam engines.*—Simple and compound; principles of construction and operation, valves and valve gearing, governors, etc., handling of service types of engines, steam indicators, taking indicator cards, engine tests for B. H. P., I. H. P., mechanical efficiency, steam consumption, and total efficiency.

(e) *Internal combustion engines.*—Theory, care, operation, inspection, and test of service types of oil engines, indicator cards, taking B. H. P., I. H. P., and O. H. P., including calculations of efficiency.

II. ELECTRICITY PROPER.

Forty-eight school days.

(a) *Theory of electricity and magnetism.*—Magnets, electric and magnetic circuits, units of measurement, etc.

(b) *Primary batteries.*—Different kinds of cells, electrolysis, strength of current, measurements of heat and magnetic effect of currents.

(c) *Electrical measurements.*—Use and study of different instruments, practical work in all kinds of electrical determinations, insulation and ground tests, coefficients, standards, comparisons.

(d) *Direct-current dynamos and motors.*—Construction, operation, care; inspection and tests, determination of electrical and commercial efficiencies, characteristic curves, etc.

(e) *Alternating currents.*—Single and polyphase, high potential and high frequency measurements and tests; generators and motors, characteristic curves of; tests, etc.; transformers, condensers, and wireless telegraphy.

(f) *Storage batteries.*—Care, operation, inspection, and tests of; charging and discharging, putting in and out of commission, etc.

(g) *Telephones.*—Theory, installation, care, inspection, and tests of, including both operator's and expert's test of local and common battery telephones.

(h) *Searchlights.*—Theory, care, inspection, operation of.

(i) *Telautographs.*—Theory, care, inspection, operation, and installation of.

(j) *Wireless telegraphy.*—General principles, kinds and types of apparatus in use.

III. ELECTR

Twelve school days.

The time devoted to t
and operation of serv
ing the submarine

A list of text

Supplied b
Notes on
(Swoope)

use of electricians (Anderson); Manuals Nos. 1 and 3 (U. S. Signal Corps); Standard wiring (Cushing); Professional notes No. 27 and supplement (U. S. C. E.); current literature in the form of pamphlets, bulletins, etc.; Torpedo manual; mimeograph pamphlets and sheets by the instructors.

Supplied by the officer: Telephones, artillery notes No. 17; Telautographs, artillery notes Nos. 4 and 8; Storage batteries, artillery notes No. 18; Oil engines, artillery notes No. 12; all artillery notes on the subject-matter treated in this department.

In this connection the instructor remarks:

It requires sustained application and industry on the part of each student to enable him to reach the standard of proficiency now maintained. As heretofore, the work of the department has been of a most practical character throughout. Theory and text-book recitations are limited to a correct understanding of fundamental principles involved in the construction, care, and operation of every form of power and electrical mechanism found in the coast artillery service. It is not possible in the limited time alloted to each subject to cover the ground thoroughly in detail, but it is believed that graduates of this department have secured a very good general knowledge of electricity and power transmission, in practice, that will be of the greatest help and benefit to them in the performance of their technical professional duties hereafter. The physical equipment of the department has been improved during the year by the purchase and installation of additional apparatus. The new steam plant has been completed and is now in excellent condition. All steam pipes to and in engine room are now overhead and properly covered, thus overcoming previous difficulties and waste of power due to condensation and imperfect drainage and circulation. The whole power plant is modern in every respect and well adapted to school use. A complete wireless station is equipped and in use, capable of sending messages within a range of 100 miles and of receiving messages within a range of 200 miles. In addition to the wireless equipment installed for school purposes, this department has installed for post use two wireless stations complete—one at the battle commander's station on shore and the other, a portable set supplied by the Signal Corps, on board the artillery tug *Reno*.

There is now installed in the laboratory of the department a complete type-service set of instruments and apparatus used in the adopted system of artillery fire control. This instruction set, with its operating and distributing switchboards and electrical connections, is kept up-to-date by changing and replacing parts, altering the wiring, etc., to conform to the latest decisions in matters of detail from the War Department.

As a whole the electrical and power equipment of the department is in excellent condition and fully meets the instruction needs of the school.

SYNOPSIS OF THE COURSE OF STUDY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Instructor, Maj. John D. Barrette, Artillery Corps.

Assistant instructors, Capt. John W. Gulick and First Lieut. James Totten, Artillery Corps.

Seventy-two days are alloted to this department.

This time is assigned to subjects as follows: Artillery proper, 38 days; coast defense, 17 days; explosives, 17 days.

I. ARTILLERY PROPER.

Daily practical instruction in connection with study of principles of cannon; crusher gauge; star gauge; breech and firing mechanisms; subcaliber tubes; carriages; recoil; telescopic sights; position finders; plotting board; range board; deflection board; meteorological instruments.

II. COAST DEFENSE.

Classification and identification of ships; kinds of armor and its distribution; armor-attack sheets; targets offered by warships to coast artillery; number and kind and location of coast-defense guns, mortars obstructions; land fronts; defense against various forms of attack on coasts; position finding; fire control; battle command practice.

III. EXPLOSIVES.

Principles of chemistry; ingredients of explosives; progressive explosives; disruptive explosives; detonators; storage and handling of explosives; daily individual laboratory work by each student officer; laboratory apparatus and its use; tests for the principal bases and acids; nitrocellulose; colloids; picric acid and picrates; dynamite; gun cotton; tests; demolitions.

LECTURES.

During the course, as a part of it, and in connection with the subject in hand, lectures were delivered as follows:

1. Naval ordnance. Capt. Austin M. Knight, U. S. Navy.
2. Coast artillery gunnery. Lieut. Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, Coast Artillery Corps.
3. Naval gunnery. Commander William S. Sims, U. S. Navy.
4. Proof of powder, shell, and armor. Commander Joseph Strauss, U. S. Navy.
5. The siege of Port Arthur (2 lectures). Maj. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers.
6. Notes on naval target practice. Maj. Charles J. Bailey, Coast Artillery Corps.
7. Emplacements. Maj. E. Eveleth Winslow, Corps of Engineers.
8. Submarine defense. Maj. Richmond P. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps.
9. Armor protection U. S. S. *Minnesota*. Naval Constructor Henry Williams, U. S. Navy.
10. Stowage and supply of ammunition on U. S. S. *Tennessee*. Lieut. Arthur G. Kavanagh, U. S. Navy.
11. The fire-control equipment for mortar batteries. Capt. Henry J. Hatch, Coast Artillery Corps.
12. Fuses, primers and shell fillers. Capt. Herman W. Schull, Coast Artillery Corps.
13. Armor protection U. S. S. *North Carolina*. Naval Constructor Holden C. Richardson, U. S. Navy.

VISITS.

In connection with course, visits for purposes of study were made to the battle ship *Minnesota* and armored cruiser *North Carolina* at the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company's yard; to

the armored cruiser *Tennessee* in Hampton Roads; to the Gun Factory at Washington Navy-Yard, and the Proving Ground at Indian Head.

A list of text and reference books used in this department follows:

Issued for temporary use by student officers: Ordinance and gunnery, Fullam and Hart, 1905; Ordnance and gunnery, Lissak, 1906; Ordnance pamphlets, Nos. 1665, 1697, 1820, 1699, 1765, 1688, 1687, 1766, 1091, 1986, 1987, 1738, 1803, 1676, 1952, 1955, 1657, 1873, 1875, 1794, 1666, 450, 1727, 1872, 1721, 1720, 1881, 1868, 452; Artillery notes, Nos. 3, 7, 8, 20, 22, 25, 26; Artillery Memorandum, No. 2; Drill regulations Coast Artillery, position finding service, provisional.

Furnished by student officers: Artillery Circular D, 1903; Journal U. S. Artillery; Fighting Ships, Fred T. Jane, latest edition.

STUDENT OFFICERS.

The class of student officers for the year consisted of the following-named officers, honor graduates arranged in order of merit, and graduates alphabetically:

HONOR GRADUATES.

Cocheu, George W., First Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps.
Stephens, John E., Capt., Fifth Field Artillery.
Fenner, Raymond H., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Hopkins, Jay P., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Hamilton, William W., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.

GRADUATES.

Butler, Hartman L., First Lieut., Fourth Field Artillery.
Corey, John B. W., First Lieut., Fifth Field Artillery.
Cotten, Bruce, First Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps.
Doyle, Fred C., Capt., Third Field Artillery.
Edwards, Frank B., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Faulkner, Albert U., Capt., First Field Artillery.
Greene, George R., Capt., Fifth Field Artillery.
Hardin, Joseph S., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Hollyday, Thomas W., First Lieut., Third Field Artillery.
Hyde, Arthur P. S., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Jones, Clifford, First Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps.
Langhorst, Adolph, First Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps.
McBride, Robert B., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
McIntyre, Augustine, Capt., Third Field Artillery.
Murray, William E., First Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps.
Peek, William E., First Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps.
Perkins, George T., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Raymond, William H., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Roberts, John L., jr., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Robinson, Gordon, First Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps.
Robinson, James P., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Stayton, Norris, First Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps.
Taylor, George A., First Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps.
Vance, Willis R., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Watson, Harry J., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Wilson, James E., First Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps.
Zollars, Charles O., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.

COMPLETED THE COURSE BUT FAILED TO GRADUATE.

Wyke, Jacob E., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Philbrick, John, Second Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps.

FAILED TO COMPLETE COURSE.

Tobin, William H., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Storck, John, Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Coward, Jacob M., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Nones, Edward P., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Britt, Starkey Y., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps, retired.
Murphy, John B., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Moore, Jairus A., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps.
Mitchell, Hiram E., First Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps, retired.
Buck, Louis F., First Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps.
Ellicot, Robert M., First Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps.
Prentice, James, First Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps.
Bunker, Le Roy C., Second Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps.
Kenney, Franklin R., Second Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps.
Davis, John S., Second Lieut., Coast Artillery Corps.

SCHOOL FOR MASTER GUNNERS.

Instructor, Capt. Brooke Payne, Third Field Artillery.

Assistant instructor, Sergt. William Hill, One hundred and third Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

This school, under the provisions of paragraph 27, General Orders, No. 181, War Department, 1906, is a part of the Artillery School.

The programme followed this year was essentially that laid down in General Orders, No. 74, War Department, 1904, although that order has been superseded by General Orders, No. 141, War Department, 1905, and General Order, No. 181, War Department, 1906. The application of the requirements of General Order No. 74, of 1904, has given satisfactory results, and inasmuch as the latest orders direct nothing contravening the first one, so far as relates to the course, it was deemed advisable to make no change in the programme of instruction.

The class numbered originally 21 men and finished with 19, of whom 8 received certificates of proficiency.

COMPLETED THE COURSE AND GRADUATED.

Nelson, Paul R., sergeant, Ninety-fourth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
Smith, Alfred L., sergeant, Fifty-first Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
Marshall, Otta, sergeant, One hundred and fifteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
Jones, Ralph E., sergeant, Twenty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
Wainer, Max R., sergeant, Forty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
Verbeck, Hugo A., sergeant, Seventieth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
Taute, Carl M., sergeant, One hundred and tenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
Leonard, Merle C., corporal, Seventy-seventh Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

COMPLETED THE COURSE BUT FAILED TO GRADUATE.

Kuster, George B. C., sergeant, One hundred and twelfth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
Palmer, Omer L., sergeant, Sixty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
Simmons, William C., sergeant, Thirteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
Kinane, Patrick B., sergeant, Twentieth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
George, Charles P., sergeant, One hundred and eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
Inman, John M., sergeant, One hundred and twenty-second Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
Burke, Eugene S., sergeant, Seventh Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
Whitehurst, James A., corporal, Twelfth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

Rowan, John V., corporal, Ninety-third Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
Fletcher, Ralph K., private, Seventy-third Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
Woodrow, Joseph, private, Fourth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

RELIEVED, APRIL 9, 1906.

Riley, James, corporal, One hundred and twenty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, per paragraph 13, Special Orders, No. 78, War Department, 1907.

DESERTED, APRIL 5, 1907.

Ide, George I., private, Forty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

Six graduates of this year's class were retained at Fort Monroe by authority of the War Department, for the purpose of making ballistic computations for the artillery board:

Smith, Alfred L., master gunner, Coast Artillery Corps.
Marshall, Otta, master gunner, Coast Artillery Corps.
Jones, Ralph E., master gunner, Coast Artillery Corps.
Wainer, Max R., master gunner, Coast Artillery Corps.
Taute, Carl M., master gunner, Coast Artillery Corps.
Leonard, Merle C., master gunner, Coast Artillery Corps.

Graduates of the school for master gunners have been taken from their companies for nearly one year to receive instruction to qualify them for the highest grade of work required of the artillery soldier.

The following summary will give a good idea of the work they are qualified to execute, and which should be performed under the supervision of the artillery district engineer.

Surveying and triangulation to determine the length and azimuth of horizontal base lines.

Orienting guns and determining the height of gun trunnions and position finders above mean low tide.

Construction of various harbor charts for use by battle, fire, and battery commanders.

Construction of difference charts.

Construction of topographical maps of the country and coast of the artillery district with a view to providing proper defense against landing parties and land attacks on the forts.

Computations and blueprints.

Examination papers of 47 candidates for the next class were received under General Orders, No. 181, 1906, War Department.

Twenty-nine men passed satisfactory examinations.

Twenty-one of the successful candidates, the greatest number that can be properly accommodated, were recommended to constitute the next class.

Master Gunner William Hill, being about to be discharged on account of expiration of term of service, was relieved as assistant instructor, and Master Gunner Paul R. Nelson was appointed in his place per Special Orders, No. 164, War Department, current series.

The instructor remarks in this connection: "I wish again to refer to the excellent service rendered by Sergeant Hill, the retiring assistant instructor."

ARTILLERY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

The additions to the library during the year have been limited to such books on military subjects as have been purchased from the school appropriation or have been furnished from the War Depart-

ment, the other Government Departments, and a few other sources. The library has been used constantly by the student officers in their studies and investigations and by others who are accorded the privilege.

The library now contains on its shelves about 14,000 volumes, including duplicates, 2,272 pamphlets, and 2,000 maps. During the year 406 volumes, 108 pamphlets, and 104 maps have been added to it.

The library also has the benefit of the exchanges of the Journal of the United States Artillery, which is printed on the artillery school press. These exchanges comprise over 156 foreign and domestic periodicals, and, with a few exceptions, the library has complete files from 1892 to date. Collectively this offers to the student officers the current professional thought of the world on military and naval engineering and other scientific subjects. Their value can not be overestimated.

The back volumes of these periodicals are bound at the school bindery and the bound volumes are then entered in the catalogue of the library. In this way, year by year, a very complete collection of military and modern technical artillery literature is being made. The librarian remarks as follows:

Pending the erection of a new building, plans for which have been considered, there is little chance for the library to develop its activity. On account of its congested condition the accessions have been limited strictly to the requirements of the school by the purchase of such new books as are necessary in the courses. But as it is, it is quite generally used by officers of the post, and outside of the regular use of text-books and reference books by student officers in their studies and investigations there has been a steady increase in the use of the library by those who have the privilege of doing so. With better facilities for reading and study, there is no doubt that the library could be made an attractive feature of the post.

Work during the year has been devoted to classification and card-indexing. The system as outlined in last year's report has been followed, giving very satisfactory results. The work is slow, due to the lack of any competent clerical help, and much remains to be done to make the catalogues helpful, especially with respect to the subject catalogue.

CONSOLIDATION OF ARTILLERY SCHOOL AND SCHOOL OF SUBMARINE DEFENSE.

It has been determined by the War Department, after mature consideration, that the interests of the service in general and of the coast artillery in particular would be advanced by uniting the school of submarine defense at Fort Totten, N. Y., with the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va., the combined school to be located at the latter place. The plans for the consolidation have been worked out and formulated. The new combined school, to be known as the "Coast Artillery School," will go into actual operation with the school year beginning September 1, 1908. The curriculum of the school will be divided into what may be described as regular and advanced courses, each course to be of one year's duration. All officers will, in natural order, take the regular course. Only officers whose aptitude warrants expectation of full benefit from the advanced course will take the latter, said officers to be drawn from the coast artillery service at large, including such officers, just graduated in the regular course, as have displayed special fitness. Pending the final consolidation at Fort Monroe, the entire subject-matter taught at the two

schools has been coordinated and separated into first and second year work, the first-year work alone to be taught at Fort Monroe during the school year 1907-8.

With the school year 1907-8, then, begins the virtual consolidation of the two schools into one coordinated, systematized and flexible system. After the consolidation at Fort Monroe, September 1, 1908, the regular and advanced classes will pursue their work at the same time and in the same departments of the school, the advanced work being but the further development of the first-year work.

As to the character of the two courses, it is sufficiently descriptive to say that the first-year course embraces work of immediate practical application in the daily work of a coast artillery officer. The second-year course consists of advanced professional work. It is believed that such a division of the complete course will enable discrimination to be exercised as to the amount of instruction to be imparted to an individual, provide a criterion for use in such discrimination, and add greatly thereby to the efficiency of the corps. This is the day of specialists, and it is vital, in a corps the nature of whose work is so highly complex, that experts be developed and given full opportunity to equip themselves for future useful and distinguished work.

The coordination of the practical and the theoretical, with just appreciation of the value of each, is of the utmost importance. Education and skill in both these respects should be developed in the Coast Artillery Corps wherever such development is feasible, and thus secure specialists who may meet on at least equal terms officers of other corps, foreign officers, and especially, from a practical point of view, commercial specialists with whom they are necessarily thrown in contact in securing materials and supplies for our coast defenses.

In addition to the two departments for officers there will be a department for enlisted men, known as the department for enlisted specialists, which will embrace courses of instruction for electrical specialists (now at Fort Totten), artillery specialists (now at Fort Monroe), and mechanical specialists (recently authorized by act of Congress). The benefit to be derived from such instruction is not a matter of speculation, that from the first two courses being already demonstrated and that from the third evident. Accuracy in charts and mechanical drawings and in all ordinary calculations and measurments is secured by the course for master gunners, efficiency and life of matériel by the other two courses. Without these it is recognized that coast artillery work would be seriously defective.

That the proposed plan makes for coordination and simplicity and a more comprehensive and general diffusion of technical knowledge throughout the coast artillery service there can be but little doubt. Fort Monroe, aside from the fact that its area is limited in extent and that many outside interests have taken lodgment there, is, because of its central location on the Atlantic coast, its accessibility, its importance strategically, and its moderately equable climate, admirably adapted to the purpose. It may be necessary, to avoid congestion and provide adequate space for the new buildings needed by the consolidation, to acquire additional land. Fort Monroe is on a small peninsula, and extension by purchase is not practicable. There is, however, a stretch of shallow water bounding the peninsula on

the north, known as Mill Creek, part of which can easily be reclaimed by the use of sand pumps and with comparatively little outlay.

There is already appropriated a reasonably liberal sum of money to construct the necessary new buildings, and work thereon will be begun in the near future.

When the scheme of consolidation will have been completed and put in operation it can be conservatively stated that Fort Monroe will constitute the most important artillery station and school in the world, befitting, as such, a nation whose extent and wealth of coast line and whose concern and interest in coast defense exceed those of any other.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. It is important that the building intended for the department for enlisted specialists be ready for occupancy before September 1, 1908, for the reason that this is the only obstacle in the way of bringing together at Fort Monroe the instruction of all enlisted specialists. The institution of the second-year course for officers on September 1, 1908, is already practicable in the present school buildings; hence if the building for the enlisted specialists be pushed to completion, the actual consolidation of the artillery school and the school of submarine defense can be completely effected on September 1, 1908, without waiting for the completion of the officers' school building. In other words, the enlisted specialists' school is the only building which can hold up consolidation. It should therefore be pushed to completion at the earliest practicable date.

2. The past school year has demonstrated again the superiority of existing orders governing appointment of officers to the Coast Artillery Corps over those in force in 1901. There were in the last class four officers who were appointed in 1901 and who, under existing orders, could never have been commissioned in the artillery on account of their lack of both capacity and education. One of these officers resigned; another transferred; the other two dragged through an unhappy and humiliating year, accomplishing but little for themselves or the service, consuming not only the patience but also the time of instructors and acting as a drag on their more capable classmates. Existing orders can not be too faithfully adhered to, for the sake of individuals as well as the United States.

3. The consolidation will result in economy, but even on the most economical basis such a school requires money. Much has been done recently in the way of improving the post, but such progress should not be stopped until the post becomes the creditable Government institution that it should be. Attention is invited to the fact that more United States citizens of discrimination and standing critically inspect Fort Monroe in one day than visit in a year some of the posts on which much larger sums have been expended.

4. The armament and equipment at Fort Monroe should be of the latest type practicable, and alterations and improvements in installed equipment should be made here first. This for the reason that said armament and equipment, in addition to its ordinary functions, is used for the instruction of successive classes of student officers.

5. The organizations comprising the garrison should at all times have their full complement of officers and men and the former should

be especially selected for their fitness and efficiency. All work at Fort Monroe should be a model of its kind and a standard for the service. Student officers should be able to see fire and battle commands not only fully equipped, but fully manned and competently officered.

6. The purposes of the combined school have been stated and, in view of the fact that the first-year course has been reduced to practical work which any coast artillery officer should be capable of performing as an ordinary duty, it is clearly false economy to waste further time on officers incompetent to master it. That course no longer involves anything complex or difficult. Should an officer, under the new conditions, prove that he can not pass the regular or first year's course, but one logical conclusion remains—that he is incapable of performing even the ordinary duties of an artillery officer. Hence, he should be dropped from the rolls. It is hardly to be thought that an examination for promotion of a few days' duration should overrule the decision of a practical school which has closely observed the work of an officer for an entire year. during which his sole duty has been to apply himself to that work. Legislation requiring such officers as fail in the first year's course to be immediately eliminated by the very fact of such failure would be a vast improvement upon present conditions.

Very respectfully,

GEO. F. E. HARRISON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, Commandant.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *U. S. Army.*

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER SCHOOL.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER SCHOOL.

ENGINEER SCHOOL, U. S. ARMY,
WASHINGTON BARRACKS,
Washington, D. C., October 2, 1907.

Commandants of the school: Maj. W. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, to October 3, 1906; Maj. Chester Harding, Corps of Engineers, from October 3, 1906, to November 30, 1906; Maj. E. Eveleth Winslow, Corps of Engineers, from November 30, 1906, to July 31, 1907, and Maj. W. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, from August 1, 1907.

At the beginning of the school year September 1, 1906, the school was practically in a state of suspension, the commandant, the student officers, and the engineer troops regularly stationed at the school all being absent at maneuver camps. They returned to the school during the latter part of the month of September, but almost immediately after their return they received orders to prepare for immediate embarkation for Cuba, and left the school at the beginning of October.

During the month of October a new class of student officers reported for duty at the school and the regular school work of the winter's term was resumed on November 1, with the following instructors: Maj. E. Eveleth Winslow, Corps of Engineers, instructor in military engineering; Maj. Chester Harding, Corps of Engineers, instructor in civil engineering, and Mr. Earl Wheeler, instructor in electricity and mechanical engineering.

Lieut. C. R. Pettis, Corps of Engineers, was secretary of the school from October 1 to November 17, 1906; Lieut. T. H. Dillon, Corps of Engineers, from November 17 until December 3, 1906, and Lieut. C. K. Rockwell, Corps of Engineers, since December 3.

During the winter season the following officers of the Corps of Engineers were under instruction at the school: First Lieuts. Douglas MacArthur, Charles R. Pettis, William D. A. Anderson, Ralph T. Ward, John J. Kingman, Robert P. Howell, jr., Henry H. Robert, Joseph H. Earle, Thomas M. Robins, Roger D. Black, and Theodore H. Dillon.

At the beginning of the school term considerable difficulty was experienced in arranging a programme of instructions, due to the fact that some of the officers had previously had two years of garrison school work, some of them but one year, while one of the officers had had no regular garrison school, but had pursued privately a considerable portion of the garrison school course, and furthermore it was not definitely known what would be the period of detail at the school of the different student officers. After careful consideration, it was

finally decided, with the approval of the Chief of Engineers, to arrange the winter's course as if all the officers had completed both years of the garrison school work, the portion of the garrison school course which had not already been pursued by some of the officers to be continued by them at a later period either at the Engineer School or elsewhere.

With this in view, the period of the winter's term was divided as follows:

Department of military engineering: Four weeks from January 14 to February 9, and the two weeks from March 18 to March 29.

Department of civil engineering: December 3 to January 11, 1907, which, excluding the Christmas holidays, amounted to four weeks; and the period from April 22 to April 30, one and one-half weeks.

Department of electricity and mechanical engineering: Four weeks from November 1 to November 30; five weeks from February 11 to March 15; and the three weeks from April 1 to April 19.

The detailed course of instruction followed in the several departments as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY ENGINEERING.

The first four weeks assigned to this department from January 14 to February 9 are devoted to the study of the following subjects:

(*a*) Permanent and semipermanent and hasty land defenses, sieges.
(*b*) Warships, sea power, and combined operations of Army and Navy.
(*c*) The organization and equipment of engineer troops, together with the duties of line and staff engineer officers.
(*d*) Campaigns.

In the course of study under these various subheads, special attention was given to various matters connected with the duties of engineer officers and engineer troops, which were developed by the Manchurian war.

On February 6 a lecture was delivered to the student officers by Maj. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers, upon the subject of "The Manchurian campaign, and the siege of Port Arthur." Following this lecture each officer was required to submit an essay upon the subject "What lessons for military engineers can be learned from the Russo-Japanese war."

The two weeks from March 18 to March 29 were devoted to the study of the subject of seacoast defenses, ordnance, armor, and explosives. Instruction was given by a course of reading and by a series of six lectures delivered by the instructor, and a visit of inspection was made to the defenses of the artillery district of the Chesapeake and to the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, which it is expected will be fortified in the near future. Each officer was required to submit a project for the defense of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

On April 2 a lecture was delivered to the student officers by Maj. R. P. Davis, Artillery Corps, upon the subject of "Submarine mines and mining."

At the expiration of the course the work done by the officers was submitted by the instructor to the academic board, and, after consideration, all the officers were declared to be proficient in the subjects studied.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The periods from December 3, to December 22, 1906, and from January 2 to January 11, 1907, a total of four weeks allotted to this department, was devoted to the subject of river and harbor improvements. A course of reading on different kinds of river and harbor work was selected by the instructor, with the approval of the academic board, and frequent consultations were had between the instructor and the student officers. The last few days of the period were devoted to an examination, each officer being required to investigate and answer certain questions selected by the instructor.

The period from April 22 to 29 was devoted to the study of contracts, specifications, estimates, and accounts, instruction being given in lectures by the instructor and by a course in reading.

The period from April 30 to May 3 was devoted to a visit of inspection to various river and harbor works in progress in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pa.

Upon the completion of the course the work of the student officers was submitted to the academic board for its action, and all the officers were declared proficient in the subjects studied.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Over one-third of the time devoted to this department was spent by the student officers in actual work in the laboratory, where various experiments and tests were made with the machinery there installed.

The first four weeks of the course, November 4 to November 30, were devoted principally to the study of direct-current engineering, and the five weeks from February 11 to March 15 to alternating-current engineering, fire-control apparatus, and searchlights. The three weeks from April 1 to April 19 were devoted to the study of mechanical engineering in its various forms.

In addition to the laboratory work a comprehensive course of reading was followed and numerous lectures were given by the instructor. On March 13 Mr. Caryl D. Haskins, of the General Electric Company, delivered to the class of student officers a lecture upon "Moderate capacity generating and distributing systems for light and power." On March 15 the instructor in military engineering delivered to the class a lecture upon the subject of "Use of electricity in modern fortifications."

During the visit of the student officers to the fortifications of the artillery district of the Chesapeake the instructor of electricity and mechanical engineering accompanied the class to give instructions in the electrical and power installations.

Following the inspection of the fortifications a visit was made to the recently commissioned battle ship *Minnesota*, and a thorough study was made of the mechanical and electrical plants of the vessel.

Visits were made by the various officers at various times to electrical and power plants in the vicinity of Washington, and during the visit of the student officers to Pittsburg, Pa., in the first few days in May a number of mechanical and electrical plants and manufactories were visited.

At the completion of the course the work which had been done by the different student officers in this department was presented to the academic board for consideration, and all the officers were declared to be proficient in the subjects studied.

SUMMER'S COURSE.

General Orders, No. 136, War Department, 1905, prescribing regulations for the government of the Engineer School, provides in paragraph 14 that the period after April 30 should be devoted to practical work and practice. In accordance with these provisions the summer term of the school beginning on May 1, 1907, was allotted to practical instruction in astronomy, surveying, and photography. Maj. E. Eveleth Winslow, Corps of Engineers, was to act as instructor in astronomy and photography, and Maj. Chester Harding, Corps of Engineers, in surveying.

All the student officers mentioned above in this report as having been under instruction during the winter course continued under instruction and took the full summer's course, and, in addition, the following officers were assigned to duty for the summer's course only:

Second Lieut. Charles K. Rockwell, Corps of Engineers, under instruction since May 1, to take such portions of the summer's course as is possible in connection with his regular duties as adjutant, quartermaster, etc. He completed the practical course in topographic and hydrographic surveying, the course in photography, and the following parts of the course in astronomy: Zenith telescope work and all instrumental work with transit, sextant, and altazimuth.

First Lieut. Mark Brooke, Corps of Engineers, under instruction from May 1 to July 13, finished his summer's course in astronomy, thus completing his course at the school.

First Lieut. W. C. Mitchell, Corps of Engineers, under instruction from May 2 until June 13, 1907, and August 6 to August 25, 1907. He finished the summer's course in astronomy and the course in photography, thus completing his course at the school.

First Lieut. R. R. Ralston, Corps of Engineers, under instruction from July 1, 1907, to August 31, to take portions of the course as had not been completed by him prior to his being relieved from the post in the preceding year. He completed his sextant work.

First Lieut. W. H. Rose, Corps of Engineers, under instruction from July 1 to August 31, to take such portions of the course as had not been completed by him prior to his being relieved from the school in the preceding year. He finished all observations with altazimuth and transit instruments and has completed the computations of the altazimuth and part of those with the transit.

First Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d, Corps of Engineers, under instruction from July 1 to August 31, to take such portions of the course as had not been completed by him prior to his being relieved from the post in the preceding year. He finished part of the course in photography, the instrumental work and the sextant, altazimuth, and part of that of the zenith telescope, also some of the sextant computations.

First Lieut. L. M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, under instruction after July 17, to take such portion of the course as had not been completed by him prior to his being relieved from the post in the preceding year. He finished the courses in astronomy and photography.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The efficiency of instruction at the Engineer School is seriously hampered by the unsuitability of the buildings now used for instruction purposes and for the administration of the school. Since the resumption of school work at the Engineer School in November,

1905, the administration offices of the school have been located in an old brick building; another old building has been used for the photographic laboratory, and a third old building has been utilized as the academic building, containing the offices of the instructors, the lecture room, the drafting room, and the electrical laboratory. Temporary frame structures have been used to contain the power plant and field observatory. The library has been divided between two old buildings. A portion of another old building has been utilized for the carpenter, machine, and other shops of the school, and for the instruction of the enlisted men in the mechanical trades.

All these old buildings are unsuited to the purpose for which used, and the space available for library purposes and for the display of the various models has been utterly inadequate. Nearly one-half of the library books have had to be kept in a place where access to them was difficult, and it has been possible to display for inspection and study only a small proportion of the models pertaining to the school.

All the old buildings mentioned are, according to the adopted plans for the development of the post of Washington Barracks, to be demolished when new buildings for the various uses shall have been constructed. During the month of June of the present year the new War College building was completed and the War College was moved to this building, and work was begun upon the final grading of the grounds in the vicinity of this new building. The occupation of the new War College building makes the removal of the old buildings desirable at the earliest possible date, and the demolition in a few months of the building used for the school shops and for the Trade School has been approved by the Secretary of War. The destruction of all the other remaining old buildings at an early date is now under consideration. An immediate provision for the construction of new buildings for the school at an early date has therefore become an imperative necessity.

W. C. LANGFITT,
Major, Corps of Engineers, Commandant.

The CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, *U. S. Army.*

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF SUBMARINE DEFENSE.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF SUBMARINE DEFENSE.

SCHOOL OF SUBMARINE DEFENSE,
Fort Totten, N. Y., August 25, 1907.

SIR: On August 21, 1906, pursuant to paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 185, War Department, 1906, I entered upon my duties as commandant of the School of Submarine Defense.

CHANGES IN THE SCHOOL STAFF.

On December 23, 1906, Capt. (now Maj.) Wirt Robinson, Coast Artillery Corps, was relieved from duty as instructor, officers' division, chemistry and explosives, per Special Orders, No. 38, School of Submarine Defense, 1906, and by paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 40, School of Submarine Defense, dated December 31, 1906, Capt. Clarance H. McNeil, Coast Artillery Corps, was detailed in his stead.

OFFICERS' DIVISION.

The class of student officers graduating this year consists of the following officers:

Capt. (now Maj.) John K. Cree, Coast Artillery Corps;
Capt. (now Maj.) Delamere Skerrett, Coast Artillery Corps;
Capt. Archibald Campbell, Coast Artillery Corps;
Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Coast Artillery Corps;
Capt. Henry H. Whitney, Coast Artillery Corps;
Capt. Louis R. Burgess, Coast Artillery Corps;
Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Coast Artillery Corps;
Capt. Robert E. Wyllie, Coast Artillery Corps;
Capt. Clifton C. Carter, Coast Artillery Corps;
Capt. Henry H. Sheen, Coast Artillery Corps.

ENLISTED MEN'S DIVISION.

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS' DEPARTMENT.

On July 1, 1907, thirty-two enlisted men received certificates qualifying them for the position of electrician sergeants. These men completed the course in this department on June 18, 1907, were given certificates of proficiency by the school board, and were reported by the commandant to the War Department for appointment as electrician sergeants under the provisions of paragraph 29, General Orders, No. 182, War Department, 1906.

The following-named enlisted men graduated:

1. Sergt. Frank Doran, Fifty-seventh Company (Torpedo), Coast Artillery Corps.
2. Master Gunner Jacob M. Row, Coast Artillery Corps.
3. Corpl. John E. McSweeney, Sixty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
4. Sergt. Walter F. Allen, Eighty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
5. Sergt. Ellis Baldwin, Twenty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
6. First-class Private Ora C. Huston, Company G, Second Battalion Engineers.
7. Corpl. Leon H. David, One hundred and thirteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
8. Private William H. Cline, Coast Artillery Corps—unassigned.
9. Master Gunner Joseph Twyman, Coast Artillery Corps.
10. Corpl. Henry Scholl, Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
11. Sergt. Alfred Normandin, jr., Company F, Twenty-seventh Infantry.
12. Sergt. Robert R. Courtney, One hundred and twentieth Company (Torpedo), Coast Artillery Corps.
13. Private Oscar Durham, One hundred and eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
14. Private Joseph F. Zorn, Seventy-sixth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
15. Private Harry Diffenbaugh, Eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
16. Private William Hardy, Fourth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
17. Sergt. James F. Hodges, Sixty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
18. Private Irvin O. Montgomery, Fortieth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
19. Private Louis Gueiff, One hundred and fourth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
20. Sergt. Byron H. Mills, Seventy-ninth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
21. Private Martin Rothenberg, Fifty-fourth Company (Depot Torpedo), Coast Artillery Corps.
22. Private Francis Boichot, One hundred and twenty-third Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
23. Private Victor A. Lake, One hundred and twenty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
24. Sergt. George F. Muzzy, Sixty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery Corps.
25. Sergt. Thaddeus H. Templeton, Fifty-first Company, Coast Artillery [illegible]
26. Corpl. Edward J. Whitehead, Ninety-sixth Company, Coast Artillery [illegible]
27. Sergt. Casimir Lichanski, Fifty-fourth Company (Depot Torpedo) Artillery Corps.
28. Private Roy E. Yarbrough, Seventy-sixth Company, Coast Artillery [illegible]
29. Sergt. Frederick Werner, Seventeenth Company, Coast Artillery [illegible]
30. Private Charles C. King, Fifty-fourth Company (Depot Torpedo) Artillery Corps.
31. Private Otto B. Nichols, Twenty-first Company, Coast Artillery [illegible]
32. Corpl. James A. Sullivan, Fifty-first Company, Coast Artillery [illegible]

MASTER ELECTRICIANS.

Under the provisions of paragraph 3, General [illegible] Department, 1907, a theoretical examination of [illegible] pointment as master electricians was held at [illegible] out the country on June 1, 1907, a notice [illegible] been previously published.

Five enlisted men reported [illegible]

The theoretical examinat[illegible]

Electrician sergeant, [illegible]
Electrician sergeant [illegible]
Electrician sergeant [illegible]
Electrician [illegible]
Electrician [illegible]

Elec[illegible] sergeant [illegible] upon [illegible]

having been waived by the War Department, were appointed to the grade of master electrician and assigned to various districts for duty.

On November 20, 1906, in accordance with General Orders, No. 108, War Department, 1904, 47 enlisted men of the depot torpedo company, specially qualified in submarine work, were transferred to other companies of Coast Artillery Corps (torpedo companies and on board of torpedo planters); per Special Orders, No. 3, War Department, January 4, 1907, 60 men were transferred to the depot torpedo company from other companies of Coast Artillery Corps.

PROGRAMMES OF INSTRUCTION.

The programmes of the different departments for the school year of 1906 and 1907, as arranged by the school board and approved by the Chief of Staff, August 2, 1904, were followed throughout the year.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY, MINES AND MECHANISM.

(Capt. Edwin Landon, Coast Artillery Corps, instructor.)

The work in this department has been exceedingly satisfactory, but in my opinion the department should be divided into two departments, one to be known as the department of electricity and mechanism and the other to be known as the department of mines. The Signal Corps are now installing a complete equipment of wireless telegraphy at this post, and it is my intention to include this subject in the next year's course of the department of electricity and mechanism, and also to greatly extend the instruction in the practical use of searchlights. I deem it important also to extend the practical work in planting mines and in the service of the mine field, which would of course be the special work of the department of mines.

The instruction in this department during the past year was the same as was set forth in the first report of my predecessor.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPLOSIVES.

(Capt. Wirt Robinson, Coast Artillery Corps, instructor.)

The work of this department was carried on precisely as set forth in the last report of my predecessor and with marked success.

Capt. (now Maj.) Wirt Robinson, Coast Artillery Corps, was relieved by Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, Coast Artillery Corps, December 23, 1906. Captain McNeil has carried on an exceedingly valuable system of experiments in connection with exploding gun cotton, and a special report has been forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

A testing ring, drop-test machine, and a special form of Quinan gauge have been constructed, and a more practical course of instruction in testing explosives will be carried on during the course next year.

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS' DEPARTMENT.

(Capt. Harold E. Cloke, Coast Artillery Corps, instructor.)

First Lieuts. Marion S. Battle and Charles B. Gatewood, Coast Artillery Corps, assistant instructors.

Master Electrician Charles M. Beer, Coast Artillery Corps, assistant instructor, in charge of machine shop.

Master Electrician John L. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, assistant instructor, in charge of power plant.

The work in this department has been the same as in the preceding year, with very satisfactory results. Arrangements are now being made to instruct 70 men for electrician sergeants during the coming year; also for the instruction of a class of 20 firemen each three months during the same period. I have asked for, and been granted, an additional officer as instructor in this department.

INSTRUCTION AT OTHER POSTS.

The reports of instruction in torpedo work at the posts visited by the torpedo planters have been very satisfactory.

AUTOMATIC ANCHORS.

Capt. F. K. Fergusson, Coast Artillery Corps, carried on this year in the harbor of Key West a very valuable set of experiments with automatic anchors. The experimentation in this line is still under way, and I feel satisfied that a satisfactory anchor will be developed in a short time.

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS.

In view of the contemplated consolidation of this school with the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va., I have no recommendations to make as to increase of facilities for instruction. The work has been more than satisfactory to me. The class of officers have shown great interest and even enthusiasm in their work. The class ef electrician sergeants have been very industrious and are a fine body of men.

Very respectfully,

G. N. WHISTLER,
Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, Commandant.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *U. S. Army.*

REPORT OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 3, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Army Medical School during the last scholastic year:

The eleventh session began October 1, 1906, and closed May 31, 1907.

The number of student candidates admitted was 10, and of militia medical officers 1. One student medical officer also attended.

The 10 student candidates completed the course; 9 passed the graduating examination and were awarded certificates of proficiency. The militia medical officer failed to graduate.

The following table shows the subjects taught, the hours of instruction in each subject, and the names of the instructors.

No.	Subject.	Number of hours.	Instructor.	Valuation.	
				Maximum.	Minimum.
1	Duties of medical officers, medical department administration, and customs of the service.	104	Maj. W. H. Arthur and Capt. B. K. Ashford.	1,000	800
2	Clinical microscopy and bacteriology	280	Maj. J. Carroll and Capt. F. F. Russell.	900	720
3	Military hygiene	20	Col. V. Havard	800	640
4	Military surgery	22	Maj. W. C. Borden	800	640
5	Military and tropical medicine	30	Maj. W. D. McCaw	800	640
6	Sanitary chemistry	170	Capt. C. R. Darnall	600	480
7	Hospital corps drill and field work	93	Capt. B. K. Ashford	500	400
8	Operative surgery	48	Capt. C. R. Darnall	400	320
9	Ophthalmology and optometry	68	Maj. J. D. Glennan	400	320
10	Röntgen ray work	30	Maj. W. C. Borden	300	240

The following additional instruction was also given:

Twenty-two hours in equitation at Fort Myer, by Capt. E. B. Cassatt.

A series of surgical clinics at the United States Army general hospital, Washington Barracks, by Maj. W. C. Borden.

A series of six lectures on military law, by Maj. John B. Porter, Judge-Advocate-General's department.

A series of lectures on mental diseases at the United States Government Hospital for the Insane, by Doctor Myer.

A series of lectures on animal parasites, by Dr. Charles W. Stiles, of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

A series of lectures and demonstrations on mosquitoes, by Miss Clara Ludlow.

The conduct and deportment of the students, as well as their attention to duty and application, were at all times excellent, without exception.

The graduating examination began on May 13 and the closing exercises, including the award of diplomas by the Assistant Secretary of War, were held May 31.

The marks attained in each subject and the final aggregate is shown on the merit roll inclosed herewith.

One student candidate, Dr. Frederick S. Macy, graduated with honor, having attained a general average of more than 90 per cent, and to him the Hoff memorial medal was awarded.

The qualifying examination for commission in the Medical Department began June 3 and closed June 12. The candidates consisted of the nine graduates of the school and one contract surgeon who had previously graduated. These were all found qualified, physically and mentally, and recommended for commission as assistant surgeons.

I regret to have to state that the number of students in this school has gradually decreased of late years, being smallest during the last session since 1900. The reasons for this decrease need not be discussed in this report. Obviously, the army medical service has lost much of its attraction for the bright young graduates from our best medical schools, and unless a remedy is soon supplied by suitable legislation it will be impossible to fill vacancies in the Medical Corps without lowering the present standard of examination—a resort which, if adopted, would leave us distinctly outclassed by the medical corps of the armies of all other civilized countries.

The faculty, after careful study of the subject, has recommended certain changes in the existing regulations governing the preliminary and final examinations. These recommendations are now under consideration by the General Staff, and if accepted will, it is believed, remove some of the minor causes which may have deterred desirable young physicians and militia medical officers from applying for admission.

Steps are also being taken for the installation, in one of the rooms of the school building, of the museum of field medical equipment already approved by the Surgeon-General. Much useful and interesting material now inaccessible will thus be exhibited and classified and greatly contribute to the practical instruction of the students and medical officers.

Very respectfully,

V. HAVARD,
Colonel, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. Army,
President Army Medical School.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Army.*

REPORT OF THE CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

War Department,
Chickamauga and Chattanooga
National Park Commission,
Washington, August 10, 1907.

Sir: The Commissioners of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park respectfully submit the following report of the progress of the work under their charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

ROADS AND AVENUES.

In the park and its approaches there are 84 miles of roads. No road has been constructed during the fiscal year just ended. At the last session of Congress the sum of $10,000 was appropriated for the improvement of a road, owned by the Government, from Stevens Gap, by way of Davis Cross Roads to Crawfish Springs, in the Chickamauga National Park. In anticipation of taking up the work of improving this road land-sketch maps of the road have been made to facilitate the work of the survey, which began July 1. For the further improvement of this road an additional $20,000 is needed, and should be provided, for the year beginning July 1, 1908.

The act of Congress approved August 19, 1890, creating the park, provides that one of the approaches to the park be "from the crossing of Lookout Creek across the northern slope of Lookout Mountain, and thence to the old Summertown road and to the valley on the east slope of the said mountain, and thence by the route of General Joseph Hooker's troops to Rossville, Ga.," a distance of about 5 miles. This road has not been made, and the Commission sees no necessity for it, and unless directed by the Secretary of War, or by act of Congress carrying an appropriation for the purpose, does not propose to build it. Its first cost, including a steel bridge over Chattanooga Creek, would be more than $25,000, cost of right of way not included. The ground between the north point of Lookout Mountain and Rossville Gap passed over by Hooker's troops at the time of the battle, November, 1863, has since been laid out into suburban lots, and it is believed the right of way for this road, cutting through, as it does, many of these lots, would be very expensive; and to keep it in condition would add materially to the sum required for annual maintenance of roads.

BETTERMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

The sum of $6,185.83 has been expended in betterment and maintenance of the 84 miles of completed roads, of which $1,013.65 was for the making of 5,995 linear feet of standard rock-paved gutters, and $5,172.18 for the maintenance of 84 miles of road, the maintenance being $61.57 per mile, as against $55.55 per mile for the year ended June 30, 1906. This increase in the cost of maintenance is due in part to the rise in labor, but more particularly to the fact that the roads are in a section of country of rapid increase of population and development of varied industries, and extensive use is made of them by farmers, merchants, contractors, and others, who haul material or merchandise over them in preference to shipping the same by rail. Notwithstanding the great and increasing use made of the roads, they have been kept in good condition, but an increase in the appropriation for their maintenance is an imperative necessity and should be provided for.

BRIDGES.

The wooden bridge over Pea Vine Creek on the Ringgold road has been renewed by a reenforced steel and concrete arch bridge, for which Congress made an appropriation of $5,000. The contract price of the bridge, complete, including embankment approaches on each side, was $4,409.08.

The same Congress made an appropriation of $1,500 for the partial reconstruction of the Alexanders Bridge over West Chickamauga Creek. Plans and specifications were prepared and proposals invited for a steel bridge, but the proposals received being deemed excessive and beyond the amount appropriated, were rejected, and revised plans and specifications put out and new proposals received, which were approved, and a contract entered into with the Nashville Bridge Company for the construction, complete, at a cost of $1,500. It is expected that the bridge will be completed in about ten days and the approaches on either end improved.

The sum of $2,327.21 has been expended in the reconstruction of the Bragg viaduct. This structure over the Moore road and on the Crest road was built in 1893 as a steel viaduct with wooden joists, and with a yellow pine floor. The floor needed renewal from the general wear and tear, and the wooden joists exhibited such a condition of decay that it was deemed advisable to reconstruct the entire structure, by replacing the wooden posts (supports) by steel ones, and the substitution of a concrete floor for a wooden one.

The bridge carrying the Crest road over the electric railway tracks and known as Bird's Mill Bridge has been reconstructed by replacing a wooden floor with a concrete gravel wearing surface, supported by additional steel joists. The cost of this improvement was $257.85.

The Ringgold Bridge over East Chickamauga Creek is in a decayed and dangerous condition. At the last session of Congress an appropriation of $5,000 was made to replace this wooden bridge by a steel one. Plans and specifications have been made, and proposals invited for its construction, and it is expected that in a short time its construction will be under way.

Two small bridges on the Ringgold road at Robinson's branch and *Georgia Mineral* Spring Branch have been provided for, and contracts

or agreements have been entered into for the material, and the work of construction will be performed by the park force.

Reed's bridge, on the Ringgold road, has been repaired by putting in a new white oak floor, complete, to replace the one worn out.

The bridges constructed during the year just ended, and those to be constructed during the present year, complete the bridge system of the park, with one exception, and that is the bridge at Lee & Gordon's mills on the Lafayette road. The present bridge is a wooden structure built many years ago before the establishment of the park, structurally weak when built, and now dangerous on account of the heavy traffic over it, and especially because of the heavy traction engines now coming into use by the farmers in that section of the country. The bridge should be replaced by a new one of steel, and for that purpose the Commission has included in its estimates for the year beginning July 1, 1908, the sum of $6.000, which it is hoped may be appropriated.

FIELD WORK.

There has been an expenditure of $2,348.65 in cutting wind and dead falls and trash in the park and its approaches; mowing, cleaning up the park, and smoothing its surface where it has been disturbed by the army maneuvers of July and August.

CARE OF MONUMENTS AND MARKERS.

For the care of monuments, gun carriages, tablets, and markers, including cleaning and painting them, and the painting of five observation towers, there has been expended $586.69. The historical tablets were kept painted and in good order, and some alterations and corrections were made in the text.

BRONZE TABLETS.

Bronze tablets to mark the positions of regular organizations in the battle of Missionary Ridge have been prepared.

USE OF PARK AS MANEUVERING GROUND.

The park has been utilized for encampment and maneuver purposes from July 3 to September 18, 1906. Two companies of the Engineer Battalion arrived on the ground, and with the assistance of our park engineer, prepared the camp. The following United States regular troops were in camp from July 3 to September 18, 1906:

Two companies of the Engineer Battalion.
Twelfth U. S. Cavalry.
Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.
Second and Third U. S. Artillery Battalions.
Signal Corps, two detachments.
Field Hospital, No. 10.

The following organizations of the State militia participated at intervals between July 28 and August 25:

First, Second, and Third South Carolina Regiments of Infantry.
First, Second, and Fifth Georgia Regiments of Infantry.
First Alabama Infantry.
Seventy-first Virginia Infantry.

Third North Carolina Infantry.
Third Tennessee Infantry.
First Tennessee Infantry, two battalions.
Second Tennessee Infantry, two battalions.
Third Mississippi Infantry, one battalion.
Battery A, Tennessee Artillery.

The general health of the commands was good. Excellent order and discipline were maintained, the Commission rendering every assistance that would facilitate the establishment of the camp.

The camp was thoroughly cleaned up when vacated.

BRIGADE POST AND MANEUVER GROUND.

The Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce inaugurated a movement to establish a brigade post and permanent maneuvering ground by securing options on certain lands, by permission of the Secretary of War. An accredited agent of the Chamber of Commerce was given every assistance by the Commission, by maps, information, and advice, and original maps were made for the use of the board of officers who were detailed to examine the feasibility of the project.

The dedication of the Iowa monuments, erected at Lookout Mountain and Sherman Heights, Tenn., and Rossville, Ga., took place on the 19th and 20th of November, 1906, the principal ceremony being held at the Rossville monument, at which were present the governor of Iowa, his staff, State commissioners, and a large body of citizens of Iowa and of Chattanooga and its vicinity.

The New York memorial, which has been under construction on Lookout Mountain, is not yet completed.

In our last annual report we said: "The late chairman of the Commission had in view a careful revision of the text of all historical tablets and the marking of their positions." The Commission has pursued the work during the year just ended, making a careful study of the field of Missionary Ridge, and the result has been submitted in a report made to you, dated July 1, 1907.

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, were as follows, vouchers for each item being on file in the office of the disbursing clerk of the War Department:

Receipts:		
On hand as per last report, balance of appropriation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1906		$4,265.35
Appropriated for fiscal year ended June 30, 1907		30,000.00
Rent of lands in park		200.00
Bridges:		
Pea Vine Creek (special appropriation)		4,500.00
Alexanders (special appropriation)		1,500.00
Total		40,465.35
Expenditures from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907:		
Salaries of Commissioners		3,300.00
Salaries of assistant in Confederate work, clerk, and messenger		4,125.00
Salaries of engineer and assistants and park guardian		6,135.00
Labor		8,934.64
Mileage and traveling expenses		540.81
Miscellaneous:		
Forage	$392.14	
Harness	8.78	
Oaths to contracts	.75	

Expenditures from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907—Continued.

Miscellaneous—Continued.		
Photographs and photographic supplies	$101.31	
Telegrams	3.86	
Telephone service	19.01	
Park transportation (repair of wagons, purchase of horse, etc.)	201.35	
Towel service	12.00	
Painters' supplies	82.00	
Hire of carriages	27.00	
Rent of chairs, etc., for use at dedication of monuments	11.10	
		$859.30
Stationery and printing		168.71
Tablets and markers		688.00
Machinery, tools, etc		148.61
Material for construction		535.65
Water supply		6.95
Maps		50.00
Bridges and material for repair of bridges. (NOTE: This item does not include labor performed by park force.) See pages 3, 4, and 5		6,499.48
Painting towers		346.00
Total		32,338.15
Balance		8,127.20

There is to be deducted from this balance of $8,127.20 amounts due at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, upon which final payments have not been made, and pay rolls and bills for June, not paid until after July 1, 1907, as follows:

Contract for construction of Alexanders bridge	$1,500.00
Contract for tablets and markers	1,781.60
Pay roll for June, 1907	2,704.36
Bills due	96.01
Total	6,081.97
Available balance July 1, 1907	2,045.23

Respectfully submitted for the Commission.

E. A. CARMAN,
Chairman of Commission.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION,
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1907.

SIR: We have the honor to submit the annual report of the Commissioners of the Gettysburg National Park Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

The engineers have been on duty every day, except holidays, either on the field or in the offices of the Commission.

On the field, they have been engaged in laying out work for the contractors and for the regular employees of the Commission; surveying the lines and fixing the grades of new avenues to be constructed; determining the places for underdraining, locating catch basins and pipe walls; staking out the sites of monuments, markers, tablets, and gun carriages; surveying land to be acquired and staking out fence lines and stone walls to be erected and rebuilt. Preliminary work generally in the first instance; all of which must be examined and approved by the Commission before it is established and carried into effect.

When the Commission took charge of the battlefield in 1893, under the Secretary of War, a complete system of records was established and maintained by the chairman, so that copies of all important papers, tracings of all drawings, and copies of all blueprints and white prints are preserved in bound volumes immediately accessible. Every document, letter, drawing, etc., referring to contracts is bound and placed on file.

LAND PURCHASED.

A parcel of land was purchased from Frank N. Frommeyer, containing 2.18 acres, and also a parcel of land was purchased from J. Emory Bair, bordering the peach orchard on the south and east sides. The former tract was acquired for the purpose of marking with guns and tablets Jones's battalion of artillery, C. S. Army, in its position of July 1, 1863. Money was appropriated by the Fifty-ninth Congress to purchase the field of Longstreet's assault on July 3, 1863; also some adjoining lands. The engineers have surveyed this land and have prepared the necessary maps and descriptions to complete the transfer. There are three tracts, as follows:

Tracts Nos. 1 and 2 occupied by detachments of the armies on the second and third day's battlefield. Tract No. 3 on the first day's battlefield, 360.75 acres in all, belonging to the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company.

We respectfully recommend that the following additional land be acquired for the purpose of opening an avenue to the east cavalry field, that the whole field of occupation during the battle may be closely connected by land and roadway owned by the United States and an easy and direct means of communication established between the different parts of the battlefield:

	Acres.		Acres.
The Schriver tract	1.00	The Deatrick tract	0.52
The Ziegler tract	1.21	The Storick tract	1.27
The Stock tract	24.85	The E. Trostle tract	3.16
The Galbraith tract	1.66	The G. Trostle tract	1.03
The Deardorf tract	.28		
The Topper tract	.73	Total	35.71

AVENUES AND ROADS.

Ayres and Brooke avenue was completed and opened to the public on April 1. It traverses and opens a very important part of the battlefield. There are now on the line of this avenue sixteen large regimental monuments, as follows: Starting on the east end from the Wheatfield road, the Eleventh, First, Second, and Thirteenth (Bucktails) Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry monuments, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry, Twentieth Indiana Infantry, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, Twenty-seventh Connecticut Infantry, Fifty-third and One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, the last four of Brooke's brigade, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, Eighth New Jersey Infantry, One hundred and fifteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, Seventeenth Maine Infantry, and the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, the last five in the south wheat field. Ten monuments to the United States regular infantry will be erected on this avenue. The Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth, also a number of other regimental and brigade positions of both armies will be marked on this avenue.

About the beginning of May the contractors, M. & T. E. Farrell, began work on the public roads ceded to the United States by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and authorized to be graded and piked by the Secretary of War. Sections of the Wheatfield road and Emmitsburg road were piked and completed about June 1; the contractor is now working on the stonework of the Mummasburg road and the grading upon the Carlisle and the Newville roads. By act of the general assembly of Pennsylvania at its session of 1907, that portion of the Emmitsburg road from the borough line of Gettysburg to the peach orchard was ceded to the United States, and in April last bids were asked for to grade and pike 3,600 feet of the said road. There was but one bid. As the amount was excessive, authority was given the Commission to reject the bid and readvertise and for more extended road work. Under the present contract the grading and piking of the Hagerstown road is included, the money for the work being in the current appropriation. In the last appropriation for the use of the Commission an additional sum of money has been set apart to continue the piking of public roads within the limits of the Gettysburg National Park. As heretofore the number of roads and extent of the work has already

been determined by the Commission. They had advertised for bids to grade and pike the following public roads, bids to be received here on or before July 27, 1907:

The Emmitsburg road from the borough line of Gettysburg to the Peach orchard, 8,263 feet.

The Harrisburg road from the borough line to Rock Creek bridge, 2,872 feet.

The Wheatfield road from Sedgwick avenue to Sickles avenue, 3,400 feet.

A total length of 14,535 feet, 18 feet wide.

One culvert is included in the bid; also a number of underdrains of cast-iron pipe.

MONUMENTS.

Granite corps monuments, with large bronze tablets thereon, describing the engagements and movements of each army corps, have been erected by the Commission as follows:

The First Corps on Reynolds avenue.

The Second Corps on Hancock avenue.

The Fifth Corps on Sykes avenue.

The Sixth Corps on Sedgwick avenue.

The Eleventh Corps on Howard avenue.

The Twelfth Corps on Slocum avenue.

The Cavalry Corps on Pleasonton avenue.

The Reserve artillery on Taneytown road.

The position of the Third Corps monument is to be determined.

The First Corps monument, C. S. Army, section 4, Confederate avenue.

The Second Corps monument, C. S. Army, north, Confederate avenue.

The Third Corps monument, C. S. Army, west, Confederate avenue.

A handsome bronze statue to Brig. Gen. George S. Greene was erected, under the direction of the "New York Monuments Commission," near the summit of Culp's Hill in November, 1906. It has not been dedicated.

THE UNITED STATES REGULAR MONUMENTS.

On February 18, 1903, and March 3, 1905, acts of Congress were passed appropriating money to erect a monument to each battery of artillery, each regiment of infantry, each regiment of cavalry, and to the engineers of the United States Regular Army engaged in the battle of Gettysburg.

The Gettysburg National Park Commission was, by said acts—

> Authorized and directed under the supervision of the Secretary of War to erect such monuments and markers of granite and bronze upon the battlefield of Gettysburg in the State of Pennsylvania as will faithfully designate the positions, indicate the movements and commemorate the valorous services of the following batteries and regiments of the United States Regulars upon the battlefield * * *
>
> The Secretary of War shall, so far as practicable, procure the appointment of committees of the survivors of these regiments and batteries, with whom the said Commission shall consult, and with the approval of the Secretary of War determine the designs and positions of said monuments and markers and the inscriptions they shall bear * * *

The invitation to the survivors of these commands was general, and on October 17, 1905, a number of them responded to the invitation, viewed the field, and entered into the discussion of the monuments and their location. The general sentiment favored the selection of a design representing a large and imposing monument, centrally located, that would be a fitting memorial in common to all the United States Regular Army commands on the field; also to select a design for 42 small monuments, one to be erected at the location of each command.

In order to carry out this, a subcommittee of nine was appointed by the chairman of the whole committee present to assist the Commission in the selection of designs and of locations:

Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. Army, chairman, Sixth Cavalry.
Maj. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. Army, Eleventh Infantry.
Brig. Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. Army, Second Cavalry.
Brig. Gen. A. A. Harbach, U. S. Army, Eleventh Infantry.
Brig. Gen. Henry M. Robert, U. S. Army, Engineers.
Brig. Gen. John H. Page, U. S. Army, Third Infantry.
Brig. Gen. William M. Graham, U. S. Army, First Artillery.
Col. Frederick Fuger, U. S. Army, Fourth Artillery.
Sergt. George Merriweather, Eleventh Infantry.
Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U. S. Army, chairman ex officio.

A quorum of the subcommittee met at Gettysburg on August 1, 1906, and proceeded to select a site for the large monument. A site on Hancock avenue 150 yards south of the high-water mark was unanimously agreed upon and staked out at the time by the engineer of the Commission.

On August 2, 1906, the committee examined a number of designs of monuments submitted, but no selection was made. The committee adjourned. After the lapse of several months a selection was made by the Commission, which was approved by the Secretary of War. Subsequently an agreement was reached as to the design for small monuments, which was also approved by the Secretary of War.

Contracts for the erection of all the said monuments were given to the Van Amringe Granite Company, of Boston, Mass., on February 11, 1907. The work is now in progress and will be completed in the autumn of 1908.

The sites of the 42 small regular monuments have been selected. The foundations will soon be constructed and the monuments erected thereon with appropriate guns and carriages for the batteries.

GUNS MOUNTED.

Six gun carriages mounted with guns as follows:
Green's battery, on right, two 3-inch rifles.
Tanner's battery, in center, two 3-inch rifles.
Garber's battery, on left, two 12 pounders.

All of Jones's battalion, C. S. Army. These are on the land purchased from Frank N. Frommeyer, on the east side of the Harrisburg road, the entrance to which is half a mile northeast of Rock Creek on said road.

Total number of guns mounted, 346.

TABLETS ERECTED.

Three battery tablets and one battalion tablet have been put up at the positions of Jones's battalion, C. S. Army, at the places mentioned.

One brigade tablet to Gordon's brigade, C. S. Army, has been erected on Howard avenue.

Six avenue tablets on Brooke and Ayres avenue.

Total number of tablets on the field, 510.

The contract for furnishing and erecting 4,000 feet of avenue fencing has been completed and an additional agreement made to furnish 690 feet additional at the same rate, to fill a gap near The Angle. This work had been partly done.

The contract to furnish and deliver 1,000 panels of post fencing, made May 4, has been about one-fourth delivered on the field. This material has been placed and partly erected on boundary lines of Frommeyer and United States, Basehoar and United States, and the Electric Railroad Company and United States.

Stone walls have been rebuilt along the Taneytown road, along the crossroads leading from Taneytown road and Hancock avenue, and on United States land along former boundary lines of G. Weikert, Masonheimer, and Trostle farms. Total length of wall rebuilt during the year, 2,400 feet.

Two parties of laborers have been engaged in gutter paving—one party on the large drain near the Trostle House. This gutter or drain is about 12 feet cross section in the clear, the banks are supported by two heavy retaining walls, each 250 feet long, and the water course paved the whole length. This drain has been completed, and the party is paving the gutters of Brooke and Ayres avenue.

The second party of pavers are at work upon gutters of Sickles avenue.

There are two parties of mowers that attend to dressing the sides of avenues and larger plots of ground adjoining, and are kept constantly employed to keep down the growth. They also make and store hay for the use of the Commission.

The Commission employ one carpenter and an assistant, who attend to the necessary repairs to buildings and fences on United States land and such other work as is required of them.

One painter and an assistant is employed at whatever painting to buildings, gun carriages, tablets, etc., is required. One steam engineer is employed to run the steam roller on the avenues and at laborer's work in the intervals.

Once in two years a party of the laborers is made up, from the different workmen on the field, to treat the whole length of the avenue gutters (some 15 to 16 miles in length) with herbicide. This effectually destroys all growth in them and along the sides of the roadway for the season, or perhaps two years if properly done.

A party of two laborers go constantly over every part of the battlefield, making their round about every ten days, keeping everything in complete order, such as repairing and straightening fences and gates, taking off waste paper, limbs and leaves, loose stone, and other litter.

Five guards are on duty every day, their routes cover the whole battlefield and they make a written report to the Commission every evening. All employees in charge of working parties also make written reports every evening, which is supplemented by the timekeeper's report covering the work of all the parties on the field.

Amount of land in the park (acres)	2,046.92
Number of monuments erected	450
Number of tablets erected	510
Guns mounted, Union and Confederate	346
Number of miles of Telford avenues (completed)	21.37

NATIONAL GUARD ENCAMPMENT.

The division of National Guard of Pennsylvania occupied 100 acres of United States land in their encampment on this field from July 21 to July 27, 1906. Every facility was rendered to them for occupying this ground by having fences and stone walls removed and granting the use of the avenues.

WEST POINT CADETS.

The graduating class of the West Point cadets arrived at Gettysburg early in the morning of May 2, 1907, on their annual visit to the battlefield for study. Eight officers and 110 cadets were present. Colonel Fiebeger was in command.

They visited the first day's battlefield and Culps Hill in the morning and the cavalry field in the afternoon. The next day they went over the avenues of the second and third days' battlefield, leaving Gettysburg for West Point in the evening.

Respectfully,

JOHN P. NICHOLSON, *Chairman.*
CHAS. A. RICHARDSON,
L. L. LOMAX,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., September 5, 1907.

SIR: The Shiloh National Military Park Commission has the honor to submit herewith its report for the year ending August 31, 1907:

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Since the report of 1906 3,872 feet of road gutters, paved with the conglomerate found upon the field, reenforced by concrete, have been laid; the old ditches filled so as to control the water fall and keep it in the paved gutters, thus preventing erosion.

At the entrance of the culverts crossing under the roads 75 catchba ins have been built.

Four crossings or fords near the bridges have been built to enable teams to take the bridge or the ford, in the latter case to water their stock.

The river road from the landing to the prehistoric mounds, a distance of 1½ miles, has been completed; a large number of cedar trees and Japan quinces set out and crated, preventing depredations of stock, and honeysuckle planted along the banks to prevent erosion.

We have re-covered with gravel 9½ miles of road formerly built, raising them somewhat in the center so as to assist in the drainage.

The three wooden bridges upon the main Corinth road in the park are decaying, and should be permanently built of reenforced concrete, and an estimate for this purpose is included in the one made for the coming fiscal year.

TOWER.

The Commission desires to erect an observation tower upon the plateau above the landing, about 80 feet high, from which the whole field and part of the approaches will be visible. The cost of this is also included in the estimate above referred to.

TREES.

One hundred and fifty maple trees have been set out and crated on the ground near the landing.

CLEARING LAND.

The laboring force has been engaged most of the year in clearing the field by "grubbing." Heretofore this work has been done by cutting the sprouts at the surface of the ground. This we have improved upon by taking the underbrush out by the roots 5 inches under the surface which, if persisted in for another year, will do away with all underbrush.

The whole field where timber exists is in fine condition with handsome vistas showing through all the woods so that the monuments can be seen and driven to.

We have also cut out during the year a large number of black jack and other undesirable trees upon the field, and the surplus wood thus obtained furnished firewood to employees of the park, and such thinning out in future will supply firewood for years to come.

We have also made it a practice to furnish to employees living upon the park timber for palings and lime for whitewashing, and have succeeded in getting them to keep their places in good order.

DEDICATIONS.

On November 23, 1906, the State of Iowa dedicated her monuments upon the field of Shiloh. The governor of the State, with his staff, and about 100 Iowa soldiers were present. The monuments so dedicated are the State monument, costing $25,000, a true work of art, and 11 regimental monuments, costing about $2,000 each. These monuments were received by myself, as you ordered, on behalf of the Government of the United States, from the governor of Iowa.

On May 7, 1907, a very handsome monument, erected by the Alabama Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, was dedicated in the presence of about 100 citizens of that State. This monument commemorates the service of Alabama troops in the battle of Shiloh. The ceremonies were very impressive and, under your orders, I received the monument upon behalf of the United States.

At both of these dedications Gen. Basil W. Duke responded for our Commission.

MONUMENTS, MARKERS, AND TABLETS.

Application has been made to you for the purchase of seven cast-iron gun carriages to mark artillery positions upon the field, as follows: The position occupied by the four siege guns placed by General Webster, Grant's chief of staff, on Sunday morning, which assisted in repelling the last advance Sunday evening of the Confederates; two guns at the point upon the bluff opposite the place where the gunboats *Lexington* and *Tyler* were engaged on Sunday; and one in the national cemetery upon the river bank where the Confederates had stationed a gun and fired upon the troops of General Sherman in their advance up the river in March, 1862. The guns proposed to be mounted upon these carriages are 30-pounder Parrotts, the same as used during the battle, and we have them in stock at Shiloh.

The only Confederate monuments upon the field are the one erected to Bate's Second Tennessee Regiment and the monument to Alabama soldiers erected by the Alabama Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The State of Alabama has passed an act creating a monument commission and appropriating the sum of $25,000 for the erection of a monument upon the field of Shiloh to the troops of that State engaged in the battle. We presume that this will be accomplished during the coming year.

A commission for the State of Minnesota has visited the field and selected a position for their monument, and they are now engaged upon a design for the monument, for which $3,000 has been appropriated. They expect to erect this monument before the 7th of next April.

We expect to erect three monuments to the regular troops of the infantry, artillery, and cavalry engaged in the battle, and preparations to this end are now being made.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures since last report are as follows:

Salaries	$12,000.00
Office expenses	1,481.23
Topography and maps	535.12
Buildings and quarters	326.70
Clearing land	2,993.88
Roads and bridges	4,531.97
Monuments and markers	453.85
Tablets and guideposts	378.47
Cannon and gun carriages	109.75
Fences	229.03
Watchmen and guards	960.00
Foundations for State monuments	18.00
Total	24,018.00

A retaining wall has been built around Rhea Spring, one of the springs noted in the reports of the battle.

Every gun carriage, tablet, marker, and sign has been painted during the year and all are in good order.

Very dry weather has prevented an extensive use of our road roller, but as soon as there is sufficient moisture the roads will receive a thorough rolling.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

No further work on the Corinth and Shiloh Electric Railway has been done since our last report, at which time some preliminary surveys had been made.

ROAD FROM CORINTH TO PITTSBURG LANDING.

Access to our park is difficult. From Corinth, Miss., the crossing of the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston railroads, it is 21 miles. Corinth has built a graveled road for 2 miles in our direc-

tion. Our graveled roads are completed for 4 miles toward Corinth. This leaves 15 miles of very bad road to make a connection with the railroads. I recommend again that a sufficient sum, estimated, as we have before reported, at $50,000, be appropriated for this road.

There are five steamers each week of the St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Company plying to Pittsburg Landing. They bring many excursionists to Shiloh, but a good road from Corinth to the park would increase the visitors there more than tenfold.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Chairman.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 15, 1907.

SIR: The Commission has the honor to submit its report for the year ending June 30, 1907.

PARK AREA.

The governor of Mississippi, by proclamation dated July 26, 1906, ceded jurisdiction to the United States over the three tracts of land (F. M. Logue, Katharine Ruffin, W. H. McGee, et al.) referred to in the last annual report, aggregating 28.08 acres. August 9, 1906, F. M. Logue conveyed 5.23 acres, and jurisdiction was ceded by proclamation dated September 14, 1906. The park area now includes 1,282.89 acres, costing $58,879.18, exclusive of conveyancing and recording fees.

CLEARING LAND.

This work has been carried on in the manner described in former annual reports, with excellent results for the money expended.

ROADWAYS.

Seventeen short avenues or circles (Connecting, Navy Memorial, New York, Missouri, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Logan, Pemberton, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana, Texas, Alabama, Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee, Navy) were approved November 27, 1906, making the aggregate length of park roadways something over 30 miles. The governor of Mississippi, by proclamation dated January 23, 1907, ceded jurisdiction to the United States over that part of the old Yazoo City road (now known as road No. 81) needed in the construction of Connecting avenue. The work of grading the secondary avenues and some of the short avenues or circles has been carried on to the extent permitted by the pressing demands of other work and with good results. Contractor J. T. Crass has metaled 6.298 miles of roadway, making 14.594 miles metaled to the end of the last fiscal year. The Commission has made 5.459 miles of concrete gutter, making 15 miles constructed to June 30, 1907.

TABLET INSCRIPTIONS.

Four bronze tablets have been placed, making 28 in all. One hundred and eighty-four battery tablets, 117 approach tablets, 4 historical tablets, and 1 position tablet (all iron) have been placed in the park. Contracts and agreements have been made with the Chattanooga Car and Foundry Company for the manufacture and delivery of 233 Union trench marker tablets, 148 Confederate line marker tablets, and 40 guideboards. When these are delivered and in position, the Commission will have placed 866 tablets and 98 guideboards in the park.

STATE MEMORIALS, MONUMENTS, AND MARKERS.

Illinois' work in the park (memorial temple, 79 monuments, 85 markers) was formally dedicated and transferred to the United States by Governor Charles Samuel Deneen, October 26, 1906, and was accepted for and on behalf of the United States by Mr. John C. Scofield, chief clerk, War Department. Iowa's work in the park (State memorial, unfinished, 13 monuments bearing the inscriptions for 32 commands, 59 bronze markers) was formally dedicated and the monuments and markers transferred to the United States by Governor Albert B. Cummins, November 15, 1906, and was accepted for and on behalf of the United States by Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge. Minnesota's work in the park (State memorial, 3 monuments, 3 markers) was formally dedicated and transferred to the United States by Governor John A. Johnson, May 24, 1907, and was accepted for and on behalf of the United States by Gen. E. A. Carman, chairman Chickamauga-Chattanooga Park Commission.

A handsome bronze tablet, bearing an approved inscription for the Botetourt (Va.) Battery, has been ordered from the Gorham Manufacturing Company, of Providence, R. I., at a cost of $520, contributed by the veterans of the battery and their friends. Work on the New York State memorial (a granite shaft 40 feet high) has been commenced. The design (a bronze figure of a soldier bearing a flag in one hand and holding his musket in the other), the inscription, and the site for the Rhode Island State memorial have been approved. The designs and inscriptions for the Wisconsin regimental and battery monuments and for six regimental markers have been approved. Indiana has appropriated $38,000 for monuments and markers. Minnesota has made an additional appropriation of $500, Michigan of $10,000, and Wisconsin of $100,000.

CANNON AND CARRIAGES.

Two 24-pounder bronze howitzers on field carriages have been placed at the foot of the steps to the Illinois memorial temple—one on each side thereof—making 114 cannon mounted on field carriages. A contract has been made with the Chattanooga Car and Foundry Company for the manufacture and delivery of 10 iron siege-gun carriages. The timber has been purchased for 3 wood siege-gun carriages.

OBSERVATION TOWER.

Word has been commenced on the reenforced concrete observation tower—circular in form with four landings, the highest 80 feet above the platform—and it will be finished by the 1st of October next.

APPROPRIATIONS BY STATE LEGISLATURES.

Appropriations for State memorials, monuments, and markers in the park have been made as follows:

Illinois	$260,000
Indiana	38,000
Iowa	150,000
Massachusetts	5,000
Michigan	20,000
Minnesota	25,500
Mississippi	50,000
New Hampshire	5,000
New York	12,500
Ohio	56,000
Pennsylvania	15,000
Rhode Island	5,000
Wisconsin	130,000
Total	772,000

These appropriations provide for 11 State memorials, 159 monuments (for 198 commands), and 249 markers in the park.

ESTIMATES.

The Commission respectfully submits the following estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909: For continuing the work of establishing the Vicksburg National Military Park; for the compensation of three civilian commissioners and the secretary and historian; for clerical and other services, labor, iron gun carriages, the mounting of siege guns, monuments, markers and historical tablets, maps, surveys, roads, brigdes, restoration of earthworks, purchase of land, purchase and transportation of supplies and materials; competitive designs and selection of site (including all necessary expenses connected therewith) for a navy memorial in the Vicksburg National Military Park, at a cost not to exceed $200,000, commemorative of the services of the Union Navy in the operations of the Vicksburg campaign and siege, March 29–July 4, 1863; these and other necessary expenses, $100,000.

The receipts and payments during the year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1906	$14,035.05
Appropriation, sundry civil act approved June 30, 1906	100,000.00
Refund by Commission, December 3, 1906	108.00
Total	114,143.05

PAYMENTS.

Salaries		$14,400.00	
Traveling expenses		361.54	
Office expenses		2,790.49	
Land and conveyancing		6,243.60	
Topography and maps		658.80	
Buildings and quarters		737.25	
Clearing land		1,351.58	
Roads and bridges:			
Construction	$21,934.39		
Metaling	34,040.06		
Maintenance	3,382.23		
		59,356.68	
Monuments and markers		6,698.16	
Tablets and guide posts		6,112.42	
Cannon and gun carriages		318.42	
Watchmen and guards		720.00	
Total			$99,748.94
Balance on hand June 30, 1907			14,394.11

Very respectfully,

WM. T. RIGBY,
STEPHEN D. LEE,
JAMES G. EVEREST,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

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